

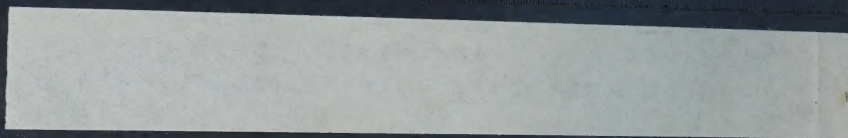
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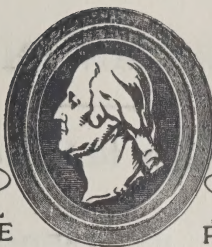


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THE AMERICAN

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PHILATELIST

AMERICAN
PHILATELIC SOCIETY

1926-1927

Vol. 40

ADOLPH D. FENNEL

EDITOR

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2

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

Index to Vol. 40

MAJOR ARTICLES

CHINA, First Issue	307
Early Jamaican Posts	627
First Issue of China	307
Great Britain, Notes on Penny Red, 1841	391, 578
How we make our Postage Stamps	8
International Stamp Exhibition, 1926	86, 167
Jamaica, Early Posts	627
New Haven Provisional	231
New Variety of the "New Haven"	241
New York A. P. S. Convention	3, 87, 167
New York International Exhibition	86, 167
Postage stamps, how made	8
Propaganda Envelopes	16
Roman States, Stamps of	475, 551
Russia, Revolutionary Stamps	847
St. Louis A. P. S. Convention	771
The New Haven Envelope	231
United States Twelve Cent, 1851-57	11
United States Local Stamps:	
Baltimore	15
Cleveland	337
New York	403
Philadelphia	486, 705
St. Louis	155
San Francisco	638

383.05
AME
v. 40

GENERAL ARTICLES & COMMENT.

A. P. S. Regional Governors	278
A. P. S. Library	497
An Old Cigar	866
Battleship Cancellations	807
Convention Notes	87
Chinese Rarity, A	716
Canal Zone on Panama	489
Canal Zone on U. S.	645
Cover Collecting	101
Current Issues of India	338
Hayti, An Outstanding Rarity	707
Handstamps used at Fredonia, N. Y.	159
How to Mount Covers	101
Marboro Auction, The	696
Mathematical Hypothesis	487
Poetry:	
A Song of Hong Kong	582
Ballade of My Little Boy	580
Fillertelics	402
I'm Just a Stamp Collector	449
Lay of the Peelable Hinge	500
Nil Desperandum	336
On to St. Louis	781
Owed to the Postage Stamp	639
Sonnet to a Cancelled Stamp	335
The Hinge	521
Recollections of an A. P. S. Charter Member	96
Service vs Membership Increase	99
Small "I" Surcharge Error, U. S. Dept's.	164
Stamps as an Investment	408, 487
U. S. Department Stamps	164, 423
U. S. Military Post Offices in Europe	664
Vallancey's (F. H.) Visit to the North-west	42

REPORTS, REVIEWS & SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

AIR MAIL NOTES	33, 179, 254, 506, 584, 656, 717, 793, 868
AUCTION REVIEW	23, 416, 502, 570, 730, 809
BOOK REVIEWS	113, 178, 251, 330, 497, 578, 642, 792
EDITORIALS	24, 109, 165, 248, 325, 410, 493, 573, 640, 708, 786, 859
GENERAL COLLECTORS PAGE	20, 106, 161, 245, 331, 404, 490, 566, 644, 714, 783, 863

LETTER BOX	334, 578
------------------	----------

NEW ISSUE NOTES	37, 116, 189, 263, 339, 425, 511, 583, 647, 728, 803, 873
----------------------	---

PRECANCELS	40, 104, 190, 265, 344, 428, 585, 649, 722, 875
------------------	---

REPORTS:—

Sales Superintendent	178, 448
Secretary	46, 118, 192, 267, 348, 439, 513, 589, 662, 734, 814, 881
Treasurer	55, 204, 279, 347, 438, 522, 599, 661, 747, 820
Vice Presidents	55, 499
SOCIETY ITEMS	43, 128, 253, 432, 520, 659, 721
"SPECIALISTS" PAGE	30, 186, 261, 342, 509, 587, 652
SALES DEPT. NEWS.....	56, 129, 205, 280, 359, 436, 446, 523, 600, 669, 748, 821, 887

OBITUARIES.

D. Field	42
A. Hurovitz	324
Rev. Thatcher Kimball	658
G. F. Rapkin	415
L. R. Saunders	501
John E. Stearns	569
Edward Taylor	324
Charles B. Turrill	707

#3 Due 1926 May
V 33-34
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The American Philatelist

OCTOBER, 1926

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The American Philatelist

Official Journal of the American Philatelic Society

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VOL. 40

OCTOBER 1926

NO. 1

Miss Liberty is Awaiting You!

by H. L. LINDQUIST



MISS LIBERTY, the fair goddess whose statuesque figure graces the harbor of New York City, not alone embodies the ideals of Freedom but through the myriads that have visited our shores has also become a Goddess of Welcome. Though she is a national Spirit she has so long been a resident of New York that she must by now have acquired some of the enthusiasm that thousands of the residents of the isle of Manhattan have for Philately and with them eagerly awaiting the grand gathering of the stamp men this month and saving one of her best smiles to greet them. The A. P. S. Convention and the International Stamp Exhibition, a philatelic "double header," is going to bring many thousands of visitors to New York City and in addition to seeing stamps not a few will want to "see New York." I hope therefore that in offering these few suggestions about the incredible metropolis of America that I may in some degree serve as a "guide" to the many I truly wish I could serve as a companion in their sight-seeing.

No other city in the world offers the diversity of attractions that can be found in New York City and every opportunity will be afforded the A. P. S. visitor to take advantage of them.

The towering buildings of the downtown district form a "skyline" that is the wonder of



every visitor; historical landmarks and famous buildings are found on every hand; the distinctive foreign settlements afford opportunities for gastronomical experiments that will leave fond memories for many a day; and in the museums, art galleries, libraries and parks can be seen collections of the world's greatest treasures. There is something to please every taste and even those who are more or less familiar with the City will go away with a deeper appreciation of its many-sided appeal.

The borough of Manhattan, which represents New York to the average visitor, is a long, narrow island, which logically divides itself into three sections:

- (1) Downtown, from the Battery to 14th Street;
- (2) Midtown, from 14th Street to 59th Street;
- (3) Uptown, from 59th Street to Spuyten Duyvil.

We will take the reader on a rapid tour of inspection through these three sections and then visit a few of the scattered points of interest in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island.

DOWNTOWN SECTION:

In the downtown section of Manhattan, are located many of the city's largest and most important buildings, the Financial District, the Harbor, Chinatown and the Bowery, and the lower East Side Ghetto.

In order to get a comprehensive view of the points of interest, it is well to start your sightseeing from Battery Park, which is at the extreme end of Manhattan and can be reached by any of the subways or the Sixth Avenue Elevated. From Battery Park, you can look out across the harbor to Staten Island on one side and Brooklyn on the other. Ferries ply between these points and if you have the time, you can cross over to Staten Island, past the Statue of Liberty for 5 cents each way. A special boat leaves for the Statue of Liberty every hour on the hour, at 35 cents for the round trip. Ellis Island can be seen close to the Statue and those particularly interested, can obtain passes permitting them an inspection without charge.

At Battery Park, is located the Aquarium, containing the largest marine collection in existence. Admission is free. Now, walk uptown past the Government Custom House facing Bowling Green. Just opposite, is the Produce Exchange and at the foot of Broadway, is the Cunard Steamship Building which contains some fine paintings in the rotunda. The Standard Oil Building is located at 26 Broadway and is one of the buildings every visitor wants to see.

Turn east from Broadway to Broad Street, where at the corner of Pearl Street is located the Fraunces Tavern where Washington took leave of his officers. The upper floors contain an interesting museum and a restaurant is located on the main floor. Diagonally across from the Tavern, is located the Stock Exchange, which is only open to visitors who obtain an admission card from the secretary. This is on the corner of Wall Street and looking up the Street, you see Trinity Church, in the graveyard of which Alexander Hamilton, Robert Fulton, and other famous Americans are buried.

At the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, the United States Sub-Treasury is located on the site of the first U. S. Capitol, and directly across the Street at 23 Wall Street, is the J. Pierpont Morgan Bank, in the sides of which will still be found marks left by the Wall Street explosion in 1920.

Back on Broadway, near Trinity Church, the famous Singer Building is located at Number 149.

Walking up Broadway, you pass many prominent buildings and St. Paul's

Chapel, which Washington attended, is located at the corner of Vesey Street. The Woolworth Building is but a short distance further uptown and we recommend a visit to the tower, which costs 50 cents.



City Hall & Municipal Bldg.

The City Hall and Municipal Building face Park Row and Brooklyn Bridge opens from the Park on the east side. You can walk out on the bridge, but it is better to take any of the street cars for a ride across the bridge at a cost of 5 cents. Get off on the Brooklyn side and you can ride right back.

From Brooklyn Bridge, you walk directly north on Lafayette Street to Center Street, where you will see New York's oldest prison,—the Tombs. The Bridge of Sighs connects it with the Criminal Courts Building. Now turn east and continue to the famous Bowery which still has a fascination although most of the lawlessness has disappeared since prohibition.

At Mott, Pell & Doyers Streets, right off the Bowery, is Chinatown, where you can profitably spend some time among the quaint shops and restaurants. Continue uptown for a short distance to the Manhattan Bridge, the approach to which is well worth seeing.

East of the Bowery, between Chinatown and Manhattan Bridge, is the most picturesque part of the Ghetto. From push-carts lined up along the curb, almost every conceivable kind of merchandise can be purchased.

Still further up the Bowery, you come to Cooper Union, which contains a museum and reading rooms. Wanamaker's famous store is diagonally across the street and coming back to Broadway, you see Grace Church close by.

At Fourteenth Street and Broadway, is Union Square and just east of this is Tammany Hall. This district was once the bright light district of New York but this is now a thing of the past and there is now little here to interest the visitor.

Now go west to Fifth Avenue and then turn down town again toward the Washington Arch in Washington Square. On the way, you will pass 21 Fifth Avenue, the former home of Mark Twain.

To the west and north of Washington Square is Greenwich Village and this will have a particular attraction to most visitors. Quaint and artistic studios and restaurants are scattered throughout this district where good food amid interesting surroundings can be had at a reasonable price.

THE MIDDLE AND UPTOWN SECTIONS:

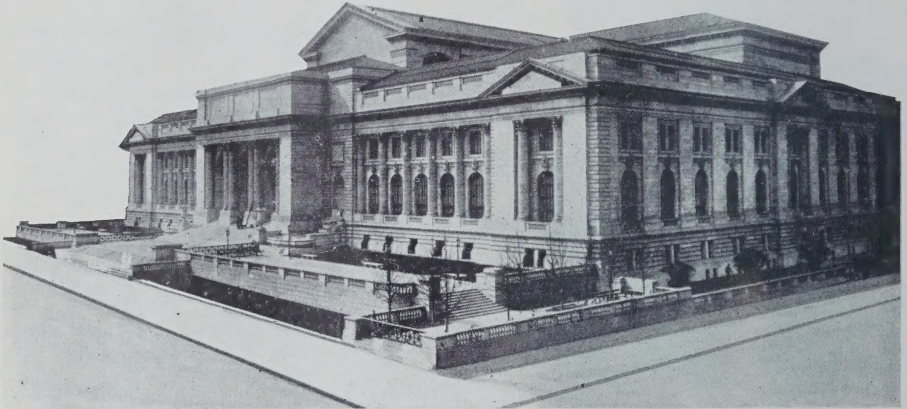
We have merely endeavored to touch on the highspots of the downtown section in which most of the "sights" of New York are located, our purpose being merely to suggest to the visitor the possibilities, to guide their personal preferences.

We will cover the other sections even more rapidly.

At 23rd St., Broadway and Fifth Avenue cross, forming the triangle on which the Flatiron Building faces Madison Square. Continuing rapidly north to 29th

Street, the "Little Church Around the Corner" will be seen just east of Fifth Avenue on the uptown side of the street.

West, on 32nd Street to 7th Avenue, will be found the Pennsylvania Station, and directly in back of this on 8th Avenue, is the main post office. Returning to Fifth Avenue at 34 Street is the A. P. S. Convention Headquarters—the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Near the Hotel, are many interesting points and the main shopping district is in the immediate vicinity. Across the Street, is the big department Store of B. Altman and Company and such well known places as Macy's, Gimbels, Franklin Simon, Lord and Taylor, Tiffany and Ovington, will be found within a few blocks.



The Public Library, 42nd St. & Fifth Avenue

At 42 Street and Fifth Ave. is the New York Public Library which will well repay a visit as it has several exhibition galleries. East from the Library, we come to the Grand Central Station, and passing the Commodore Hotel, at the Lexington Ave. side, we turn north for four blocks to the Grand Central Palace, where the International Philatelic Exhibition is being held. Park Avenue, the present fashionable residential district, and many of New York's best hotels are in this particular district. By returning on 42 Street to Broadway, we come to Times Square, the bright light district of New York. Here most of the theatres and cabarets are located, and it is inspiring just to walk around this district at night when it is ablaze with tens of thousands of electric lights. The Metropolitan Opera House is at Broadway and 39th Street and can be seen from Times Square.

Back on Fifth Ave. at 50 to 51st Street is St. Patrick's Cathedral, the eleventh largest cathedral in the world, and at 53 Street, is St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, which is usually featured in the Easter parades.

It is a good idea to take a Fifth Avenue Bus, Number 5, for a trip up Fifth Ave. This turns west on 57 Street, past Carnegie Hall at 7th Avenue and up Broadway, through Columbus Circle and Automobile Row, to 72 St., where it turns west to Riverside Drive. As you pass 73 Street, note the Schwab mansion on your right, then you pass the Soldiers and Sailors Monument and arrive at Grant's Tomb, at 123 Street. All along this trip, you get a magnificent view of the Hudson, with the Jersey shore on the other side. You can continue to 181 Street on these buses if you wish, but we suggest that you get off at the Washington Monument and walk east to Broadway. Then turn south through the grounds of Columbia University between 114 and 120 Street and continue south

on Amsterdam Ave. to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, between 110 and 113 Street. You can get a Fifth Ave. bus from here that will take you down Fifth Avenue and you can note the interesting features of Central Park as you return. At 82 Street, you can get off for a visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which no visitor should miss. Just west of the Museum, is Cleopatra's Needle, the Egyptian obelisk, which was brought over here in 1882 as a gift from the Khedive of Egypt.

By continuing west through the park, you come to the American Museum of Natural History, with the New York Historical Society across the street, and from here, you can return to Broadway and take a car back to 42 Street.

SCATTERED POINTS OF INTEREST:

The outline given, very briefly covers the points that are concentrated in a limited area, but there are many other points of outstanding interest that many will want to visit.

The Bronx Zoo and the Botanical Gardens are two such points that should be seen if time will permit. The West Side Subway to 180 Street takes you right to the gates.

Scores of historical points, such as Jumel mansion, the Hall of Fame, the Poe Cottage, and the Van Courtland Mansion, will appeal to many. The Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium will interest others. Guides will be provided to conduct parties to all such places and in the program given each person at the Convention, will be included a more detailed list of the points of interest so that you can check those that you would specially want to see.

No trip to New York could be complete without a trip to Coney Island, and if the weather is favorable, you should include this in your itinerary. The Island is improving rapidly and much of the old appearance is passing, but there is still time to get a good impression of it.

Large sightseeing cars make regular trips to the Island and there are many other rapid and pleasant methods of transportation that can be arranged for large or small parties.

But aside from the purely sightseeing possibilities of New York City, there will be an unparalleled opportunity to meet and know all of the leaders in philately. Men and women with similar tastes as your own. The contacts thus formed will last a lifetime and multiply manifold the pleasures you secure from the hobby.

THE SESQUI CENTENNIAL:

Undoubtedly, there will be a large number of visitors who will take the opportunity to attend the Sesqui-Centennial at the same time, and arrangements will be made to get together congenial groups who will go to the exposition in a body.

The Committee in charge of the entertainment of the New York A. P. S. Convention know from the gossip, letters and reservations that have come from all parts of the country, that the attendance on this affair will break all records for philatelic gatherings. If you, at this late date, are still undecided I hope you will immediately pack your grip and so save certain future regrets in not having had a part in this eventful affair. Any of you who have not reserved rooms should do so at once and notify the Chairman of the Convention Committee, Dr. J. B. Chittenden, 120 West 49th, New York City, that you will be on hand. Miss Liberty and all New York are awaiting you!

HOW WE MAKE OUR POSTAGE STAMPS

BY
Hon. Harry S. New



U. S.
Postmaster General

The ever increasing scope of the inquiries received in the Department from stamp collectors, reaching, for example, to the selection of designs, the engraving of dies, and the methods of printing United States postage stamps, indicates that many collectors are interested not alone in the philatelic value of the stamps, but in the various processes involved in their manufacture and issuance. Similar inquiries received from school teachers and scholars, relating to the history of the postage stamp, clearly signify that the postal issues of the United States are being studied.

The Department recognizes the educational advantages offered by such a study and endeavors to furnish information relating to its postal issues whenever possible to do so. It does not attempt, however, to furnish information of a scientific or technical character of interest alone to stamp collectors.

As every collector probably knows, the first adhesive postage stamps issued by the United States Government were authorized by an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1847, and were first placed on sale in New York City, July 1, 1847. The new stamps were apparently slow in coming into general use as during the fiscal year only 860,380 were issued to postmasters, while the number issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, was 17,482,834,894, representing a face value of \$459,281,376.00. These figures are interesting to note the progress in the Postal Service as relates to our postage stamps.

Since the first issue of 1847 many changes have been made in the design, color and size of our postage stamps and in addition to the regular issues, fourteen commemorative series and three memorial stamps have been issued. There is also being prepared at this time a special stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of White Plains. Many collectors are taking an unusual interest in these commemorative and memorial stamps, also in the various portraits that have appeared from time to time on the regular issues. As a matter of possible interest, it may be stated that the portraits of sixteen Presidents of the United States and nineteen other persons prominent in American history have been used as the subjects for United States postage stamps.

Frequently the question is asked: "How often does the Department issue a new series of postage stamps and how are the designs selected?" There is no fixed period for issuing a new series of ordinary postage stamps and it is the rule of the Department not to issue special commemorative stamps without authorization by Congress, or in connection with events of national or international character which have been officially recognized by the Government. When a new series of commemorative stamps is to be issued, it is the policy of the Department, so far as practicable, to permit the organizations interested to select the subjects for such stamps, but the designs are finally approved by the Postmaster General.

At the time the designs for the Lexington-Concord Commemorative stamps were under consideration, suggestions were received from the local committees having the celebration in charge at Lexington and Concord, and the subject selected for the one-cent stamp, "Washington at Cambridge," was obtained from a photoglyphic chart in the possession of the Cambridge Public Library. The subject for the two-cent stamp, "Birth of Liberty," was selected from a photograph of the painting by Henry Sandham in the Town Hall at Lexington, and the subject for the five-cent denomination, "The Minute Man," is from a photograph of the statue located at Concord, Massachusetts. This illustrates the method usually followed in selecting stamp designs.

Suggestions for stamp designs are frequently received from the public, accompanied by photographs or drawings, but after careful consideration it is usually found that many of the subjects are unsuitable for engraving and reproduction in the small space available for that purpose on a postage stamp.

Whenever it is decided to issue a new series of ordinary stamps, or add additional denominations to the current series, as was recently done, a design or model is prepared by a trained designer, at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, along lines suggested by the Post Office Department and is then submitted to the Postmaster General for approval. If no change in the design is desired, the model is approved and returned to the Engraving Division of the Bureau, where the design is cut upon a small piece of annealed steel. A die proof or impression is taken of the engraving and submitted for final approval.

The steel engraving is then heated red hot in cyanide of potassium and hardened by suddenly dipping it into oil and water. This single engraved subject becomes the original or master die from which the printing plates are made by means of the transfer process, four hundred impressions being made upon the larger plates from which the stamps are printed.

In the Engraving Division every form of security has its origin and only the most artistic and skilled engravers are employed. The engraver who carves his work on steel plates must deliberately study the effect of each infinitesimal line. Free hand, with a diamond-pointed tool, known as a graver, aided by a powerful magnifying glass, he carves the design, conscious that one false cut or slip of his tool or miscalculation of depth or width of line will destroy the artistic merit of his creation, and weeks or months of labor will have been in vain. The work in this division is classified and divided so that the engravers become specially skilled in some particular branch of the art. They are classified as portrait, script, square letter, and ornamental engravers. Each is confined to his own specialty and thus becomes unusually expert, the result being that not only better work is secured, but a greater amount is turned out in a given time. The individual excellencies and characteristics of a number of men are impressed upon every stamp issued.

The transfer method of reproducing engraving was devised many years ago by Jacob Perkins, an inventive American. It consists of making a reversed duplicate or mold of the original engraving by rolling a soft annealed steel roll upon it in the transfer press. The continued rolling under high pressure forces the soft steel of the roll into the engraved lines of the original design and forms an exact counterpart, in relief. This roll after being hardened is used to duplicate the engraving by the same process upon a soft steel plate. The original engraving or master die, as it is called, is reserved for making additional rolls. It is never printed from except to make what are known as die proofs.

There are two widely different methods of printing postage stamps at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. One is accomplished upon what is known as

the "Milligan four plate power press." Four plates are used in order that the operations of inking, wiping, polishing and taking the impressions may be done simultaneously. This flat bed press has a daily capacity of 1,600,000 stamps and requires the services of a printer to polish the plates, one girl to feed the press and another girl to remove and examine the printed sheets. After being printed, the sheets are gummed on a separate gumming machine by passing beneath a glass roller bathed in a solution of dextrine which forms the gum. They are then carried automatically through a drying chamber in which the gum is dried in less than thirty seconds. Just before leaving the machine the sheets are drawn through a device that breaks the gum and materially prevents subsequent curling.

The printed and gummed sheets of 400 stamps are next fed through a rotary perforator that perforates the stamps in one direction and cuts the sheets in half. Another perforator of the same construction perforates the stamps crosswise and quarters the original sheets. After a close and rigid inspection these sheets are counted many times and are finally made into packages for shipment to post offices.

The bulk of our postage stamps, especially those of the lower denominations, are manufactured by the rotary process upon presses requiring cylindrical plates and specially prepared rolls of paper. The stamps are printed and gummed in one operation. They are then carried through a drying chamber which causes the ink and gum to dry in a few seconds and permits the stamps to be rewound at the opposite end of the press. These presses have a daily capacity of more than 3,000,000 stamps each. The rotary presses were devised to produce stamps for coiling purposes. To avoid the necessity of splicing, longer strips were needed to manufacture the coils of 500 or 1,000 stamps each. These presses were so successful it was later decided to install others of a larger type to produce stamps for issuance in sheet form.

Stamp collectors are known to specialize in the various forms of stamp issues and many are interested in the precanceled varieties. Precanceled stamps are manufactured on the rotary press for use at the larger post offices. The stamps are first printed in their original color and are then drawn over a heated drum to facilitate drying. They then pass under the second printing plate to be precanceled with the name of the post office and State in black ink. At certain post offices where considerable quantities of precanceled stamps are used, but not sufficient to warrant their manufacture at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Department furnishes the postmaster with electrotypes plates for use on small printing presses and the work is usually done by local printers. At the still smaller post offices rubber hand stamps are used for precancelling 25 stamps at one impression.

Every collector obviously desires, and usually demands that his stamps be perfectly centered with equally perforated margins of blank paper and wonders why all stamps are not so perfect. When some of the difficulties of manufacture are understood and it is realized that approximately 60,000,000 stamps are manufactured, counted and packed for shipment daily, the wonder really is that the results obtained are as perfect as they are. The paper being printed wet, contracts on drying and the mathematically correct layout of the engraved plate bears only an approximate relation to the dried printed sheet. The shrinkage varies, owing to the physical properties of the paper, and while the actual difference in size of the individual stamp is too minute to be readily discernible, it becomes a serious factor when the entire sheet of stamps is considered.

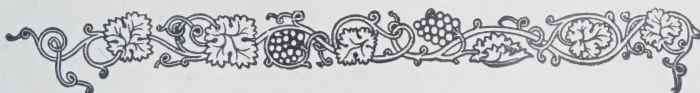
The perforating machines have not human intelligence. They blindly perforate the sheets alike until their adjustment is changed and the best that can be

done is to average the adjustment and hope that all perforations will be exactly central.

Realizing that many stamp collectors were experiencing difficulty in obtaining perfect specimens of United States postage stamps at certain post offices, where busy stamp clerks could not permit the examination of their stock for the purpose of selecting well centered and otherwise perfect stamps, the Department, in an effort to correct this condition and with the desire to cooperate in every way possible, established in December, 1921, a Philatelic Agency for the purpose of supplying stamp collectors and dealers with perfect specimens of our stamps for collection purposes. The success of this undertaking, although started in a modest way, seemed assured from the first but it is doubtful whether even the Agency's most optimistic supporters foresaw the remarkable growth of its business, which has exceeded \$125,000 this year. In addition to selling stamps direct to purchasers who apply at the stamp window, the Agency is now receiving more than 15,000 mail orders a year from stamp collectors and dealers in every State of the Union and many foreign countries.

So far as known this was the first Philatelic Agency established by any Government for the sale of postal issues direct to collectors, but it is understood that several similar agencies have since been established in other countries which have been modeled after the Agency of this Department. The sale of postage stamps to collectors is a profitable source of revenue to the Government, as few such stamps are used for postage, but this has not altered in any particular the Department's policy which has always been to provide new stamp issues only when needed for a postal purpose.

The Department's activity in philatelic affairs is limited to the maintenance of a selling Agency and it does not attempt to qualify in any way as an authority in philatelic matters. It does, however, recognize the fact that stamp collecting offers educational advantages worthy of encouragement and tends to promote among the youth of our Country an interest in historical events which are frequently illustrated in our postal issues. To encourage this interest the Department has prepared an exhibit of all United States postage stamps since 1847, and placed it in the Model Post Office at the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia, where it may be examined by stamp collectors and others who may be interested.



The Varieties of the U. S. 12c, 1851-57.

By LT. COL. J. KENNARD TRACY, U. S. M. C.

Following the article by Stanley Ashbrook and myself in the May and June, 1924, issues of Scott's Monthly Journal on the varieties of the Twelve Cent 1851-57 stamps there developed among U. S. collectors a large degree of keen interest in the recuts and other plate variations that led to the listing of a number of them in the specialized catalogue. I have found however that a majority of collectors have difficulty in distinguishing these varieties and in the hope of simplifying their recognition and forwarding the study of this interesting stamp I have prepared these notes which I trust will be made clear by the accompanying photograph.

VARIETIES U.S. 12-1851 & 1857-60

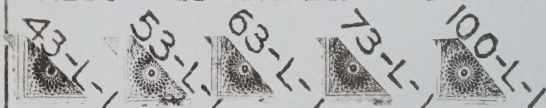
"CLASS A"
RECUT LOWER
RIGHT CORNER



"CLASS C"
NOT RECUT LOWER
RIGHT CORNER



"CLASS B"
RECUT LOWER LEFT CORNER



VERTICAL LINE
THROUGH LOWER
LEFT ROSETTE
95-R-3.



DOUBLE RECUT
LOWER RIGHT
CORNER
91-R-1.

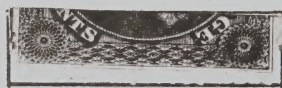


DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PLATE ONE AND PLATE THREE

ALL PLATE ONE HAVE OUTER FRAME
LINE COMPLETE - EXISTS
IMPERFORATE AND PERFORATE



ALL PLATE THREE HAVE OUTER FRAME
LINE BROKEN OR MISSING ON ONE OR
BOTH SIDES - EXISTS PERFORATE ONLY



As far as is known all the twelve cent stamps were printed from two plates, each of 200 positions, the first plate being probably marked Plate One though no copy has yet been found with plate number, and the other Plate Three.

There is no evidence that the missing plate, Plate Two, ever existed, or if it did, that any stamps were printed from it.

PLATE ONE:

This plate was in use from early in 1851 to the middle of 1860 and printings from this plate are to be found both imperforate and perforate. For convenience the stamps from this plate will be referred to as Type One.

RECUTS:

One hundred and sixty-six stamps from Plate One are recut on the extreme lower end of the right inner frame line. This recutting is very uniform. See the stamp marked "Class A" on the photograph.

Twenty-nine stamps from Plate One are NOT recut on the extreme lower end of the right inner frame line and this part appears very light when compared with the recut stamps. See the stamp marked "Class C" on the photograph.

Five stamps from Plate One are recut in various ways on the lower left hand corner. These five stamps are 43, 53, 63, 73 and 100 L.1. See the stamps marked "Class B" on the photograph. In connection with these five stamps it should be noted that both 63 and 73 L.1. have shifts in the letters and rosettes.

One stamp is double recut in the lower right hand corner, it is plate position 91 R. 1 and is illustrated on the accompanying photograph.

Though it is easy to distinguish the stamps from Plates One and Three it is well to remember that any 12c stamp found recut in lower right corner must come from Plate One.

PLATE THREE:

From early covers of this stamp it has been deduced that this plate was put in use about the middle of 1860 and stamps from it are only found perforated. This plate was never recut.

An interesting variety found on this plate, a vertical line about 3 mm long through the lower left rosette is shown on the accompanying photograph. This from Plate position 95 R.3.

For convenience it would be well to distinguish the stamps from Plates One and Three by calling them Type One and Type Two. The difference between these two is as follows:—

TYPE ONE: The outer frame line is complete on all four sides.

Exists imperforate and perforate.

Generally recut.

TYPE TWO: The outer frame line is broken or missing on one or more sides.

Exists only in perforated condition.

Has no recutting.

Due to the large number of "remainders" from Plate Three that were on hand in the Post Offices and returned from Southern Post Offices during the Civil War and which were sold to stamp dealers, the number of unused copies from Plate Three exceeds the number of used copies, but in the case of the Plate One stamps, none of which were among the remainder stock, the unused stamps are very seldom found.



UNITED STATES LOCAL STAMPS

A Concise History and Memoranda

by Henry C. Needham

Some years ago the writer of this article, after a lifetime of study, compiled a short History of the Local Posts of the United States and noted the stamps of each Post as far as the same had been catalogued or had been seen by him. His researches were published in the Philatelic Gazette and The American Philatelist. Quite naturally his interest in these stamps and the history of the various companies has never ceased, and he has constantly been searching for additional information.

We must realize that the stamps of many of these Posts are of great historic and philatelic interest. They were issued by men who provided rules, regulations and appurtenances later adopted by the Post Office officials of various Governments. Many of the so-called Local stamps bore a more or less official character. When most of the issues were in use there was no free delivery; all mail matter was collected and delivered by the so-called "Penny Postmen". These men were really "Carriers" and unofficially attached to the Post Office as a help not only to the Government employees but to the public as well. Their remuneration was small, usually one or two cents per letter or newspaper, but even at this rate they earned a fair living as the same was then known. As the cities grew larger in population the Post Office officials, or the local conditions, restricted these carriers to certain districts. Many of the so-called Local stamps were issued by these "Penny Postmen" or Carriers and used by them while in the discharge of their duty, that is in going to and from the Post Office. Their stamps were known to the authorities and their use approved. Later the Government officials suppressed all such issues.

Careful investigation shows that in New York City, and probably in other places, concerns operating the Local Posts maintained branches of the New York Post Office at their respective offices. The early directories, almanacs and newspapers show that such was the case with Boyd, Swartz, Union Square and various others. Mail matter collected within the district covered by these Local Posts was taken to the main office of the **Company**, there assembled and taken to the General Post Office in bulk. In the case of Swartz, mail matter was there cancelled with a special New York cancelling device, differing but little from the one usually known as emanating from the General Post Office.

Many of the stamps now listed as Locals should be classed as Carriers—as much so in fact as those of Baltimore, Charleston, &c.

About 1861 it became the rule to bond Carriers in places where such men were not duly employed at a regular salary.

Then again there were stamps issued by the independent mail routes, that is, routes covering much more than a local territory. Among such companies we find American Letter Mail, Pomeroy, Letter Express, Hale & Company, etc., etc.

Then, we have the far famed Western Expresses, the best known, of course, being the Pony Express of Wells Fargo & Company.

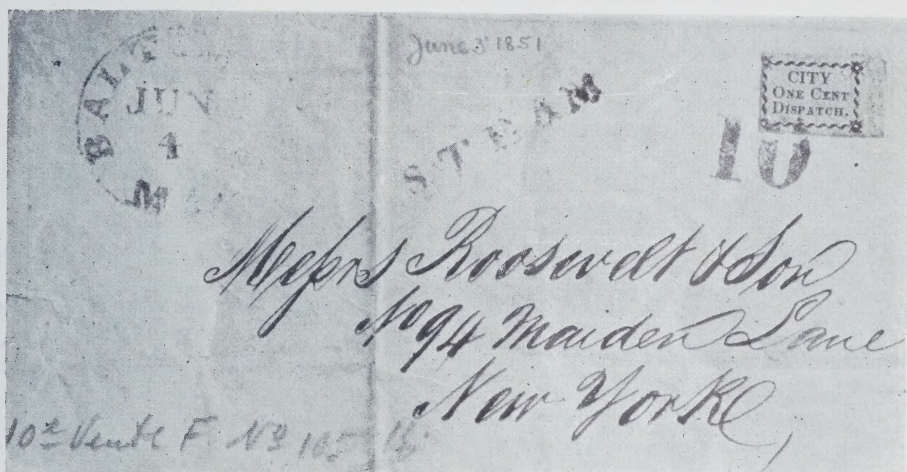
We might state that within a recent period there has developed a strong de-

mand for the franks and express labels issued by the early express companies and not quite properly included within a list of United States Local stamps; such items are highly interesting and valuable historically and should be collected as a side issue or as an addition to certain of the Local Posts, particularly so in the case of Wells Fargo & Company.

Many of the early Local collections were sold at various times to Ferrari of Paris. After his death his Local collection was sold at Paris on June 18th, 1924. We find in this lot several unlisted and uncatalogued items. We will, therefore, continue our articles giving the history of a few of the Posts and stamps contained in that collection, and such items as have come to our attention since the final publication of our work.

CITY ONE CENT DISPATCH.

Baltimore, Md.



The cover illustrated above is from the Ferrari Collection, sold at auction in Paris June 18, 1924.

The stamp is on a full letter sheet, the enclosure is dated Norfolk, Virginia, June 3, 1851, addressed to Messrs. Roosevelt & Son, No. 94 Maiden Lane, New York. Cover cancelled in blue "Baltimore, Md., June 4". Cover also bears the word "STEAM" in red; stamp tied to cover by numeral "10" in red. This letter evidently went from Norfolk to Baltimore by water; in other words, a ship letter. At Baltimore it was turned over to one of the carriers attached to the Post Office who affixed the stamp and sent the letter through by usual mail.

This stamp is more likely a Carrier than a Local, for we know that in 1851, the Postmaster at Baltimore, Maryland, divided the City into fourteen districts for the collection and distribution of mail matter and appointed a carrier for each district so laid out.

There can be no question but what the stamp and cover are absolutely genuine and authentic.

CITY ONE CENT DISPATCH.

One Type Only.

1c Black on rose wove colored through.

Propaganda Envelopes

USED WHILE THE 1851-1857 ISSUES WERE CURRENT.

By CARROLL CHASE.

Two somewhat similar groups—Civil War patriotic envelopes and presidential campaign envelopes—have been definitely recognized as collectable and of decided interest for a number of years. A third group, mentioned in the title, appeals to me as being equally interesting although the envelopes are rarer and evidently much less known. They may be divided roughly into the following classes:

- Temperance Propaganda.
- Anti-slavery Propaganda.
- Cheaper Postage Propaganda.
- Moral and Religious Propaganda.
- Propaganda for Spelling Reform and Phonography.
- Political Propaganda other than that shown on Campaign Envelopes.
- California Propaganda.

Very soon after envelopes began to appear the idea occurred to various printers or stationers that they (unlike the letter sheets they were gradually replacing) were already folded definitely to show the face so that it was easy to print thereon. Advantage was soon taken of this and among the first printed were certain of the propaganda envelopes. The earliest examples that I have noted were used in the year 1852, although it is possible that earlier specimens exist. It is interesting to find that the designs which were obviously successful, evidently were often copied by rival concerns, in some instances the original design being very closely followed.

A number of these envelopes have been seen which were imported from Great Britain. Evidently this means of propaganda was used even earlier in

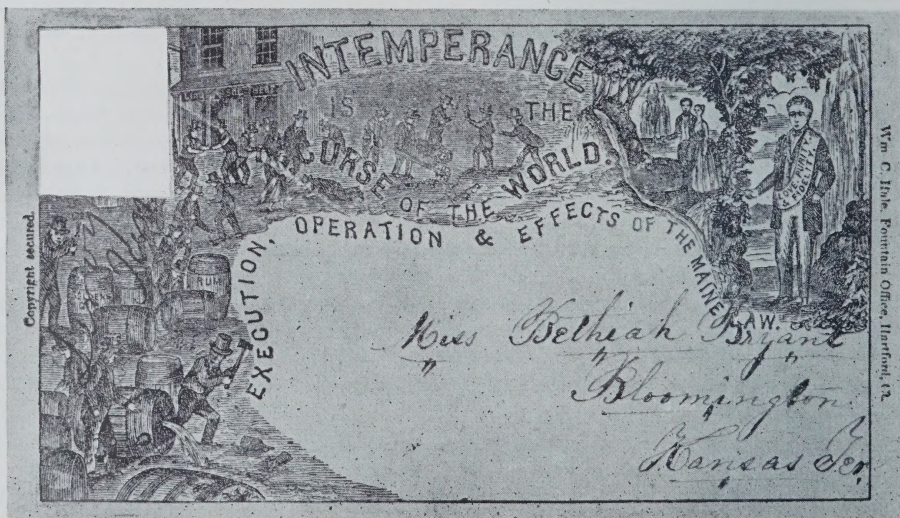


FIGURE 1.

that country, the Mulready envelopes which appeared in 1840 and the various caricatures thereof probably being the earliest examples. It is sometimes difficult to differentiate strictly between propaganda envelopes and those which were printed solely for advertising purposes. In fact the two classes often overlap.

Fig. 1 shows a type of Temperance Propaganda envelope, both printed in Hartford, Connecticut. Other varieties exist. It is evident from the printing on the envelope that Maine had already passed some sort of a prohibition law. One cannot help wondering if any of the advocates of prohibition at that time foresaw the constitutional amendment which led (if I may be allowed to express my personal opinion) to the present ridiculous situation in this country.

Fig. 2 shows an Anti-slavery Propaganda envelope. This was imported from Great Britain and used from Austintown, Ohio probably in 1853 or 1854. Note Britannia and the British lion at the left protecting the slave, while at the right the horrors of the slave trade are shown. These seem to be the rarest of the propaganda envelopes.

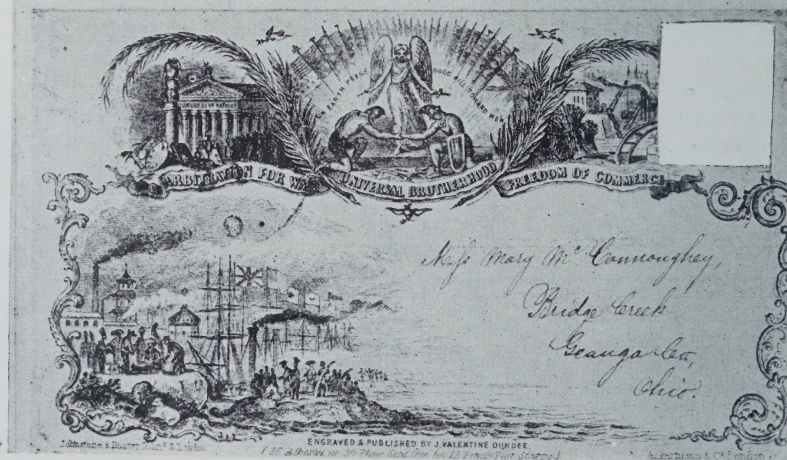
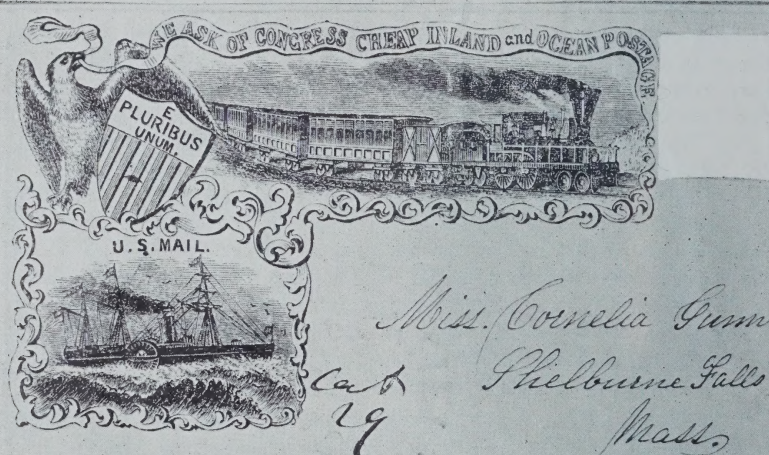
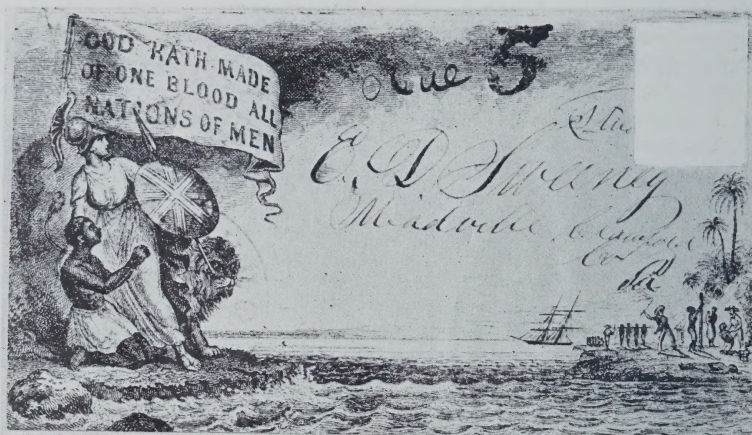
Fig. 3 shows a typical propaganda in favor of cheaper postage. This speaks for itself. It will be noted that it was copyrighted by the Secretary of the New York Cheap Postage Association. The seal on this envelope is interesting; the stenographic characters on it reading "Time and Tide Wait for No Man."

Fig. 4 is a very good example of a Moral Propaganda envelope. Arbitration for War, Universal Brotherhood and Freedom of Commerce (this last probably meaning free trade) being advocated. The most remarkable part of this envelope is the fact that the Arbitration for War section shows a temple for a "Congress of Nations." This is certainly a very early example of propaganda for a League of Nations. This too is an envelope imported from Great Britain, and also used from Austintown, Ohio—probably in 1852. A number of other envelopes which could come under the heading of Moral and Religious Propaganda have been seen. Some show moral verses, and others quotations from great writers or the Bible. One of the oddest of these seen is overprinted in blue on the front and includes the following:—"Habit—Habit in a child is at first like a spider web; if neglected, it becomes a thread of twine; next a cord of rope; finally, a cable, then, who can break it?" The most surprising part is the fact that the envelope when opened is found to be overprinted on the **inside** in red with another moral story which today would probably be classed as an excellent example of "blah."

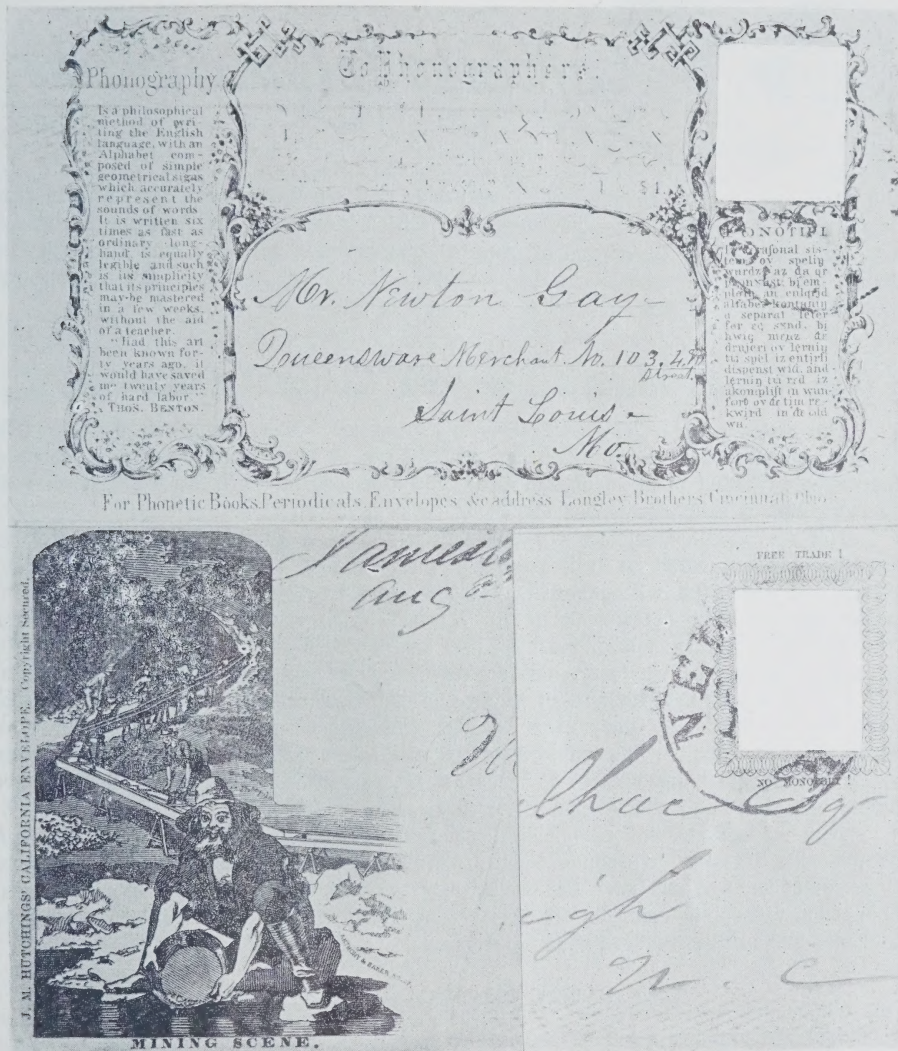
Fig. 5 shows one of the typical propaganda envelopes for phonography and spelling reform. I was much surprised to find that the phonographic signs at the top of the envelope in the center can be read today by one familiar with one of the Pitman systems. The stenographic message begins "Every stenographer should consider it his duty as well as his privilege to use all proper means for the dissemination of the phonographic practice by correspondence." The paragraph at the right written phonetically speaks for itself. A number of more or less similar covers are known.

Fig. 6 is an example of political propaganda which has nothing directly to do with any campaign. A frame was printed on the envelope which just fits one of the then current stamps. Above it is the slogan "Free Trade" and below "No Monopoly." Incidentally this is the earliest envelope seen showing a definite frame for the stamp. The effect is quite striking.

One more type of propaganda envelope may be mentioned. Believe it or not, but as early as the '50s California was advertising itself by such means. Several envelopes have been seen which illustrate the joys (without the sorrows) of gold mining. The men pictured thereon usually have beards which would put the Smith Brothers to shame. The scene most often found shows placer mining with the joyous miners panning out gold in quantity. One cannot help



FIGURES 2, 3, 4.

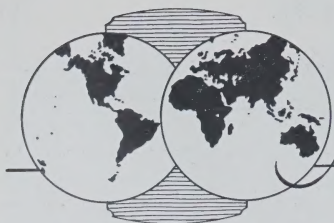


FIGURES 5, 6, 7.

but wonder how much influence such propaganda had in stimulating the great gold rush. A specimen is illustrated in Fig. 7. It is labeled on one end "J. M. Hutchings' California envelope. Copyright secured."

Other types of covers which might possibly be placed in the class of propaganda envelopes have also been seen. For example, one relative to "The Industry of All Nations," which might be called trade propaganda. This envelope bore a circular of the Worlds Fair Exhibition Agency which was to build a Crystal Palace in Reservoir Square, New York City, the present site of the New York Public Library.

Perhaps enough has been said to indicate the interest which these covers hold. I think there is little doubt but that they will some day be considered as favorably as are now the more elaborate types of Civil War and campaign envelopes.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

A Great Month For the General Collector.

The stage is set. The orchestra is tuning up. Very soon the curtain will rise on the great International Stamp Exhibition. Those of the brethren who are fortunate in being able to attend the 1926 Convention and the Exhibition will be rewarded by a chance to see the finest gems of Philately.

The specialistic brothers will have plenty of fun studying their pet groups, but the general collector will probably get the big kick from the exhibition. Where the specialist will enthuse over his particular line, every exhibit will interest the man who collects them all. He will have a chance to see the stamps that fill those empty spaces reserved for the world's greatest rarities. He will delight in an eye-full of stamps that he never saw before and may never see again.

The past months, instead of being the usual so-called dull summer months, have been particularly busy ones for the general collector and the dealer who caters to his wants. The publication of the Scott 1920-1926 album has done much to stimulate interest in the recent issues, and hundreds of collectors are busily bringing their collections up to date.

The exhibition, the new album, the early issuance of the 1927 catalog, should help October to open a busy autumn and winter stamp season. Indications point to a great year for everybody in Philately. Get out your general collection, get in the game again, buy, trade or sell if you want to, but get active and make the old collection grow this year.

THE BRAZIL WATERMARK PROBLEM.

Watermarks are more or less invisible but necessary evils in stamp collecting. We never found a good reason why collectors should pay much attention to them, but they do. In fact, the little hidden watermark in many of our stamps sometimes seems to be the most important feature of our hobby. As long as collectors will collect these variations, they will continue to pay premiums for the rare watermarks, and catalog makers will continue to list them.

The idea of kicking the watermarks out of the catalog would make most collectors groan and cry, yet a disregard of watermarks would go a long way toward simplifying collecting.

The majority of general collectors do not collect perforation variations. One of our good friends once wrote a query in a stamp paper. "Do we collect stamps or holes?" and couldn't see where a perforation size cut any ice. It doesn't really, and yet in some cases the variation is distinct enough to be seen with the naked eye, and without the aid of a dark tray and a smelly chemical.

We hope the day will come when some brave publisher will bring out a general album and catalog, omitting watermarks as well as perforation varieties, Die I and II of British Colonials and list only distinctive stamps. This day will probably not come for many a moon as collectors and dealers have too much invested in these varieties to disregard them.

Nevertheless, such an album would do much to popularize general collecting among those who now shun it because of the multitude of stamps needed to make a good general collection, and the tiresome duplication of design involved in a collection including watermarks.

Many watermarks are easily visible without a detector. Others can scarcely be detected by any means.

Of all pestiferous watermarks, those of Brazil recent issues take the cake, frosting and all. A number of our correspondents have written us for ways and means of distinguishing the different stamps, and after some deliberation, we have come to the conclusion that in the majority of cases, it cannot be done on single stamps.

In 1905, Brazil handed collectors a dirty problem, by bringing out her stamps on paper watermarked "Correio Federal Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil" in the sheet, in such a manner that portions of the words fell on different stamps, and some escaped watermark entirely. Soon she followed with an issue watermarked "Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil Imposto do Consumo".

Since only portions of the letters fall on the individual stamp, it is virtually impossible to identify stamps of one set from the other except where the certain distinctive letters of each sentence are involved.

For twelve years, Brazil took pity on the poor struggling collectors, then started a new campaign even worse than the first. In 1918 the issue appeared watermarked Casa Da Moeda in capitals in the sheet. Then came certain stamps printed on unwatermarked paper, then others watermarked Estados Unidos Do Brasil, and finally a new paper watermarked stars and Casa Da Moeda.

The letters are too large for the individual stamp, so that as a rule, only portions appear. Due to spacing, seldom more than a portion of two letters may be found on a single stamp. Certain stamps of the sheet bear no watermark at all, and are difficult to distinguish from the same stamp issued on paper without watermark. A close study of the unwatermarked paper variety discloses a more porous texture to the paper but this is extremely difficult for the average man to classify.

The Brazil problem has not only stumped collectors, but dealers as well. Even the Brazilian dealers cannot solve the problem, or at least do not export their stock properly classified.

A. Roterberg, the eminent dealer specialist in South American issues, has grappled with the matter in detail, and has been forced to classify his stock as watermarked and unwatermarked, and let it go at that. It would seem as though that were the logical solution for the general collector. It would be a godsend to all if the catalog and album makers would recognize this solution, giving us in our album and catalog one major set of watermarked and unwatermarked, and include listing of the variations in note form for collectors interested.

There are two definite solutions of the problem, however. One is the collecting of the stamps in block form to show the entire or large portion of the watermark setting. The other is the selection of those stamps which definitely show letter distinctions not involved in both sentences. In the Casa Da Moeda

series, these are particularly the letters C and M. In the Estados series, they are T U N I B R L.

The combination of two letters will identify the stamps of either series IF enough of the letter shows to permit identification. The writer has identified positively less than four out of every hundred examined, and has looked over two thousand!

If you must get these pesky things right to insure your happiness, buy a mixture and roll your own. Don't expect your dealer to do it, for life is too short for him. He will use less profanity if you scratch those issues from your want list now instead of later.

The writer will be glad to hear from any collector who can throw more light on this problem. Since it involves most of the late issues of an important country, it is worthy of much thought.

TEN GOOD STAMPS TO BUY.

Do we pick the good ones? In July, we said buy Malta 2½d and 3d new colors. These are priced 75c and 85c in the advance sheets.

Egypt 428 mentioned in July and August, still listed at 25c has been seen by us finally, priced at \$8 net by an Egyptian dealer.

Now try these on your favorite dealer: (but not on me as I offer nothing for sale through this department):

Hungary 179 1919 3f Magyar Posta type—the auction buyer is evidently holding them close, and won't release for the 25c price.

Liberia 902 1923 2c on 1c is a long time coming our way.

Lithuania 438 1924 airmail 60c unwatermarked is worth 30c catalog when you catch it.

Argentine 303 1921 5c Urquiza watermarked large sun. Two sheets said to exist, so they should be worth the full 50c catalog, yes?

Bolivia 138 1924 Habilitada 15c on the American Bank Note 10c Perf. 12. Don't confuse with 140 Perf. 14 or 142 Perf. 12 different type.

Montenegro 303 1918 10h Austrian occupation, seemingly the rarest of 20th Century of that country.

Belgium 47 1883 25c—an old one that gets better every year.

Algeria 26 Addenda 1925 30c cerise—usually comes precancelled but good in any shape.

Mesopotamia 28a 1½a 1918-20 series—the value issued late.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T.H.A.—Not having access to my library this month, I cannot answer your query. Will hold over for next month.

A.LeD.—See Brazil article above. 177a and 192a are coils, as you say, and quite common. Whether the stamps also exist as part perf sheets I do not know. The auction price is out of reason for the coils.

Brazil 248-9-250 were issued unwatermarked in the sheet. The paper appears more porous than most of the watermarked stamps I have seen.

There are two styles of setting on the Canal Zone on U. S. as well as the two spacings mentioned. I have no data on the relative scarcity of the 9mm and 11mm spacings, nor do I know if all values come in both types of letter. Can any of our C. Z. friends give me this information? Come again with some more questions.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, Box 65, Sta. W., New York City.

Readers of this department desiring to receive prices on any particular stamps of any country should write the editor of this department at once. A personal mail report will be made a limited number of A. P. S. members on such stamps as they are specially interested in. Just a few will get this service and first come first served!

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U. S. Special 1875 "Specimen" Printing.

(All Listed as Very Fine, no gum.)

Agriculture, complete set of nine (\$35)	26.00
Executive, complete set of five (\$7)	6.50
Interior, complete set of ten (\$125)	126.00
Justice, complete set of ten (\$65)	44.00
Navy, complete set of eleven (\$80)	55.00
Post Office, complete set of ten (\$115)	75.00
State, 1c to 90c set (\$50)	28.50
Treasury, complete set of eleven (\$150)	92.50
War, complete set of eleven (\$90)	66.00

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia, Pa.—April 14, 1926.

U. S. Proofs.

India, 1871, set 1c to 90c, 11 pieces	8.60
— Agriculture, set 1c to 30c, 9 pieces	5.00
— Executive, set 1c to 10c, 5 pieces	5.30
— Interior, set 1c to 90c, 10 pieces	3.00
— Justice, set 1c to 90c, 10 pieces	5.60
— Navy, set 1c to 90c, 11 pieces	5.50
— Post Office, set 1c to 90c, 10 pieces	4.10
— State, set 1c to 90c, 11 pieces	6.20
— Treasury, 1c to 90c, 11 pieces	6.00
— War, 1c to 90c, 11 pieces	5.00
— Unpaid, set 1c to 50c, bright claret, 7 pieces	2.50
— Nos. 74, 116, 78, 205, 2116, 3888; also Card 54 & 70, 8 pieces	1.60
Card Board, 1857, 1c to 90c, 8 pieces	5.60
— 1861-2, set 1c to 90c, 10 pieces	4.20
— 1869, set 1c to 90c, 10 pieces	7.00
— 1875-88, set 2c to 90c, 11 pieces	4.00
— 1890, set 1c to 90c, 11 pieces	4.00
— 1893 Columbian, set 1c to \$5, 16 pieces	5.00

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Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN



CAN YOU IMAGINE the difficulty of making arrangements for the entertainment of an indefinite number of visitors to a stamp convention? The A. P. S. New York Convention Committee faces a different problem than any other convention committee has had to face as in former years the attendance on the Convention could easily be estimated to within 50 of the actual attendance while this year the guesses and estimates run between 500 and 3000! The Convention Committee has a large cash appropriation for entertainment, plenty of willing workers and a brilliant program but is entirely at sea as to the number to arrange for at any of the scheduled events. Harry Konwiser exclaims with George Bungle "What a life!" Have a heart and relieve the anxiety by sending a card, letter or wire to Dr. Brace Chittenden, 120 West 49th St., New York City, advising him that you are going to attend. Please, DO IT NOW!

THE FORTIETH VOLUME of the "A. P." begins with this number and like others in advancing years assumes a fattening of figure and figures. For the first time we have an issue of over 4000 copies and pay postage by the ton! The last volume of 892 pages, involving a gross expenditure of over \$6000., was no mean achievement but with the same membership co-operation as in the past we can safely prophesy for the coming year a better and larger magazine than ever before. At least we begin the effort with our best foot foremost!

AMONG THE CONTRIBUTORS to this month's issue we have the greatest stamp dealer in the world, the Postmaster General of the United States, Hon. Harry S. New, who has been outspoken in his endorsement of stamp collecting as a hobby and during whose administration of the post office department every effort has been made to improve upon the service rendered to the collectors of the new U. S. issues. About a year ago Mr. New wrote an article in "School Life," a government publication issued by the Department of the Interior, with the title "Postage Stamps Promote Popular Education and Stimulate Patriotism," in which he made a strong plea for the value of commemorative stamps as a means of teaching history and stimulating loyalty. From this and other articles written by him on similar subjects one suspects that Mr. New is well enough informed on the subject of stamp collecting to be a collector himself and while we do know that he professes not to be one we also happen to know that he is carefully saving some old covers addressed to his father when county clerk at Indianapolis, Indiana. Perhaps we may number him as an A. P. S. member one of these days? Washington collectors take note!

"OUTSTANDING AUTHORITIES" is a term to be sparingly applied when speaking of students of United States postal issues but none will dispute the propriety of its application to three other contributors to this number—Dr. Carroll Chase, Henry C. Needham and Lt. Col. J. Kennard Tracy. Dr. Chase, who has done more to enhance the charm and interest in early U. S. than any other American collector, requires no introduction to A. P. readers, and his contribution to this number suggests another interesting field for U. S. specialists.

"ASK NEEDHAM" has been the usual suggestion of dealer and collector alike for many years to any difficult problem connected with U. S. Local stamps. Mr. Needham some years back published the results of his investigation and study of the local posts in the "Philatelic Gazette" and "A. P." and we are now privileged to resume this series covering the work he has done in late years. When the Society resumes the publication of hand-books this series of articles must be consolidated and permanently perpetuated as much of the data contained is of great historical importance and so elusive that it is not likely to be brought together again.

LT. COL. J. KENNARD TRACY is a "specialist" in several things and in stamps a "special specialist." We coin that term because he features just one stamp for his collecting and study. The "Twelve Cent 1851-57" embodies for him everything that is interesting in stamps and after hearing him discourse about it the most skeptic admit that there "must be something in it." What bothers Col. Tracy is that every U. S. collector can't tell offhand the difference between a "Plate One" and a "Plate Three" copy and distinguish the major varieties. He tries in this issue to show how easy and interesting it is. The photographic illustration, something new in an American journal, is his idea and supplied you by his generosity just to make sure that you can't blame your lack of knowledge on the poor illustration supplied by the half tone process. Outside of stamps his specialty is collecting "men" for as an officer in the famous "Marines," that the Germans after dire experience nicknamed "Teufelhunde," one of his duties is to recruit "perfect specimens" for the "Soldiers of the Sea." Anyone having am-

bitions to get in this branch of the service will do well to remember that Col. Tracy's idea of ordinarily good eyesight is the ability to see a twelve cent recut at a glance! Have you tried it?

HARRY L. LINDQUIST, the able editor of the "Collectors Club Philatelist," who contributes to this issue a helpful guide to the sights of New York City, is said to be an authority on the "roaring Forties" of uptown New York because he shows around so many philatelic friends from Milwaukee and Chicago who come east to sell him Scandinavian stamps. Attendants on the convention who crave to sample some of the succulent food to be had in the smaller restaurants out of the ordinary beaten path should seek Harry's advice. He will generally be found at the booth of the "Hot Stove League" keeping up the fire of that famous organization.

THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN has issued a report of the 13th meeting that was held in Liverpool in June, 1926, which contains in addition to the formal reports the five principal papers read in competition for the Congress cup. All of these papers, each bearing on a different phase of the hobby, are extremely valuable, and some excellent constructive ideas are advanced for the betterment of the hobby. We will in the near future discuss some of these papers which cover the same problems and difficulties encountered in this country. For the present we wish to note the suggestion of a Birmingham (Eng.) member to the Congress which we believe it would be well for the A. P. S. Convention to follow. It was proposed by this member that the Congress provide an album in which to place the group photographs made each year and preserve them as a matter of official record. In this we believe there is an excellent thought for the A. P. S. and we expect that some of the old timers will gladly supply the pictures of previous convention groups for the official photograph album. The keeper of the Album could enhance the interest and value of this record by adding snap shots taken during the Convention and we predict in a few years that the photo album would be one of the main attractions of the Convention. Won't someone offer a resolution to this effect?

THE REVISED BY-LAWS to be offered the Convention for adoption include a number of radical changes in the method and manner of the government of the Society. President Wilhelm hopes every member will carefully read the copy which was mailed out with the last A. P. and come to the Convention prepared to discuss and vote on every section. Better bring your copy along and have any objection or correction you have in mind written out.

TEA ON AN OCEAN LINER is part of the entertainment that has been arranged for the ladies at the A. P. S. Convention. This novel entertainment was secured through the efforts of Mr. O. G. Reichelt, who induced the International Mercantile Marine Company, with which he is connected, to open three of their great liners for inspection by the ladies. The ships to be visited are the White Star Liner "Olympic," known as the "Queen of the Seas," (46,439 tons), the Atlantic Transport liner "Minnewaska" and the White Star liner "Celtic" and on one of these famed ships an informal luncheon will be served. The company

will greatly appreciate every one intending to take advantage of the trip to hand in their names to the Committee on Arrangements as soon as they register at Convention headquarters. This intimate view of the ocean greyhounds will be surprisingly instructive even to those that have "crossed the pond" and the girls will get a new idea of the sailors method of housekeeping on board ship.

KING OTTO II OF HUNGARY, who is now in exile in Spain with his mother, Queen Zita, has, according to the report of the publicity managers of the New York Exhibition, Messrs. Korbel and Colwell, filed an application to exhibit his Hungarian collection at the big show. The son of the late ill-fated King Charles of Austria Hungary is but ten years old but his collection is said to be remarkable in many respects. The mounting has been done on pages especially designed and drawn by the noted Hungarian artist, Professor Haranghy, and the albums are said to be elaborate examples of the book-binders art. Many other surprises of this kind are said to await the visitors to the great stamp exhibition.

UNSOLICITED APPROVALS are reported by several members as coming from European dealers. The report of cases of this kind will be appreciated by the Secretary. Hereafter names of dealers offending in this way will be published in the A. P.

GEORGE W. ANGERS of Springfield, Mass., hustling secretary of The Aero Philatelic Society of America and editor of the airmail department of this journal, narrowly escaped death while on a recent business trip to Iberville,, Canada. He caught his foot at the head of a long flight of stairs in the hotel he was stopping at and fell some fifteen feet to the floor below. He suffered a broken rib and numerous bruises and is bandaged up, as he says, "like a circus horse." His many friends will be glad to know that he escaped more serious injury and look forward to seeing him in good health again at the A. P. S. Convention.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY desires a complete file of the American Philatelist on its shelves and asks our aid in securing them the few numbers that are now missing. These are Nos. 2 to 12 inclusive of Volume 22 (1908) and we hope some member can supply the missing copies or perhaps a bound volume for that year. Will readers having any of the required numbers please communicate with the Editor?

LAST WARNING. Convention coupons should be secured by every A. P. S. member on buying his railroad ticket to New York no matter how small the individual saving may be. Remember that in asking for and turning in the convention coupon you may aid some other member to save a large sum of money. Every railroad ticket agent can give you the coupon as complete arrangements have been made with the railroad companies. The following letter from Mrs. C. L. Manning of Washington, D. C. shows the spirit which should animate every member:

"Shall be pleased to receive three or more Convention coupons as I intend to attend the A. P. S. convention in New York City. Thought possibly

the ticket agent might not have them and though the saving in fare to me is slight I realize what a saving it will be to those coming from a distance."



IN THE MANNER OF A CHEMIST

analyzing some unknown product, G. A. Higlett, who has been accredited with the master degree of "Distinguished Philatelist" by his British confreres, examines with his keen and discerning eye all the products of the modern stamp printeries and in due time makes full report to his friends as to their organic and inorganic qualities. These reports, handsomely prepared and distributed in very limited number, are illustrated with actual specimens

of the stamps under examination, and the satirical findings of the stamp analyst are rarities of philatelic literature in that they are seriously humorous. The last two brochure reports of this distinguished scientist bear on recent U. S. commemoratives, the one titled "Cracked" dissecting the "2c Sesqui-Centennial" and the other "Vision" treating the 5c "Ericsson." We refrain from commenting on these reports at this time as there is still a chance that Mr. Higlett may come across for the Exhibition and we would be guilty of inciting a riot if we quoted his remarks on these popular stamps. We will give you a taste of his work however by quoting his preliminary report of the handsome Exhibition label which was contributed by The American Bank Note Co. to boost the big Show. "I find," says the chemist Higlett, "that the island of Hawaii no longer exists as a part of the Western hemisphere and that New Zealand too has apparently sunk beneath the waves". Asia appears about the size of the U. S., which is probably to be explained by the patriotism of the designer, but it does seem a shame to shrink India to the size of the State of Texas." "Looking at Europe there seems to be nothing but sea to the west of Scandinavia, no Great Britain, an insignificant little island not worth troubling about but my, what an injustice to the New York Irish Americans, there is no ould Oireland either!"

PRINT YOUR A. P. S. NUMBER on your stationery is the suggestion of Mr. B. Rosing, A. P. S. 5059, in commenting on the plea of Mr. Hustis that members use their A. P. S. number on all philatelic correspondence. A rubber handstamp will answer the purpose if you have no need for a special letterhead.

"K. O. A." DENVER, COLORADO, RADIO STATION will put "Philately on the Air" during the winter season by broadcasting stamp chats every sixty days in which mention will be made of the A. P. S. and the monthly journal. Listen in Friday, October 15th, between 3 and 3.30 Western time for a talk by Dr. H. A. Davis and if your set brings it in be sure to send "K. O. A." an applause card.

CANADIAN CANCELLATIONS on current mail are so attractive and bold that they command attention and serve a real advertising purpose. Have you seen the new parcel post ad, "\$5 for 3c," which calls attention to the low insu-

rance rate? It's good enough to be called a work of art. Gordon Crouch also sends us a first day cover cancelled "Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto" that boldly advertises that event. This is effective and cheap advertising that is a marked improvement over the plain forms now used by the U. S.

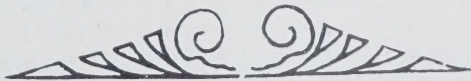
THE CHARLES J. PHILLIPS PRIZE CONTEST which involves a free trip to New York with spending money for the big stamp show has developed into such a close race between Seebohm and Saunders that the winner will not be known until the stroke of twelve on Sept. 30th, which will be too late for us to announce in this number. Looks like a sure thing though that "C. J." is going to invest in a railroad ticket a yard long as the two leaders are from the far West, San Francisco and Mason City, Iowa.

COUNTERFEITS. Dealers are warned that the Naigai Stamp Co. of Tokio, Japan, are sending out wholesale lots containing forgeries of the 1919 issue of Japanese air mail stamps, Scott's 451 and 452. These are forged overprints on the genuine but low valued postage of 1914.

Mr. W. Houtzamer, Secretary of the Expert Committee of the British Stamp Trade Protection Association, advises us that the stamp trade is being flooded with forged overprints on Persian stamps of the following issues, 1909, Scott's 578-585, 603a-606, 1009 to 1016. The original overprints were destroyed by the former Postmaster General of Persia and the forgeries in addition are all on reprints of the regular 1909 issue. These reprints were made in 1924 and are of a different shade than the originals. The 1915 Coronation issue with "November 1918" and Persian date overprint, 2kr to 5 toman, are also being forged. The Expert Committee offer to expertize any of these stamps free of charge, postage for registered return must however be enclosed. Address the Expert Committee, W. Houtzamer, Secy., 34 Southampton St., London, W. C. 2, England.

THE STAMP CATALOGUES, harbingers of the Season of Stamps, are appearing early this year. Looks like a long and enjoyable winter. Scott's 1927 and the French "Champion" both were issued during September and a new Gibbons is promised in October. The "price hounds" will find plenty of interest though we understand that "stability" will be more in evidence than a marked jump upwards. A detailed review of each of these important guides will appear at an early date.

TITLE PAGE AND INDEX TO VOL. 39 accompanies this issue. Better look up those back numbers and have them bound but please spare the editor with requests for the following: Nov. 1925, Jan., July and Sept. 1926. There "ain't no more." Also please remember it costs in these days of sky high postage exactly 8c to mail a copy of the A. P. and something extra for the wrapper and trouble. So don't begrudge the 15c asked for single copies.





The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor'

The theme of Philatelic counterfeiting must be acknowledged as deserving space on a page reserved for the interest of serious students of stamps as the specialist is the first line defense of Philately against this insidious evil. We however begin such a discussion with a hesitancy begot of a knowledge of the complexity and wide ramification inherent in a subject covering so extensive a field and regarding which there is in many phases considerable divergence of opinion. The stamps of every Nation in the world have been counterfeited or faked to deceive collectors. Over the relative importance of the counterfeit as an evil there is nevertheless a difference of opinion. Many believe it to be the greatest menace to the progress of the hobby and go so far to say that, unless checked, it must eventually destroy it. The other extreme view is that the evil is greatly exaggerated and really but a bogey to frighten the amateur. These say that successful counterfeiting will ever be impossible and outside of a few unusual examples the counterfeit is so poorly made as never to constitute a menace but, in provoking discernment and study, that they serve a good purpose rather than an evil one. Between these two extremes there are a greater number who, while not alarmed at the extent and character of counterfeiting at this time, do feel that the hobby is too carelessly harboring a snake that may grow to unhealthy proportions and which should be vigorously combatted by organized philately and, as far as possible, destroyed.

Without intruding on this near political and argumentative aspect of the problem we believe it will prove of interest and value to discuss here some of the subtler methods employed by the counterfeitor and fakir to deceive the unwary collector. The expose of such tricks is the result of the careful study of the specialists and we hope that every collector will remember that when next he hears some of the jeers and gibes so often aimed at "the fly speck collector." Be a specialist or not as you choose but be just and give due credit to the students of minor detail that safeguard the general collector against the efforts of the crooks that seek to rob the followers of philately of both purse and pleasure.

The prime test for detecting the counterfeit stamp is by direct comparison of the suspected item with a known genuine copy. In this test the paper, perforations, color, impression, method of printing and minor detail are closely compared with the original stamp. This method, while certain, is not always reasonably possible under the circumstances under which most moderate priced stamps are bought or exchanged. Most collectors must rely on their own skill or that of their immediate circle of fellows on most stamp purchases which results in "general appearance" being relied on a bit more than is safe. A casual inspection by any well informed amateur will eliminate many a counterfeit because most of them are really rather obvious but the cleverer of the swindlers, having discovered how easily the collector is put off his guard by general appearance, have adopted several devices to give their wares, in some part at least, a good appearance by using some genuine material. A great deal of reliance being placed on the quality of the paper a stamp is printed on the counterfeitor has

put in his bag of tricks the use of genuine paper to serve as a groundwork for his false printing. The obviously good paper will quite often lull the suspicion of the most wary and many an advanced collector has been fooled by this stratagem.



At a recent auction sale of stamps there was offered a copy of the first stamp of Lombardy Venice, Scott's No. 1, described as being "doubly printed, one impression colorless", which immediately caught the eye of G. M. Mosler, a specialist in the first issue of Austria and Austrian Italy as this variety was unknown to him. He sent for the auction lot in question and on examination he found that the stamp was a forgery printed on genuine paper. The paper was secured by discharging the color from a copy of the 45c blue of the same issue and though this had been thoroughly done the lines of the heavy impression of the original stamp were still discernible and which led the auctioneer to innocently list the stamp as a double impression.

This same counterfeit was discovered

some four years ago by W. Hadlow an English specialist in Austrian stamps who at first thought he had found a new type variety of the 5 cent because the figure 5 measured 2mm from the letter "C" of "centes" instead of a $\frac{1}{2}$ mm as usual. This supposedly new variety was submitted to Dr. Emilio Diena, noted European expert (A. P. S. # 679) and he pronounced it a forgery printed on a copy of the 9 Kr. blue of Austria from which the color had been discharged by chemical reagents. A curious feature of the process is that the black cancellation is not affected by the chemicals and in these counterfeits the stamps bear genuine cancellations in addition to being printed on genuine paper. The illustration shows the counterfeit much enlarged and the traces of the genuine 45 cent printing may be plainly seen beneath the counterfeit impression. The cancellation in this case is correct for the stamp as it is "Venizia" but in the counterfeit discovered by Mr. Hadlow the cancellation, though genuine, was incorrect, the Austrian cancell "Liebenau" having remained.

This form of counterfeit is extremely dangerous as the paper on which Austrian and Lombardy Venice stamps were printed is of such marked character that it is natural to place reliance in it and not to carefully compare the printing which is especially difficult in the case of #1 because of the color. This counterfeit was made to deceive collectors a good many years ago and according to Dr. Diena originated in Vienna. We suspect that this bad one may be found in quite a number of general collections. The easy test is the measurement of the distance between 5 and C of centes. In the counterfeit it is 2 mm and in the genuine $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Which one have you?

In connection with the subject of "paper shrinkage" discussed in the August number we take pleasure in reproducing here an excerpt from a letter written

us by Mr. P. L. Pemberton of London, England who in his brilliant stamp research work is carrying on the tradition of a great name in British Philately. Students of the U. S. 1870-82 issues will find in these stamps marked examples of the paper "grain" or "mesh" referred to by Mr. Pemberton and the not uncommon cases of "shrinkage" will be found, as he says, to be across the grain.

"In the interesting article, which appears in your August issue, on the manufacture of paper for stamp printing, in speaking of the shrinking of paper you point out that 'some experts have even decided that the direction of the shrinkage can always be determined by the 'grain' of the paper.' This is quite true and can easily be verified by studying the 1861 issue of Mexico, and also, though in a lesser degree, the 1856 issue. The paper on which these stamps were printed has a pronounced 'grain' or 'mesh' showing as small oblong flecks all running one way more or less in straight lines.

Although the stamps of all values come from one original die, it will be found that the 1 and 2 reales are slightly longer and narrower than the $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 and 8 reales, and that in the latter the mesh runs horizontally while in the 1 and 2 reales it always runs vertically. This surely proves that paper shrinks the opposite way to the run of the mesh?

The explanation for the difference in the direction of the mesh is quite simple. The 1 and 2 reales were printed from plates consisting of 200 stamps, while the $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 and 8 reales were from plates of 80 subjects only. In order to economize paper the sheets were turned sideways when the smaller plates were being used.

Reprints are often betrayed by having the mesh running in the wrong direction, though the majority of them are correct in this respect.

In many other countries there are instances of a similar nature, though it is not always easy to detect the direction of the mesh when the paper is thick. Pronounced varieties due to this cause occur in the 1859 issue of Belgium, the two varieties in this case having attained to catalogue rank in Gibbons—though without the cause being noted.

It should be borne in mind that this form of shrinkage is confined to machine-made paper.

The whole subject of paper is of great importance to studious Philatelists and I am very pleased to find this stressed by your valuable publication."

What is the largest amount of postage shown on any cover of the 1847-1870 period? This question has been asked us a number of times by specialists and to which we have not been able to give a sure answer. Probably through this department we may secure the information. The two highest rate covers known to us for the period in question are, one addressed to the Cape of Good Hope showing the quadruple rate of postage in a pair of 1c 1857, a 10c 1857 and a 30 and 90c 1860, the condition being superb in both stamps and cover. This rate of \$1.32 is exceeded by the other cover which was recently found in the Clerks Office of the U. S. District Court at Cincinnati, Ohio which is in form of a heavy manilla wrapper that was used to carry a large deposition in an important case and which is franked with two blocks of eight, one block of four and two pairs of the 12c, 1851. This \$2.88 rate is the largest we know of at this time. Who can tell us of a larger? The 1860 cover mentioned, a superb item is valued at \$1500., and the second item recently changed hands at \$800 which is however a rather high price as it is not attractive and all the pieces damaged by tears or by being cut into.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

THE CAL RODGERS' FLIGHT FROM SHEEPHEAD BAY, N. Y., TO LONG BEACH, CAL. SEPTEMBER 17, 1911.

So little has ever been known and written about the Rodgers' "Vin Fiz" flight that we are glad to be in a position to give a detailed account of the first airmail carrying flight undertaken in the United States.

This information has been obtained from the Long Beach Press Telegram, clipping being furnished by Mr. A. M. Hard, Member of the Aero Philatelic Society of America.

The article is entitled "Progress of Air Mail in Last Decade Call to Mind Cal Rodgers' Feat." The author, Mr. Al. Gustus, shows the contrast between the Government operated Transcontinental airmail service, crossing the continent in 30 hours, with that of the "Vin Fiz" in 55 days.

We quote the following interesting bits:—

"Calbraith P. Rodgers, great grandson of Commodore Perry, was the originator of the air mail idea. It was he who utilized that idea only as a novelty to help pay the expenses of his history-making flight across the country.

On the back page of a pamphlet written and distributed widespread by Cal Rodgers was the following paragraph:—

'Rodgers' Aerial Post, by Mrs. C. P. Rodgers, Postmistress.

Postcards delivered to me at the special train will be carried by my husband's airplane to his next stopping place for 25 cents. There they will be stamped by me "Carried by Rodgers' Airplane "Vin Fiz" from to on October 1911 and delivered to the local postmaster who will send them to the person addressed. A card addressed and stamped sent to me care of the Plaza Hotel, Chicago, with 25 cents, will be forwarded to me, given a ride in the airplane and posted as described. In this way it will be possible for anyone to send a postcard to himself or his friends part of its route at least in an airplane.'

This means was taken by the intrepid aviator to help pay the expenses of the cross-country flight. Part of his funds were obtained from the company manufacturing the soft drink after which the plane had been named. The objective of the trip was the winning of a \$50,000 prize for the air pilot flying from ocean-to-ocean within a thirty-day period. Because of this time limit Rodgers was not given the award.

For the breath-taking thrills alone which Cal Rodgers encountered the flight is memorable. The log of his turbulent trip is somewhat as follows:—

September 17, 1911.—Hop-off from Sheepshead Bay, N. Y. Flight of 104 miles.

September 23.—"Vin Fiz" smashed in forty-five-foot fall at Middletown, N. Y.

- September 25.—Elmira, N. Y. to Canisteo, N. Y., a flight of 149 miles in 166 minutes. For a part of the jump Rodgers had to hold the magneto plugs with one hand while guiding the plane with the other hand.
- October 1.—To Rivaro, Ohio. Three thunderstorms were encountered on the way, and a number of times the "Vin Fiz" narrowly missed being struck by lightning.
- October 2.—To Huntington, Indiana. In landing the aviator risked his own life to save those of a number of spectators.
- Oct. 8.—To Chicago. Before landing at the Mid-West metropolis Rodgers became lost and flew out over Lake Michigan.
- Oct. 11.—To Kansas City.
- Oct. 16.—To McAlester, Okla., 127 miles in 283 minutes.
- Oct. 31.—To El Paso, Texas.
- Nov. 1.—To Wilcox, Ariz.
- Nov. 3.—To Stoval, Ariz. The flyer volplaned for six miles before landing, after a cylinder head blew out.
- Nov. 5.—Banning, Cal., to Pasadena, a distance of seventy-nine miles in 113 minutes.
- Nov. 12.—The start of the final jump from Pasadena to Long Beach. At Compton, nine miles from the goal, the "Vin Fiz" crashed and Rodgers was badly hurt.
- Dec. 10.—To Long Beach, the remaining nine miles, in fifteen minutes. The landing was made on the sands of the accompaniment of the cheers of thousands of persons.

The total mileage covered by Cal Rodgers in his flight was 4246. Time consumed was fifty days, of which twenty-four was actual flying time. Inclement weather was experienced twenty-six days.

Long Beach always held a certain pride in the achievement of Cal Rodgers because the epoch-making air voyage was ended there; the city also has kept fresh a memory of the man. On the spot to which it coasted to complete a world event, the "Vin Fiz" fell and Rodgers was killed on April 3, 1912, the twenty-second American aviator to meet death in an aerial mishap.

GUATEMALA FLIGHTS.

By THATCHER R. KIMBALL.

Guatemala is just waking up to the value of the air post, as is shown by the fact that her army aviators are making experimental flights and the people of several cities are raising funds by popular subscription for planes and air fields.

The first of these flights took place on June 1, 1926 from Guatemala City to La Libertad in the province of Peten, and mail was carried in four hours over the mountains which usually takes about two weeks or more to deliver. On the 4th of June, the plane started back, stopping over night at Coban, and reaching Guatemala early on the 5th. Very little mail was carried on these trips—mostly official and a few ordinary letters—as the flight was not specially advertised. On the return journey only about twenty letters were transported, only one of which is known to be in existence.

The June 1st covers bear the ordinary postal cancellations and a rectangular cachet in red ink with the words "Primer Correo Aero" inclosed. The June 4th cover has the same cachet in black with Peten-Guata written in.

On August 2, 1926, a new mail route was opened between Guatemala and

Esquipulas and return on August 3. The covers of August 2 bear a three line rubber stamp cachet in red or black ink, reading "Via Primer Correo Aero Guatemala-Esquipulas", and a rectangular cachet with "Primer Correo Aero" in black ink besides the regular postal cancellations.

The return covers of August 3 bear the regular postal cancellations of sending and receiving and a three line rubber stamp cachet in red or purple ink reading "Primer Correo Aero Esquipulas a Guatemala." The exact number of covers carried on both these flights is not yet known, but the number was not great.

IN DEFENSE OF AERO PHILATELY.

By G. W. ANGERS.

The antagonism of some old line philatelists to aero-philately is well illustrated by the following statement:—

"Some individual covers from an airplane flight may hold a great wealth of interest, but the standard made to order brand whether in airmail covers or in any other field of stamps, has no interest."

Since this quotation or others of similar nature will be used over and over again, it is well to take a stand and make an answer in defense of Aero-philately.

What is collecting after all? Whether viewed from the standpoint of pleasure in the accumulation of stamps and covers or in the amassing of financial gain, is it not merely a hobby? Whatever it may be, the question of what one is to collect should not be dictated by those who are wrapped up in classicals and rarities; crackplates, cancellations and other phases of collecting. Airmails have certainly won their place in the world of philately and therefore have incurred the jealousies of those who discriminate against them. Such comments as "made to order"—"controlled by a dealer more progressive than the next," etc., will never belittle the hobby.

For that matter, we may admit that all the more valuable airmail pieces are to some extent "made-to-order." Included in these are the R-34, the Ross Smith, the Hawker, the ZR3 from Germany to U. S., the early pioneer flights in all countries, the North Pole flights and others too numerous to mention—yet their historical significance, commemorating as they do marvellous achievements in the conquest of the air, is made more valuable by the specially prepared airmail stamps or cancellations and cachets. Assembled together, they are as interesting as the so-called rarities which are so jealously guarded by the old stand-by.

However, Aero-philately is firmly established. Its importance is acknowledged by the Government in their instructions that all first flights of the various feeder-lines (Contract Airmail Routes) to the Transcontinental Airmail service, shall be commemorated by special cancellations. They do this as they recognize the fact that at least on this flight the thousands of letters mailed by Airmail enthusiasts will provide an income sufficient to maintain the route until the general public shall have become accustomed to use the Airmails for speedy transmission of their mail. Yes—these are "made-to-order" covers—how could they be otherwise?—but they encourage the Government to extend this service and so the collector becomes the benefactor of his fellow man.

There are oddities in the air mails which perhaps do not belong in a bona fide collection. This is for the individual to decide. Among these are the covers from the Byrd & Norge flights. Personally the writer wishes these in his collec-

tion as historical pieces for they commemorate wonderful events in man's conquest of the air. In like manner will he treasure any cover representing a new epoch—an historical cross country or transatlantic flight.

CHINA.

Mr. Francis J. Field informs us that he has seen a set of three air mail stamps, viz, 15c green, 30c red, and 45c violet, and these depict a carrier pigeon soaring above a Chinese temple, with Chinese inscriptions in a scroll at the top, and in a rectangle at bottom. Although these stamps were prepared some time ago for the Mukden air mail service, none have yet been seen on flown covers.

SWITZERLAND.

We are indebted to Dr. Robert Paganini for sending us an official postcard of the first flight from Basel to Schaffhausen, during the Basel International Exhibition, which was held on July 1st. Besides a special cancellation being used, a special vignette in purple and white has been also made use of on this occasion.

CONTRACT AIRMAIL SERVICE.

Special air mail service was operated between New York and Philadelphia, September 4 to 11, inclusive, in connection with air races held at Philadelphia. Special cancellations to be used on the first flight were provided by the Government, and was known as the SESQUICENTENNIAL ROUTE.

On September 15, 1926, contract air mail service was established over route No. C. A. M. 8, from Seattle to Los Angeles, via Portland and Medford, Oregon; Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno and Bakersfield, Calif., an air-line distance each way of 1121 miles. The rate was 15c from Seattle to Los Angeles or vice versa, and to other points, 10c.

Also on September 15, 1926, contract air mail service was established over route No. C. A. M. 10, from Atlanta, Ga., via Macon, Ga., Jacksonville, Tampa and Fort Myers, Fla., to Miami, Fla., and return, an air-line distance each way of 683 miles. The service between Atlanta and Jacksonville via Macon was an extension of that part of this route which has been in operation since April 1, 1926.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ABYSSINIA. Pending the arrival of the impending new portrait series it has been necessary to keep up the supply of the $\frac{1}{2}$ g value by provisionally surcharging the 1919 5 guerche with " $\frac{1}{2}$ guerche" in Amharic characters. The new stamps will be placed on sale shortly.

CANAL ZONE. Mr. Emil Rall shows us copies of the current U. S. commemorative, 2 cent Liberty Bell, with CANAL ZONE overprint in black.

DENMARK. Mr. A. E. Pade advises us that the current 30 ore dark blue postage has been overprinted "Postfaerge" in one line and in the same type as the other parcel post series.

EGYPT. We are indebted to both Ch. Tsopolidis and Ch. Passalides, of Alexandria, Egypt, for examples and notes concerning the disposition of the remainders of the "12th. Agricultural Exhibition" commemorative set which was issued March 20th, 1926 at Cairo. Of this handsome set there were prepared 202 thousand copies of each value and at the close of the exhibition it was found that the entire issue of the 5 milliemes had been sold and the following quantities of the other values left on hand.

1000 copies of	10 milliemes.
1200 copies of	15 milliemes.
140000 copies of	50 milliemes.
150000 copies of	100 milliemes.
165000 copies of	200 milliemes.

There being such a small number of the 10 and 15 milliemes left over these were burned on July 8th, 1926 and the three high values made available for ordinary postage by applying a typographical overprint of reduced value. The overprint, in black, in sans serif capitals in two lines is "5 Milliemes" on the 50 mill.; "10 Milliemes" on the 100 mill. and "15 Milliemes" on the 200 mill. These

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bargain priced high values were placed on sale at Alexandria on August 24th. As they constitute over half the original issue there should be plenty to go around and counterfeits unlikely as the unsurcharged stamps should be good philatelic property. Our correspondents make no mention of errors or inverted surcharges so this set of rather far fetched economy is unusual in more ways than one.

FRANCE. R. Roberts advises us of a 1 franc, Sower type and 1 franc 50 centimes, Pasteur type, both in blue.

HONG KONG. R. Roberts reports the \$3, violet & green, current design on script watermarked paper.

ICELAND. W. T. Wilson has shown us copies of a new provisional made by overprinting the current 40a. blue "EIN KRONA" in two lines and in red. 1kr. on 40a blue.

INDIA. R. Roberts in reporting a 2 Rupee, buff and carmine, wmk. multiple star ("all over") sends the following note concerning the new security printing at Nasik:

The set of these stamps is peculiar, instead of being set up in eight panes of 12 with large marginal gutter between, an economy has been effected by eliminating the central horizontal gutter and combining the four central panes of twelve into two panes of 24 (each 4x6), so that the sheet now consists of, four panes of 12, two at top and two at bottom, and two panes of 24 in the centre, with wide vertical guttering down the centre of the sheet; thus effecting a small economy in paper.

One cannot help observing that four times the amount of paper might be saved by dispensing of the wide guttering altogether.

It almost appears as if the old plate had been cut down and joined up in the centre. If this is the case it has been done skillfully as the stamps all over are well centered.

The paper does not seem to be cut to any particular size and it is difficult to follow the reasons of this half-hearted attempt at economy.

The color of the buff is considerably paler, whereas the head plate is in a brighter carmine shade than the De la Rue print.

The workmanship of this printing is a great improvement upon the lower denominations previously referred to, and though the frame plate is a little bit flat the detail is extremely good, and the head plate is bright and clear and compares most favorably with the De la Rue print.

MONACO. Henry Hooreman shows us two new postage in the current Prince Louis portrait type, stamps are typographed, perforated 14x13½ and on unwatermarked paper. 50c brown on yellowish and 60c yellow green on greenish.

POLAND. R. Roberts shows us a commemorative bearing the portrait of Madame Curie who with her husband discovered radium. 10gr slate blue.

PORTUGAL. Another long series of postage was issued on August 14th to

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commemorate the tercentenary of the independence of Portugal. The set has 21 values and these have also been overprinted "Acores" for us in these islands. The stamps are bi-colored, centers in black and perforated 14. Four of the stamps bear a portrait of the first King of Portugal, Alfonso Enriques, who defeated the Moors in 1139, winning the title of "The Conqueror" and the throne which he assumed in 1140.

- 2 centavos orange brown.
- 4 centavos green.
- 6 centavos brown.
- 16 centavos blue.

King Jaao, the fourth, founder of the Braganza dynasty, appears on a scene showing the Monastery of the Dominicans of Batalha, which was erected to celebrate the victory of Aljubarrota.

- 3 centavos blue.
- 5 centavos black.
- 15 centavos grey green.
- 46 centavos lake.

The battle of Aljubarrota, fought August 14th, 1385, and in which King John of Portugal defeated the Castilian army, is the subject of the design of another four values.

- 20 centavos purple.
- 32 centavos green.
- 1.60 escudos slate.
- 10 escudos red.

The next four stamps feature Filipa de Vilhena, the consort of King Joao the fourth.

- 25 centavos red brown.
- 40 centavos brown.
- 50 centavos olive.
- 75 centavos dark brown.

King Joao, who headed the revolt in 1640 and finally freed the Portuguese from the Spaniards, is shown on two values.

- 64 centavos blue green.
- 1 escudo deep purple.

The last three values show the famous Independence monument erected at Lisbon.

- 96 centavos brown.
- 3 escudos purple.
- 4½ escudos olive green.

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T. ALLEN,

"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

ROUMANIA. The sixtieth birthday of King Ferdinand was celebrated by issuing on July 1st a series of 10 values bearing his portrait in military uniform. Stamps were prepared at Munich by the offset process and are from a drawing by the Roumanian artist Bessarab. Two hundred thousand sets were issued of which 2000 were imperforate.

- 10 bani green.
- 25 bani orange.
- 50 bani brown.
- 1 L. violet.
- 2 L. green.
- 3 L. red.
- 5 L. light brown.
- 6 L. olive.
- 9 L. grey.
- 10 L. blue.

RUSSIA. Two postage in tall oblong format issued to commemorate the 1926 Esperanto congress.

- 7 kopeck carmine and green.
- 14 kopeck violet and green.



CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

Tho not in the precancel line it may be of general interest to know the sizes 8 and 13 of 2c Sesqui stamped envelope are available. August 26th is the earliest date I have seen and is from Washington, D. C.

Several collectors have asked me how to distinguish Bureau Printed Precancels. Maybe it just as to come to you like the differentiating of off-set stamps from the direct form. The biggest help, and practically the only thing outside of the catalog, is the sheet showing all Bureau types. This may be had for 16c from all precancel dealers. There is also a chart showing all precancel types for the general collector.

Recently added varieties of the BP are Atlanta, Ga. 6, 7, 8, 9 ordinary; Bloomfield, NJ, 1½ coil; Dayton, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 ord.; COLGATE, OKLA. 1½ coil—a new town to the list; Jersey City, NJ, 1c ord.; Houston, Tex. 7, 8, 9 ord.; and another new town—JANESVILLE, WISC—on the 1½ coil.

Mr. H. M. Southgate—3419—is an advocate of listing the BPs according to alphabetical CITY order rather than sequence followed in the catalog and other published lists. He would be pleased to have other collectors make their views

known, either to him personally or thru the Precancel Department. Now is your chance to make the future lists as you would have them—City or STATE order—which do you prefer?

A few figures gathered by Mr. Southgate will prove of interest I am sure. The Bureau has been issuing precancels for 28 months and from a total of 107 towns. These figures were correct August 23rd, and when you consider only three towns having placed orders for the first during last 4 months the 107 wont change a great deal. The minimum amount that may be ordered is 250,000 on the coils and is 500,000 ordinary. This will also tend to hold down the number of towns using Bureaus and is one point Mr. Southgate emphasizes to prove that CITY listing is preferable for this branch of precancels.

The doubtful type from Seneca, S. C. is given a clear slate by Mr. R. M. Tribble—6224—This is type I and is in purple ink on the 2c Harding, normal and up have been reported and both are made to order items done, however, in perfect faith that all was regular. The new type may be called a plain U55—and has appeared on Hale normal, and inverted and normal on 1½c—as well as the current 1½ normal. Bells are on sale at the office but have not appeared precand up to the time of writing—8-29-26 Type I is a two by two rubber stamp with two varieties of position of C of S. C.—#s 1 and 3 have C directly under second E of Seneca while #s 2 and 4 show it under EC.

After a thoro investigation and talk with all concerned with precancelling in the Charleston, W. Va. postoffice Mr. W. H. Field reports the set of Walloons from this office as not issuing from there. Anyone having these items please verify their source.

Another invert to add to the few coming from Minneapolis is the last type U8 on 1922 9c. Norfolk, Va. and Wheeling, W. Va. have appeared in this same type—similar to U8.

Mr. Chas. Metz, compiler of not listed OLD issues, has shown another constant break on the old Delavan, Wisc. plates—location not known—a 1 mm. vertical break splitting first A of Delavan and I of Wisc. Unlisted items of the old issues only are Mr. Metz's list to be compiled—report them to 104 West Turner, Phila., Pa.

Many of the late commemorative stamps precand PROSPECT and PERRYSBURG, Ohio, are made to the order of an Iowa dealer who not only imported the stamps but gave the postmasters the impression they were doing nothing not irregular. The dealer called the postmaster's attention to the order permitting collectors to have souvenir impression of the town's cancellation, but did not explain that this did not refer to the pre-cancel stamp. Since granting this favor the pm's. have had the order properly interpreted and one has returned a second lot of stamps to the dealer who again sent them for precanceling.

The distinguishing point of the two Windom, Minn. types is the period after Minn. on Type I. TII is a more condensed letter and is somewhat hard to identify—the NO period type is the TII. On both types there is a shifting to the left of MINN making several minor variations.

Barber, N. S. uses several variations of two distinctly different types on same plate. Unsevered pairs of new 7, 8 and 17 have shown one type to be an all cap one while the other is of the lower case. Both between lines.

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D. Field

A. P. S. # 6690.

A cable message to Herman Toaspern brings the sad news of the death of D. Field, prominent London stamp dealer. Mr. Field had been in ill health for a number of years, suffering from heart trouble and he spent a great deal of his time at his beautiful home in Torquay beside making trips to all parts of the world in search of something to help him. He was a member of the Judges Committee at the 1913 New York Stamp Exhibition and was noted as a stamp expert. His firm has been the London leader in "War" stamps and rare twentieth century though many great collections of the classic issues passed through his hands. At various exhibitions he received high honors for his personal collections, notably for his display of "Great Britain." His wife, Mrs. Edith W. Field, is an ardent collector and possesses in addition to a lovely general collection a highly specialized collection of Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Field's death is a great loss to British Philately and to the stamp dealing profession of which he was always an honorable and highly respected member. The sympathy of his many friends in America go to his widow at this time.

F. Hugh Vallancey's Visit to the North-West.

From the reports that are drifting in from various A. P. S. members it is evident our good friend, F. H. Vallancey, proprietor of the famous English weekly "Stamp Collecting," is fully enjoying his tour of America. The following reports will surely be of no little interest to his host of English friends.

"Mr. and Mrs. Vallancey arrived in Seattle Friday evening at 8.30. This was the first time they stepped on American soil. My readers will agree with me that it is most unusual to have a visitor from London, pass up the eastern cities and make a first visit in this part of the country, however Mr. Vallancey's itinerary is well mapped out and in making the trip thru Canada and then going thru the U. S. is giving him a chance to see the philatelic activity with the least expenditure of time.

A reception committee met the Vallanceys at Bell St. Dock. They were brought to room 315 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., where 75 enthusiastic collectors and friends were gathered to meet them. Mr. Vallancey gave an interesting talk. He is a good mixer and has a personality that will make him very popular with the American collectors.

Banquet at Tacoma, Saturday, August 28.

We had a banquet in Tacoma, Wash. at which the Vallanceys were the guests of honor. Thirty-six present, among them, J. M. Hitt, State Librarian, Olympia, Wash. Henry Hitt, well known for his work on the stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Is., R. R. Thiele, and the Mayor of Tacoma, and, last but not least, Clyde Brill, "penny blacks," was toastmaster.

After the banquet, Mr. Vallancey gave a very interesting lecture on the stamps of Great Britain. His lecture was made doubly interesting by his fine display of lantern slides.

All-Day Cruise on Puget Sound, Sunday, August 29.

Besides being a publisher, philatelist, etc., our guest is also a skipper. He proved this beyond any shadow of doubt by the manner in which he handled the wheel on the small yacht we used for our cruise.

Twenty-three philatelists and friends made this delightful trip. We arrived at the municipal dock at Tacoma at 7.30 P. M. Then once more, the parting of the ways.

We were indeed happy to have Mr. and Mrs. Vallancey with us, and we were sorry to have them go. We hope this very congenial couple, of London, will remember the Philatelists of the Puget Sound country and know that our best wishes are with them, always."

CLEMENT S. ERNST, Sec'y-Treasurer,
Puget Sound Branch #70 A. P. S.

"Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey, proprietor of 'Stamp Collecting,' London, England, made a two-day stop in Portland, Ore. as the guest of the Beaver Stamp Society. After a day spent in sight-seeing, dinner was served in the private dining room of the Chamber of Commerce, after which adjournment was made to the lecture room where Mr. Vallancey gave a most interesting talk on 'The Postage Stamps of Great Britain,' illustrated with stereopticon slides. About fifty members were present at the talk and it was voted unanimously that this evening of August 31st was the most enjoyable philatelic meeting that the society had as yet held.

A. H. LOMAX, Publicity Manager, Beaver Stamp Society.
Portland, Ore., Sept. 7th, 1926.

SOCIETY



ITEMS

PUGET SOUND BRANCH #70, A. P. S.—Tuesday, July 13, 1926. This was Henry Hitt's night. He gave a wonderful lecture on the stamps of British Columbia & Vancouver Island. He gave much detailed information regarding the activities of the various express companies in delivering mail in this section of the country. Mr. Hitt's fine talk was accompanied by some very fine material.

There was an attendance of 26 members, and two visitors. One new member was admitted and one new application for membership was received.

Tuesday, July 27, 1926.—This was a get-together meeting. No lecture, but a fine display of collections. 22 members and two visitors present, one of them, Arthur Swart, a former Seattleite, now residing in San Francisco.

Tuesday, August 10, 1926.—This meeting was a humdinger. We received word that Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey, the London publisher, was coming to Seattle. Our Programme committee got right on the job to formulate plans for a reception. Arthur K. Roberts, Chairman of the Programme committee, was on the job, and thru the kindness of the officials of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, we were given a room in the Chamber of Commerce for this meeting and reception.

After our business session, our good President, Mr. Clyde D. Brill, gave an interesting and enlightening lecture on his fine collection of Penny "Blacks." Having about 1600 of these stamps in his collection, one can readily see what a fine lot of material he had for his talk.

At this meeting plans were made to hold our next meeting Friday, Aug. 27, instead of Tuesday, Aug. 24.

Thirty members present.

Special Meeting, Aug. 27, 1926.—Our local newspapers gave us a big boost for this meeting. Seventy-five collectors and friends filled room 315 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., to greet Mr. and Mrs. Vallancey. They arrived at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Vallancey gave a delightful talk on his trip thru Canada and the good-fellowship extended by collectors.

Usually, when a visitor from London comes to the U. S. he lands in an eastern port, but Seattle has the distinction and is very proud to know that Mr. and Mrs. Vallancey first set foot on American soil when they arrived in Seattle, Friday, Aug. 27, 1926.

Mr. Vallancey is a prince of a fellow and a "very good mixer" and we were very happy to be honored by his visit and hope that at an early date, we may have Mr. and Mrs. Vallancey with us again.—CLEMENT S. ERNST, Sec'y.-Treasurer, 299-6652.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, Life Branch No. 2.—The 267th meeting was held on the 3rd of August. It was a warm day, but the "Old Guard" turned out to view the collection of Denmark by that noble descent of "Hamlet", A. J. Mottlau, known under the distinguished appellation of "The Duke."

"To rave, or not to rave?"—Ah, that's the question. When one sees the nucleus of a really fine collection, so atrociously mounted and abominably arranged, what is there to do but go mad like his namesake.

An irregular horizontal line of stamps, greeted the eye, above the line, stamps were mounted upside down and, we were informed—"They are all inverted watermarks"; below the line and mounted upside down, we were further enlightened, "These are inverted frames." Stamps on the cover were placed in various pages loose and at every turn, tumbled out, on the floor or in the pockets of the onlookers.

Then came pages of shades, I could see a light and a dark, but the Duke insisted that all were different and replied—you "FORBANDET FJOLS"; the translation of these two "DAM-ISH" words, depends whether the Duke gets a swat in the eye or a pat on the back. Then came pages of errors and fly specks. "This," he goes on to say, "is a very interesting variety, the line impinges just a MM, but to the right of the circle, below the apex but in close proximity. * * *." This sounded like stealing the thunder of "Elliott Perry Himself" and we put a stop to it.

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J. BIRD

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After it was over, Doc Day made the following motion—"I move that the Duke thank the members for looking at this would be arrangement," seconded and carried. The Duke arose and told us that he had bought a new album and as soon as the cool weather arrived, he was going to remount same. Our President knows as much about Denmark and its stamps as a Zululander, but he spoke for 15 minutes in praise of this exhibit, while we were sweltering in a hot room, after which we went down to the drug store and matched coins for a cool drink. It fell to the writer's luck to loose and consequently, I did not relish my soda.

The 268th meeting was held on the 17th of August. Dr. Day wanted to sell some stamps and, having a hunch that several members were in the market, he showed two volumes of stamps, talking himself blue in the face, about condition, degree of rarity and catalogue price. The Duke to get even with him offered \$40.00 for the lot to be paid in four installments during the coming year. "I would like to have you on the operating table" was the Doc's reply.

The Pittsburgh delegation is all set for the trip to N. Y. and vote 100% for Mr. Wilhelm; Life for Guest—if he wants it? How about starting the ball rolling for the President in 1927-28—DR. J. BRACE CHITTENDEN?—JUSTUS M. STAHN, Secretary.

HOUSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY, A. P. S. Branch No. 69.—The monthly meeting was held Tuesday evening, August 24th, with 10 members present, the weather preventing a better attendance.

Mr. Herr had on exhibition his collection of United States Revenue Stamps, which are mounted in a special loose-leaf volume providing spaces for all known issues of these stamps. In addition to ruling spaces for all of the stamps interesting information taken from the Boston Revenue Book on each stamp has been typewritten and precedes each page on which the stamps are mounted. A glance at the volume indicates a vast amount of labor and the opportunity of looking at this collection was enjoyed very much by all of the members.

At this meeting it was voted by the society to send the secretary to the American Philatelic Society meeting to be held in New York in October. The secretary will be located at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

The next monthly meeting will be held Tuesday evening, September 28th, 7:45 P. M., 919 Texas Avenue.—R. E. CHEEK, Sec.-Treas.

Cordial Greetings to All A.P.S. Members & Visitors

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BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.



Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 1.

September 1, 1926.

Applications Pending.

Aldrich, Knight
Hagen, Loyd H.
Holl, Earl A.
Lopez, Francisco M.
Rallis, Marcos W.
Schofield, F. H.
Tedeschi, Ing. Giulio
Vail, A. H.
Waite, C. B.
Walton, Byron S.
Weiss, Oskar
Brachbill, John
Clair, R. H.
Clarke, Bertha M.
Collins, W. Hayden
Comstock, Geo. C.
Deere, R. H. A.
Richardson, G. T.
Seibert, Walter E.
Shackelton, W. O.

Evans, F. E.
Fox, Edw. D.
French, Geo. T.
Giertsen, O. N.
Goes, Rudolf E.
Goranson, Swen
Gould, Willard J.
Handwerker, Bernard
Heiman, Irwin M.
Kimura, Umejiro
Lawrence, W. J.
Le Sourd, Francis A.
Malisse, Jos. M.
Meierhans, A.
O'Neil, Jas. A.
Otto, Louis A., Jr.
Petersen, N. J.
Sherron, John
Spielman, F. H.
Swartzlander, Dr. H. C.

Thorsteins, Karl
Treide, Henry E.
Van Kleeck, Arthur
Van Wezel, Lewis
Vitolo, Frank
Vorwald, George
Walter, Karl
White, Willard W.
Woodruff, H. C.
Yarrington, C. A.
Young, J. Phil.

Reinstatements Pending.

4630 Bloch, Benj. I.
2352 Slack, Fred
6728 Erck, Christian
2985 White, Hamilton

Applications Posted.

Allen, Horace L., Savings Bank Bldg., Hoboken, N. J. Legal; Lawyer; Reference requested; By J. A. Kavanagh.
Allen, S. S., 1245 Halsey St., Portland, Ore. 25; Salesman; L. B. Menefee, Pacific Bldg., Portland, Ore. By Frank H. Steinbart.
Aucker, J. N., 320 Dewart St., Shamokin, Pa. 32; Salesman; Weller Bros., 309 W. Spruce St., Shamokin, Pa. By M. D. Alexandri.
Banks, Mrs. Robert Lenox, 352 State St., Albany, N. Y. Legal; Theodore Horton, 346 State St., Albany, N. Y. By Warner Bates.
Baxter, James H., Box 155, Chester, Pa. 24; Printer; H. P. Barton, 615 Sproul St., Chester, Pa. By Fredk. W. Allen.
Black, Forest A., 371 Hamilton St., Leominster, Mass. 32; Clerk; Sidney E. Bell, Leominster, Mass. By Ernest W. Gilson.
Bonette, C. E. Jr., 5443 Lydia St., Kansas City, Mo. 26; R'y. Postal Clerk; C. E. Fleming, Chamber of Commerce. By C. S. Ernest.
Bray, C. H., Apt. A-21, 900 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. 26; Salesman; Adolph Kunsmiller, Box 660, Denver, Colo. By Godfrey Schirmer.
Bridges, R. E., Box 306, Mooresboro, N. C. 24; Merchant; A. H. Greene, Mooresboro, N. C. By A. V. Dworak.
Bull, Wilfred D., 409 Washington St., San Francisco, Calif. 36; Custom House Broker; Tho. L. Behr, 249 17 Ave. By Edwin P. Seeböhm.

- Cooper, C. J., 2324 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo. 51; Bldg. Mgr.; R. C. Adair, 1760 Champa St., Denver, Colo. By The Secretary.
- Coken, Donald A., 2618 Lincoln Ave., Alameda, Calif. 56; Farmer; Theo. L. Behr, 249 17 Ave., San Francisco, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Creegan, Jos. B., 1529 Ridgely St., Baltimore, Md. 23; Electrical; Rotnem Stamp Co., Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. By John W. Creegan.
- Daehler, Geo. J., 3088 W. 120 St., Cleveland, O. 21; Clerk; M. C. Bond, 17849 Lake Rd., Lakewood, O. By Herbert H. Griffin.
- Dufford, R. T., 312 S. Garth Ave., Columbia, Mo. 35; Instructor in Physics; H. E. Hammond, 104 Physics Bldg., Columbia, Mo. By J. E. Guest.
- Easson, Eric H., 367 Wallace Pl., Elmira, N. Y. 31; Credit Mgr.; R. W. Hadlow, The Bradstreet Co., Elmira, N. Y. By L. R. Saunders.
- Eckmann, O. R., 99 Park St., Gouverneur, N. Y. 20; Marble Quarrying & Mfg.; H. A. Stahl, 7 Central Sq., Lynn, Mass. Guaranteed by M. A. Eckmann, Pres Gouverneur Marble Co. By A. V. Dworak.
- Edwards, Judge T. A., State Capitol, Oklahoma City, Okla. 50; Judge, Ct. Appls.; H. W. Broadbent, Sulphur, Oklahoma. By L. R. Saunders.
- Foppiana, Frank A., 2436 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif. 41; Conductor; H. J. Seiler, 538 27 Ave. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Gaffney, A. D., Hoquiam, Wash. 26; Letter Carrier; Wm. Backer, Aberdeen, Wash. By L. R. Saunders.
- Gerlach, Paul E., 224 Wisconsin St., Chicago, Ill. 48; Salesman; Ref., Secy. S. P. A., 1221 Wash. St., Cape May, N. J. By J. E. Guest.
- Goodwin, W. T., 240 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Calif. 37; Salesman; R. H. Mower, 12 Geary St. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Hales, G. E., Buckley, Ill. 32; Merchant; Jordan Drug Co., Paxton, Ill. By L. R. Saunders.
- Halfyard, Rev. S. F., Mandan, N. Dak. 55; Clergyman; F. C. Stucke, Bismarck, N. Dak. By F. W. Allen.
- Harlan, Paul M., 2975 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 26; Salesman; E. B. Jessup, 38 Sansome St. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Hommel, Jas. G., 99 Washington Ave., Norristown, N. J. 37; Office Mgr.; N. J. Eschenbrenner, 127 Reade St., New York. By F. W. Allen.
- Horton, Theodore, 346 State St., Albany, N. Y. 54; Sanitary Engineer; W. L. Peltz, 62 S. Awan St. By Warner Bates.
- Hughes, Jack Robt., 610 Chetwood St., Oakland, Calif. 12; Guaranteed by Geo. A. Hughes, A. P. S. 8000. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Jensen, Viggo, Jyderup St., Jyderup Station, Denmark. 50; Merchant; Copenhagen Philatelic Club. By A. E. Pade.
- Kohler, Heinrich, Friedrichstrasse 166, Berlin, Germany. 45; Phil. Expert; Collectors' Club, New York. By L. R. Saunders.
- Lytle, R. S., Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md. 39; Army Officer; B. H. Howard, Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. By C. S. Hamilton.
- McJannet, W., Armand St., Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia. 50; Dir. F. E. C. A.; Reference requested. By L. T. Brodstone.
- McKinlay, A. P., 1326 Lucile Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 55; College Prof.; Bennet N. Allen, 909 Micheltorena St. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Moore, Bernard J., 1013 Chestnut Ave., Altoona, Pa. 19; Student; Guaranteed by Paul E. Beaver, 2nd Natl. Bank Bldg.; Ref.: B. M. Wilson, Altoona, Pa. By Geo. Dodds.
- Norton, Ray L., 969 Hayes St., San Francisco, Calif. 33; Secy. Merchants College of Com.; A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St. By A. L. Stern.
- Parsons, Geo. K., 1 W. 54 St., New York. Legal; Engineer; Chas. J. Phillisp, 10 W. 86 St. By H. L. Lindquist.

- Patterson, J. W., 21 Walnut St., Moravia, N. Y. 56; Printer; Jno. W. Wheat, Moravia, N. Y. By M. P. Rodermond.
- Pott, Willis M., 133 Summit Ave., Summit, N. J. 23; Clerk; P. H. Ward Jr., Box 4216, Germantown, Pa. By Clarence B. Durland.
- Reed, H. Clay, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, Del. 27; Teacher; C. T. Rothroch, Lock Haven, Pa. By Geo. Burnley Hall.
- Rice, J. C., 42 Rice St., Alliance, O. 59; Clerk; Dr. N. W. Hole, E. State St., Alliance, O. By C. R. McConnell.
- Rodenhausen, Carl, 2142 Buhl Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 38; Dits. Mgr.; J. L. Hudson Co., 1201 Farmer St. By John Kay.
- Roedel, Herbert, 321 St. Paul St., Denver, Colo. 11; Student; Guaranteed and proposed by August Lutteken.
- Salmon, David A., 3223 Klingle Rd., Washington, D. C. 47; Chief Bureau of Indexes, Dept. of State; H. F. Colman, 509 7th St. N. W. By W. L. Richmond.
- Schenck, Remsen, Mountain Lakes, N. J. 41; Stock Broker; R. W. Seabury, Boonton Rubber Co., Boonton, N. J. By Geo. S. Dates.
- Schirmer, Robert, care Bankers Trust Co., 5 Place Vendome, Paris, France. 27; Retired; Collectors' Club, New York. By A. D. Fennel.
- Sewall, Frank V., 3 Bridge St., Oromo, Maine. 43; Surveyor; E. O. Whitten, 650 Hammond St., Bangor, Me. By W. B. Gould.
- Sheran, Bob Langdon, 3613 W. 17 St., Los Angeles, Calif. 13; Guaranteed by Geo. F. Sheran; Ilat Johnson, 5310 Angeles Mesa Dr. By Chas. J. Wilson, Sister Carmela, College of Notre Dame, Belmont, Calif. Legal; Teacher; Sherman, Clay & Co., San Francisco, Calif. By A. F. Merell.
- Smith, Vernon H., 2848 Garber St., Berkeley, Calif. 38; Lumber Mfg.; T. W. Simpson, 255 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. By E. P. Seeböhm.
- Sprano, Robert, Box 597, Oakville, Conn. 33; Painter & Decorator; The State Paint & W. P. Co., Waterbury, Conn. By Arthur Sprano.
- Stange, Geo. A., 25 Stuyvesant St., New York City. 41; Stamp Clerk. Jno. L. Stroub, 686 Academy St., New York. By E. McD. Benheim.
- Stuart, Gilbert, 17 Ross Court, Medford, Ore. 33; Builder; F. C. Clark, Medford, Ore. By Frank L. Applegate.
- Tainton, Reginald E., 10158 113 St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada. 31; Salesman; McCannel Bros. Co., 210 McLeod Bldg. By Frederic R. Surry.
- Uhlmann, Paul, 1667 First Ave. (P. H.), Cincinnati, O. 34; Civil Engineer; Rupert Baum, 1744 Cleveland Ave., Norwood, O. By Fredk. W. Allen.
- Vanderbilt, Geo. V., 10 The Crescent, Montclair, N. J. 27; Rev. Jno. T. Dallas, Concord, N. H. By Joseph H. Pratt.
- Wallrafe, George, 150 E. 7th St., New York City. 50; Stamp Dealer; References requested. By J. E. Guest.
- Weitz, Chas. H., 244 Morningside Ave., Cliffside, N. J. 26; Asst. Secy.; E. Bartels, 120 44 St., Union City, N. J. By L. R. Saunders.
- Wendell, Oliver H., 3811 Whitney Ave., Detroit, Mich. 27; Clerk; Leo Clark, 18 E. Milwaukee Ave. By Dr. H. P. Macnamara.
- Wilson, F. B., 181 2nd Ave. N., Nashville, Tenn. 39; Advertising; Nashville Banner, Nashville, Tenn. By Fredk. W. Allen.
- Winkler, J. H., 3006 Van Buren St., Alameda, Calif. 46; Fraternal Secy.; D. E. Whitten, 1327 Park St., Alameda, Calif. By The Secretary.
- Wolfgang, Geo. R., 453 Empire St., Leetonia, Ohio. 34; Florist; B. Elmer, 15 School St., Boston, Mass. By Geo. F. Kirshner.
- York, Holcomb, Cummington, Mass. 31; Artist. Fruit Grower; M. Ohlman, 116 Nassau St., New York City. By Arthur C. Bates.

Application for Reinstatement.

- 2574 Rotch, Francis, 1515 E. Marion St., Seattle, Wash. 41; Master Mariner;
Wm. Schwede, 107 Columbia St. By C. S. Ernest.

New Stockholders.

- 8870 Arno, Walter B., 669 Main St., Clinton, Mass.
8871 Atwood, Dr. Warren G., 151 Rock St., Fall River, Mass.
8872 Bateman, W. G., 630 University Ave., Missoula, Mont.
8873 Bardon, James, 3129 22 St., San Francisco, Calif.
8874 Bley, Albert A., 517 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.
8875 Bonner, Harry E., 1413 Grand Ave., Everett, Wash.
8876 Boon, Rene, Avenue de Jette 209, Brussels, Belgium.
8877 Brown, Sidney Foster, 677 Old Orchard Ave., Montreal, Que., Canada.
8878 Bullard, G. M., 38 Bristol St., Springfield, Mass.
8879 Carlstein, William, 93 Tremont St., Taunton, Mass.
J8880 Cathcart, Robert E., 1844 Vine St., Berkeley, Calif.
8881 Catsaras, Victor, 343 E. 138 St., New York City.
8882 Chapman, C. W., Nevada City, Calif.
8883 Cooper, J. West Rulon, 2123 DeLancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.
8884 Crowley, D., 227 Beaconsfield Ave., Montreal, Que., Canada.
8885 Dartt, J. L., 4626 Mesa Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
8886 Davies, Ernest E., 868 E. 24 St., Paterson, N. J.
8887 Derr, Paul A., 11 W. 4th St., Williamsport, Pa.
8888 Doepke, Wm. L., 7th & Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, O.
8889 Dreibholz, Julia M., Rhoda P. O., La.
8890 Edwards, Wm. Ernest, Box 2052, Los Angeles, Calif.
8891 Erikson, Jerry, 68 Sisson Ave., Hartford, Conn.
8892 Federal, Harry S., 23 Morrison Ave., Granville, N. Y.
J8893 Freeman, Jno. S., 116 W. Willow St., Williamsport, Pa.
J8894 Gardner, Richard, 115 Jefferson St., Quincy, Fla.
8895 Germeraad, L., Kleverlaan 124, Haarlem, Holland.
8896 Gonzalez, Jaime, Box 918, San Juan, Porto Rico.
8897 Griffith, E. J., 65 Montreal St., Sherbrooke, Que., Canada.
8898 Hase, August, 556 W. 140 St., New York City.

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- J8899 Hoag, Edward H., 513 Main St., Newton, Kans.
 8900 Hoff, K. M., Builders Exchange Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
 8901 Howe, Jno. K., 1212 7th St. S. W., Canton, O.
 8902 Humphrey, Leon R., Fulton St. & Grant Highway, San Francisco, Calif.
 8903 Hunt, Edgar L., 615 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8904 Irving, Robt. H., Financial Center Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8905 James, Henry, Colonial Hotel, York, Pa.
 8906 Jones, M. M., Porterville, Calif.
 8907 Kemp, C. B., 602 Murphy Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
 8908 Kennedy, Eugene, 1809 Tennessee St., Lawrence, Kans.
 8909 Kurkjian, Siragan S., 461 E. 140 St., New York City.
 J8910 Levitin, E. David, 200 Rebecca Place, Peoria, Ill.
 8911 Lyon, G. Nelson, Nelson, Neb.
 8912 Lowe, Carlos T., 2051 E. 16 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 8913 McIntyre, C. C., 1582 Morton Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 8914 McLean, John A., 271 Rock Road, Glen Rock, N. J.
 8915 Medina, Gilbert G., Danli, Honduras, C. A.
 8916 Muth, Henri, 615 Octavia St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8917 Oakes, Luther S., 1905 James Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 8918 Parker, Dr. Jason S., 7 Chester Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
 8919 Paris, Hal C., 2112 Oliver Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 8920 Peoria Philatelic Society, Branch No. 77, Geo. C. Comstock, Pres., 203 Fredonia Ave., Peoria, Ill.
 8921 Ransom, F. N., 2406 Meadowvale St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8922 Rosenberg, Herbert, 665 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 J8923 Sague, Allan T., Box 2807, Philadelphia, Pa.
 8924 Scott, James Watson, 260 W. 125 St., New York City.
 8925 Shenitz, Herman, 53 E. 120 St., New York City.
 8926 Smith, Wallace B., 4022 Lincoln Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
 8927 Smoot, J. D. K., 3051 Q St., Washington, D. C.
 J8928 Stalder, Alice G., 3619 E. 10 St., Oakland, Calif.
 8929 Strand, Gustav, Box 130, Harrison, N. Y.
 8930 Sweeney, Jas. M., 127 Arthur St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.
 8931 Thomas, Chas. E., 112 Park St., Montclair, N. J.
 8932 Trout, John W., 164 Pitt St., Leechburg, Pa.
 8933 Turner, Richard C., 3722 E. John St., Seattle, Wash.
 8934 Ulrich, Theodore J., 7177 Webb Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 8935 Usticke, G. W. N., 35 Ann St., New York City.
 8936 Vallancey, Francis H., 89 Farringdon St., London, England.
 8937 Vila, D., Box 950, New Orleans, La.
 8938 Wick, Olaf C., 384 27 St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 8939 Yuill, James, 14 Elm Place, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Reinstated.

- 2399 Emmert, W. H., 5902 Ellsworth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 7341 Heath, W. R., 2714 Plum St., Alhambra, Calif.
 5519 Hills, Chas. S., 301 Citizens Natl. Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Replaced on Roll.

- 6075 Walker, H. G., 319 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 6561 Wheeler, D. A., 75 Silsbee St., Lynn, Mass.

Deaths Reported.

- 8413 Cooke, Robert J., 2057 Central Ave., Alameda, Calif. July 29, 1926.
 8758 Given, William, 76 Concord Ave., Toronto 4, Canada. Aug. 20, 1926.
 7591 Holbrook, Alexander P., 772 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 15, 1925.
 4675 Wheat, Dr. Arthur F., 1837 Elm St., Manchester, N. H. Aug. 11, 1926.

Resignations Accepted.

- 7718 Schalk, E. C., 1325 E. Acacia St., Stockton, Calif.
 4329 Clarke, E. H., Santa Cruz, Calif.
 6914 Eaton, Fredk. S., 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn.
 7595 Livermore, W. D., 62 Thorndike St., Lawrence, Mass.
 5377 Osman, Chas. T., 4156 N. Haven Ave., Toledo, O.
 6245 Soltau, Samuel, 14 W. Clay Ave., Roselie Park, N. J.
 2893 Smith, Frank K., 50 Grove St., Reading, Mass.
 8288 Wishney, Milton, 2492 Devoe Terrace, New York City.

Addresses Wanted.

Mail is returned from the following last known address:

- 8725 Cole, C. C., 2484 Bay Shore Drive, Miami, Fla.
 7998 Goldstein, Morris, 609 Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Irving, Robert H., 702 Financial Center Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
 3445 Plummer, E. L., 620 Prytania Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 7876 Tannenbaum, M. K., 2219 N. E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla.

Caution.

Bartolo, J. M., Detroit, Mich. Evidence shows there is someone practicing fraud using this name.

Change of Address.

- 8240 Blough, L. B. to 7043 Fletcher Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 2754 Boers, Herman W. to 2987 St. Clair Ave., Detroit, Mich.



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3rd Floor, 12 Geary Street, San Francisco, Calif.

- 8710 Bohnet, Fredk. P. to 407 W. 123 St., New York City.
 6909 Brown, R. D. to Box 542, Huntington Beach, Calif.
 8421 Emmerich, Wm. from San Francisco to 233 American Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
 7584 Ernst, E. J. from San Francisco to 815 Mendocino Ave., Altadena, Calif.
 7336 Ghose, P. from Calcutta to Golmari (Singblum), India.
 6403 Kirshner, Geo. F. to 321 E. 48 St., Kansas City, Mo.
 8806 Nelson, H. I. to 687 Old Orchard Ave., Montreal, Canada.
 7132 Norris, W. E. from Los Angeles to 770 Rand St., Oakland, Calif.
 7362 Norton, F. A. to 8258 Whitsett Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 7253 Park, Loram D. from Tucson to Hayden Junction, Ariz.
 1537 Partello, Col. J. M. T. from San Jose to 3248 Washington St., San Francisco, Calif.
 7134 Peck, R. H. to 1078 Arlington Ave. S. W., Atlanta, Ga.
 Allen, Fredk. W. from Grand Forks, N. D. to 815 Delaware St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Ballentine, D. L. to 662 Blaine Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Cagnon, Jules to 233 W. 68 St., New York City.
 Creegan, Jno. W. to 627 Eye St., Washington, D. C.
 Eagleston, F. L. from Dallas, Tex. to 6328 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Ehrenfeldt, Percy from Stockton, Calif. to Woodbury, Russell Hill, Purley, Surrey, Eng.
 Heyman, L. J. from Lexington, Ky. to Box 248, Chaffe, Mo.
 Hitchcock, J. S. to 615 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, Md.
 Linn, Geo. W. from Holton, Kans. to Columbus, O.
 Payn, J. D. to 945 Grande Vista Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Parker, W. R. from Stockton to 1028 Montgomery St., Oroville, Calif.
 Jandrue, Chas. E. to Box 4, 466 Columbia Rd., Dorchester, Mass.
 Ballentine, D. L. from 662 to 660 Blaine Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Callery, Jos. S. to 1955 Cottage Grove, Cleveland Heights, O.
 Chamberlin, W. A. from Cleveland Heights, O. to 5441 Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Cooke, Jas. H. to Drawer E, Carmel, Calif.
 Daggett, Allen F. from Buffalo, N. Y. to 675 Pallister St., Detroit, Mich.
 Dengler, Philip to 2760 N. Dover St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fennell, C. Gordon from St. Louis, Mo. to care Three Minute Cereal Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Fox, John L. to 4338 Witherby St., San Diego, Calif.
 Fuller, Coral R. from Oshkosh to care Sunnyview Sanatorium, Winnebago, Wis.

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Gonsalves, Henry from Dar-es-Salaam to Poste Restante, Zanzibar, East Africa.
 Granie, L. J. from Colon to Drawer E, Cristobal, C. Z.
 Hawksett, Arthur from Minneapolis to 1110 Conway Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
 Hidden, Earl W. from Keene to 28 Fairmount St., Nashua, N. H.
 Kastrup, E. from So. Berwick, Me. to Box 152, Milton Mills, N. H.
 Kissinger, C. W. to 1030 Pennsylvania St., Reading, Pa.
 Manning, Mrs. C. L. to 1759 Columbia Rd. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Mathewson, E. P. from New York City to Univ Sta, Tucson, Ariz.
 Meng, Geo. J. from Avon Park, Fla. to 2407 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Prentiss, Russell E. from Brooklyn to 31 E. 79 St., New York City.
 Randolph, R. S. to 1103 N. Arcadia, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Richmond, W. L. from Yonkers to Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Rheinfrank, G. C. from Chicago to 2404 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Altadena, Calif.
 Rosing, Bjarne to Apt. 804, The Blackstone, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Samson, K. R. from Chattanooga, Tenn. to Joseph, Ore.
 White, Gene S. to Box 1438, Charleston, W. Va.
 6500 Pilling, Jno. W. from Detroit, Mich. to Box 24, Glen Ridge, N. J.
 5448 Powell, Daniel L. Jr. to 7919 E. Lafayette Ave, Detroit, Mich.
 8279 Schernikow, Ernest to 775 Post St., San Francisco, Calif.
 7084 Schnitz, Theo. to 1659 Cooper Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 5651 Trouchet, Francois to 110 N. Laverne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 8559 Walker, Paul M. to 5120 S. Van Ness Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8140 Young, E. G. from Peking, China to 1105 Harrison St., Topeka, Kans.

Membership Summary.

Membership August 1, 1926	3775
New Stockholders	70
Reinstated	3
Replaced on Roll	2
	3850
Deceased	4
Resignations Accepted	8
Total Membership September 1, 1926	3838

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

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Official Notices.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

To The Stockholders of the American Philatelic Society:

The forty-first Annual Meeting of this Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at New York City, on Monday the eighteenth day of October, 1926 at 10 o'clock in the morning, and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a committee on Credentials:

Baldwin Schlesinger, Chairman; Julius Loeb, H. L. Dean, H. A. Diamant, A. N. Caudell.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a committee on Arrangements:

Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Chairman; H. M. Lewy, Harry Lindquist, H. M. Konwiser, N. E. Hoover.

Convention Headquarters: Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

At the New York Convention the new By-Laws as presented by the By-Laws Committee will be voted upon. It is essential that every member be represented, either in person or by proxy. If you cannot attend, please be sure and send your proxy to some member who will be present, or send it with your ballot to the Credential Committee. Your signature must be attached. The ballot and proxy blank will be mailed to you 60 days before the Annual Meeting is called to order. Do NOT send your proxy to any of the Board of Directors, they cannot vote proxies. But send it to some one so we will have enough members represented in order to do business.

The Secretary.

RECRUITING STANDING.

29 more members have gotten into Mr. Hustis's "Got" Club during August, making a total of 352 members who have obtained one or more new recruits. The list of those who have obtained five or more follows. The first column states the total for the fiscal year 1925-26 which ended Aug. 31, 1926. The second column, the number obtained since Jan. 1, 1926 applying on the C. J. Phillips prize contest of a free trip to New York to attend the 41st Annual Convention of the A. P. S. and the International Philatelic Exhibition. The contest closes September 30, 1926.

Guest	111	Morse	14	14	Saxton	6	6	
Davis	95	Dworak	14	14	Severn	6	5	
Saunders	53	46	Mozian	11	11	Branch No. 58	5	5
Seeböhm	44	41	Staeb	11	7	Carter	5	5
Bloss	32	25	Dodds	9	7	Gage	5	2
Bendheim	28	27	Klein	9	4	Herr	5	3
Ernest	27	26	Bartlett	7	5	Steeg	5	5
Allen	25	25	Anderson	7	7			
Wolsieffer	16		Branch No. 24	7	7			

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

REPORT of the



TREASURER

September 1st, 1926.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$8405.66	
New Certificates	176.00	\$8581.66

LIFE MEMBSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7980.00	\$7980.00
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INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$7948.90	
Receipts	20.78	
	\$7969.68	
Disbursements	\$ 121.84	\$7847.84

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$ 1.45
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 160.93	
Dues paid in advance	34.75	\$ 195.68

GENERAL FUND.

Debit Balance	\$ 316.11	
Disbursements	653.47	
	\$ 969.58	
Receipts—Dues	\$ 36.35	
Reinstatements	8.00	
Interest	34.58	\$ 78.93
		\$ 890.65

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance	\$ 663.92	
Disbursements	81.87	
	\$ 745.79	
Receipts—Subscriptions	\$ 24.65	
Advertising	243.75	\$ 268.40
Deficit		\$ 477.39
		\$23238.59
Cash on hand	\$2621.39	
Bond Investments	20617.20	\$23238.59

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department **NEWS**



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 6.

Whole No. 29.

Amendments proposed meeting with favor. The placing of three of the proposed amendments to our by-laws surely is bringing about an interest in the affairs of the Society by the members at large. Every mail brings in expressions on them. We feel sure that the vote will be mighty heavy in all cases. Some members feel that putting the stock and life membership funds into a trust fund and using only the income will be a mistake should the Society later need some extra funds above the interest earnings and current income from dues, however, this will be provided for in the proposed new by-laws as a provision will be submitted that will provide by a certain majority of the vote that a change could be made. Many members favor the plan to make the term of office of Sales Superintendent and Editor five years. So far only two or three dissenting expressions. On making the term of directors two years there are various views, while the majority will doubtless favor this, some think that such a plan will bring about a lack of interest of members in the election which will be held every two years and as a result an increased lack of interest in the affairs of the Society. If you will look back over the convention reports for the past few years and ascertain how small a percentage of our members really do cast their ballots, and then take into consideration what the Society will save in postage and printing in having an election every two years we feel sure you will see the advantage of making such a change. Plan to be at the convention when these matters come up for discussion and help with your views.

Sales make a new high record. At the time of writing these notes (August 25th) from all appearances our sales will run over \$55,000.00 for the fiscal year ending August 31st. A gain of practically \$5000. This is a new high record but if the appointment is made for 5 years, watch us put them up to a total that even the most enthusiastic would never comprehend. Our annual report will show that we have retired to owners more books than ever before and remitted more than ever before, which goes to show that we are really selling stamps. This year over 2000 circuits were sent out. Our postage bill was a real one too, running around \$150.00 up per month. Printing costs also doubled this last year, due to increased business. So all is not gold that glitters. Many are fooled when they figure our commission, gross, but if they actually knew the total expense and the time it takes to conduct the work they would then see that we earn all we get.

Where do the blank books go? Just a year ago we had 10,000 new blank sales books made, we are about out of them. They have been sent out to members to fill, but during the year only about 6000 filled books have come in, and many of these were of course distributed the year previous. These books should not be used for other purposes, but for sales department circulation only. Look up some of the blanks you have and fill them with your duplicates and send them in. We will need lots of new books this season, as it is going to be the largest season we have ever had.

Retiring books. Members must think that we keep their books in the office entirely separate. We do not but keep them out in circuits so members will have an opportunity to buy from them. We get so many requests from members asking that their books be retired and returned to them at once, we cannot comply but must wait until the books come in off the circuits. Some circuits are out 60 days, so you see what we are up against. Be reasonable.

Selling and buying entirely separate. The selling and buying privilege is entirely separate. If you have books in circulation and are also receiving circuits they are two entirely different matters. We recently had a case where a member entered a number of medium valued books (of which we always have a surplus in the department). He asked to have an advance from sales and was informed that sales had not accumulated as the books were of low value and had not as then been given thorough circulation. The books were sent out again on circuits and they had hardly been started until he came back with a letter asking their immediate return. Of course nothing could be done until we could get the books back in the regular way from the circuits. In the meantime this member was receiving circuits and he had two or three on hand which he refused to forward until he had received his books back. All reasoning seems to have been in vain, he is liable for a fine of 24c per day per circuit for holding the circuits. His books have now all been retired and returned. We merely cite this instance to impress on your minds that the buying and selling end is entirely separate, and when you receive circuits you receive them according to the rules governing the buying end.

Are all our new members U. S. Collectors? It seems that the majority of new members, and nearly all the older ones, want U. S. circuits, and they seem to think it funny that we do not send them often. The truth is we have over 30 circuit lists for U. S. Buyers, and there are from 8 to 12 names on a list, in addition to this there are the Branch Circuits, each of which have to have a few books included. The way we are running now with the big demand for U. S. and the scarcity of U. S. books, we are seldom able to send more than two circuits over each list in a year. Therefore if you think your request for U. S. is being ignored, please understand that the reason is that we do not have the books, but that you will be given your turn. If you have some U. S. duplicates to sell we recommend the circuit way.

Attendance at the Convention. If all the members that advise they "hope" to be at the convention do really get there we will surely have a record breaking attendance. October is a hard time for members engaged in certain lines to get away from business, but from all predictions and hopes the attendance should run somewhere the 1000 estimated.

Personals. W. D. Westervelt of Honolulu sends a note from Paris, stating

that he and his family had just come over from London in an airplane, having a delightful trip, although several of the passengers were seasick; Emil Hofer of Cincinnati sends greetings from his old home in Switzerland; H. W. Broadbent of Sulphur, Okla., is a candidate for re-election to the State Legislature. Sympathy is being extended Mr. Jos. H. Pullen on account of the death of his wife. Mr. Pullen it will be remembered is a specialist in the stamps of Greece. Attendants at the St. Louis A. P. S. convention a few years ago will remember meeting him and viewing his collection; Nick Jeannede of N. Y. C. has advised of the arrival of a new stamp collector at his home, and while the youngster is only a few weeks old his father has started a collection for him.

Are we lucky? We are just in receipt of advise from a Western member that a circuit that left here addressed to him has been received in bad order, but contents intact. The circuit was in mail pouch taken by train robbers in Arizona on August 14th. Evidently they were looking for money only and did not know the value of stamps, so after tearing open the package left the stamps alone. We were not so lucky in the case where the burglars blew a safe in Los Angeles last spring and took among other things from the safe a full circuit. Nothing has ever been heard of it, notwithstanding the burglars were apprehended, tried and sentenced to prison.

Five good reasons. Our member and friend Walter L. Gates of Mass. gives five good reasons why he is planning to attend the convention, and exhibition. If you need an excuse to attend perhaps they will suggest a reason why you too should be there. 1. I am a stamp collector, and as a collector I will have an opportunity to view stamps I would never see otherwise; 2. I shall have some stamps on Exhibition in connection with the Precancel Society Exhibit. I want to see if "Bill Jones'" are better than mine; 3. One of the largest Philatelic Societies is holding its annual convention; 4. Those crazy people who collect stamps that are defaced by printing the names of the cities on them (precancels) are also holding a meeting there. (No reference to Saar, Memel or Teheran is intended); 5. I live in a place with 134 inhabitants and am looked upon a curiosity by others, and I want to meet and handshake with other collectors. A mighty lot of good reasons why he is going to be in N. Y. C. this October, there are doubtless other reasons why you want to be there. So come along.

Our Fortieth Anniversary. The A. P. S. is forty years of age this year, being established in 1886. It is a peculiar coincidence that your Sales Superintendent is also celebrating a fortieth anniversary in September, he having come into the world just about the time the A. P. S. was getting under way.

The American Philatelist. Every little while we get a letter from some member who thinks something is wrong with the A. P. They say too much of a specialist's magazine, and various other comments. Now, Mr. Fennel, has a hard job to get enough articles to diversify its contents. A specialist is always willing to write something on his specialty, but you, Mr. General Collector, who make up the majority of our membership, just how many articles have you sent in to Mr. Fennel for publication since you have been a member of the A. P. S.? Let's all get together and make the A. P. more popular (if it is unpopular) by sending in just the kind of articles that we would like to see published.

Proxies. A good number of proxies are coming in at this time for the N. Y. City meeting. We are glad that the membership has confidence that we will do

the right thing with any that are entrusted to us. We have always played fair, even last year when the question of making our term of office longer, had a proxy vote been demanded it would have passed with a large majority. We personally had the matter put over and this year when it comes up in the Convention we will have the ballot vote and expression of the membership to guide us. If we get more proxies than we are entitled to vote we will distribute them to members present, without any instructions.

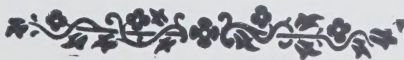
What about the 5000? By the time you read this we will be able to determine if we have reached our goal of 5000 members. But even if we do not by October we will before January 1927. Don't let down now, keep sending in those applications right along throughout the year. The next season, 1926-27, from all predictions will be the best stamp season that we have ever experienced in America. The Sales Department is going to make a new high record for this fiscal year, over \$60,000. in sales and everything is being done to encourage new collectors and revive old ones. The aftermath of the New York Exhibition will be felt throughout the country. Keep working hard to build up the A. P. S.

Look us up. Both Mrs. Guest and I will be at the New York Convention and Exhibition. I want to meet you personally. Don't fail to look me up. I will be at the Convention at all sessions and around the booth of the A. P. S. at the Exhibition most of the time. I want to extend my personal acquaintance with the membership.

Blacklisted. Mr. S. W. Hess of Frankfurt, Germany, has taken occasion to blacklist J. E. Guest in his own publication. This all grows out of an unsupported claim regarding an unsolicited approval lot of covers. Mr. Hess claims he sent me two lots of old covers on approval. He says one came back all O. K., but he never got the others. He has sent particulars of this claim to every Society official in this country, the last covering up the claim by saying it was a book not returned, trying to infer that I had not settled for sales books he sent. He has never been able to support his claim, even the investigation of the German Counsel at San Antonio was not satisfactory. He has repeatedly threatened to blacklist and damage me if I did not settle. I did not settle, consequently he has endeavored to damage me by publication. I have repeatedly stated that all his stamps have been returned. I have record of two registered letters to him about the time the covers are claimed to be sent. He sent his covers unsolicited and now that he has no record of their return he claims I never returned them. He has had this up for over three years, first with the Kansas City Board of V.-P., the A. S. D. A. thru Mr. Slusser, then later the A. S. D. A. thru Mr. Bartels, he recently wrote President Wilhelm direct claiming that certain book had not been returned. Warning is given to all readers who plan or who are doing business with Mr. Hess.

The 1927 Convention. Where will it be held? North, South, East or West? Really the middle West should have it. Why not take it up with your local branch or society and make an effort to land the convention for 1927. Think it over, and get lined up.

(Advertisement.)



WANTS AND EXCHANGES

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UNITED STATES STAMPS. Selections sent on approval against references. Complete stock priced reasonable. Price Lists Free. 100 Brit. Col., 100 Fr.-Port. Col., 100 Poland, 50 Greece, 25c each. Eng. hinges 1000-12c. Midwest Stamp Co., 720 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.

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WANTED.—1907 American Red Cross Seals—good price paid. Write or send them to J. D. Drake, Silverton, Ore., A. P. S. 7232.

My Specialty:—Turkey & Balkan, Turkey 200 diff. \$2; 100 diff. 50c; Greece 150 diff. \$1.75; 100 diff. 58c; Bulgaria 100 diff. 48c; Rumania 100 diff. 35c. Price List for stamps and sets free on demand. Harry Altinoglu, Vienna, Brunn a/G., Turnerstr. 25. Austria.

5c—Errors—5c U. S. Getting scarce. 2 errors in blocks of 12 perf 10 \$25.00; fine lot of 5c 1847, King Edwards, O. G. fine lot for sale. Send want list. C. S. Hibbard, Arcade Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

Mint Br. Col. Send 14c for \$10.00 cat. value. Keep any you want, send same cat. value in mint Br. Col. plus money order for 10% of value you keep. We have a fine line ¼d to 10sh. A quick way to add to your collection. Eolus Stamp Co., Box 343, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

MUTUAL STAMP EXCHANGE. Trade off your duplicates at full cat. for stamps you want. 10% Com., 2% ins. 9651 books of 60 stamps sent in. 1694 Circuits sent out. A. P. S. members only. Send 2c for Rules. I. C. Greene, Box 343, Fitchburg, Mass.

Wanted—2c vermilion, 3c greens, 5c blues (Taylor), and 10c browns of Bank Note issues. Will buy single copies or large lots. Send for inspection with your cash price. Prompt returns. R. C. Fisher, 305 Voorhees Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

TRADE your U. S. Duplicates for U. S. you need. A. H. Schumacher (A. P. S. 4653), 907 Harold, Houston, Texas.

Wanted: Ecuador, 19th Century, Jamaica, issues to 1912. Cancellations, blocks, covers, oddities, anything of interest to the specialist. Highest prices paid. I have good stamps of U. S., B. N. A., B. W. I. and Great Britain for sale at reasonable prices. Delf Norona, Beckley, W. Va

WANTED: 2c 1883 U. S. (#210) Red or Green cans, odd cans, covers, genuine Unpicked lots. Send with price. Prompt answers. R. L. Hustis. (A.P.S. 7903) 757 Marshall, Milwaukee, Wis.

DENMARK. 50 different new stamps issued 1914 to 1926 including provisionals, commemoratives, etc., for only 50c.

1 set, 12 diff. post jubilee in blocks and 1 set, 3 diff. postage stamp commemoratives 1926 50c.

These two lots with extra fine premium for \$1. Lauritz Petersen, Villa Vestbo, Sevebolle, Denmark. A.P.S. 5769.

IRELAND 2p orange, No. 33 mint (Cat. 45c), price 20c. Complete stock of Irish stamps, prices right. Fine Br. Cols. on approval. Ref. A. Harold Kirkpatrick, 1803 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL BUY early United States on covers, including Departments. Also want early South American and Central Americans on covers. Am in market for collections. What have you to sell for cash? Harry M. Konwiser, Box 65, Station W, New York City.

5c TAYLORS. Any sized lot wanted. Covers, blocks, etc. Unusual cancellations. State price. R. F. Chambers, 254 Irving Ave., Providence, R. I.

PICKINGS from my Cancellation collection have been selling among friends. I now offer remainder, over 1400 items, '51 to '90. Mainly commoner designs, letters, numerals, etc. But I note over 150 worth 15 to 75 cts. First check for \$26 takes lot. F. W. Palmer, Holley, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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THE FORTY-FIRST A. P. S. CONVENTION. New York City, 1926.

The annual convention of The American Philatelic Society is always a momentous occasion and some of the gatherings of the past have been properly termed historic occasions but the Forty-first annual meeting held at New York City in addition will be remembered as the closing chapter of the long, hard pull of the Society to certain permanence and the beginning of a new era of growth and prosperity. None of the many attending this convention failed to sense this feeling of the Society having passed the doubtful and struggling period of its youth and with the arrival of maturity, the attainment of a virility that definitely assures the future of America's premier philatelic organization.

To call the New York Convention "great" is to understate the success of this wonderful meeting. Five hundred and twenty-five A. P. S. members registered at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria headquarters and due, fortunately and unfortunately, to the fact that the International Exhibition was going on at the same time there were at least five hundred more members on hand that failed to find time to register. A thousand A. P. S. members in New York City during Convention week is a very modest estimate and though the enthusiasm of many over the awe inspiring stamp exhibit at The Grand Central Palace kept them from attending the business sessions of the Convention it is gratifying to be able to state that the greater part of the exhibitors and winners of awards at the show were A. P. S. members and that over one-fourth of the membership mingled with each other at these two combined events.

The crowd began drifting in all the week preceeding the Convention and nearly all were on hand to renew old acquaintances and make new ones at the opening reception held at the Waldorf and when President Wilhelm called the Convention to order and reviewed the previous years work in his Presidential address on Monday morning a record attendance was on hand. The first day was given over to the reading of the reports of officers and committees and the announcement of the mail vote for the officers for 1926-27. Over 1200 ballots were cast and the vote counting the proxies on hand totaled more than half the membership. All the present officers were re-elected without contest and the satisfaction and approval of the members with work of the President and his appointive aides was indicated by the overwhelming vote in favor of a two year term for the officers and a five year term for the Sales Manager and Editor. With the filing of the report of the By-laws committee the Convention got down to real hard and constructive work and no previous convention has equaled the enthusiasm and determination of this body to enact legislation to correct the

defects of basic organization that has hampered the Society for some years past. Every man present gave his very best thought on the important problems involved in the revision of the Constitution and By-laws and though the greater part of the suggestions contained in the carefully worked out report of the By-laws Committee were adopted many valuable ideas and corrections were offered by the members from the floor.

A complete report of the changes made in the Constitution and By-laws will shortly be issued with the discussion had in the "Convention Proceedings" as a supplement to The American Philatelist and we will mention only a few of the major changes.

The cumbersome and unsatisfactory "Stock Certificate" plan of organization which has worried the officers for many years has finally been done away with and a \$2. membership admission fee will take its place. All applications to membership however presented on the old form will be honored until January 1st, 1927, but no stock certificate will be issued. The dues will be \$3 per year and Life Membership remains at \$30. plus a Membership fee of \$2.00.

The Officers are now to be elected for a two years term and the Sales Manager and Editor, appointed as heretofore by the Board of Directors, are to be appointed for five year terms.

All of the funds of the Society excepting \$1000. for emergencies are to be turned over to a Trust Company for investment as a "Permanent Fund" and only the income from this fund will be used in the operation of the Society in connection with the annual dues.

The proposed plan for "Units" to be formed within the Society by followers of the various phases of the hobby such as "Air Mails," "Pre-Cancels," "Plate Numbers" and the like was recieved with great enthusiasm and it was predicted that in time all the Societies now operating for the students and followers of these special lines would take advantage of the "Unit" plan and operate under the friendly wing of the A. P. S.

After each section of the new by-laws had been read, discussed and amended seriatim President Wilhelm asked for a vote on the changes as a whole and the Convention body, representing the vote of over half the membership adopted the entire new schedule without a single dissenting vote.

The principal business matters having been disposed of the Convention turned to the subject of "Where will we meet next year?" and through an unfortunate mix-up the invitation of the Toronto, Canada collectors was accepted on Tuesday before the claims and invitation of the city of St. Louis had been considered. This brought forth on the following morning a motion to reconsider the vote on the next convention and on a proxy vote being taken the previous action was rescinded and St. Louis chosen as the seat of the 1927 Convention. Though not a few of the supporters for each of the contending cities were absent at the time the ballot was taken it was not possible to defer action as this was the last session of the Convention and the rather hasty vote had to stand. Regret was expressed on all sides that the mix up occurred and the hope that the Toronto collectors would accept the result in good spirit and renew their invitation next year, in which event it is certain to receive unanimous support.

Following the selection of the Convention city a number of applications to Life Membership were presented and favorably acted upon. Life Membership was also conferred in an honorary way upon all the now living Charter members of the Society who have continuously remained upon the membership roll since the inception of the Society. Five of the Charter members attended the Convention: Edward Deats, Alvah Davison, P. M. Wolsieffer, William C. Stone and Col. Spencer Cosby.

The sharp and efficient crack of the President's gavel as wielded by Mr.

Wilhelm attracted no little attention to that handsome instrument of order and action. This gavel was presented by the San Francisco Stamp Society to the A. P. S. last year and is to be handed down to each succeeding President with the addition of a silver band bearing the name and term of the preceeding officer. A formal vote of thanks was placed on the record of the Convention for this lovely gift and President Wilhelm expressed the hope that in the far distant future, well worn and covered with silver bands, it would become the cherished memento of the A. P. S. members of another century.

Just before the final closing of the Convention upon the famous motion of "Billy 'Sine Die'" Stone the members extended a hearty vote of thanks to the New York men and women whose unselfish efforts made the Convention such a wonderful success. The entertainment offered the visitors was lavish and varied and everyone was given an opportunity to "see" New York under the guidance of the Entertainment Committee.

Besides the opening reception, a view of the International Exhibition and sightseeing trips there were three major affairs that were taken in by almost all the visitors.

The first of these was the boat trip and entertainment at The Crescent Athletic Club which took place Tuesday afternoon and evening. The special boat engaged for this event left Battery Park at 3 o'clock with about 300 members on board and circling the Statue of Liberty cruised about New York harbor giving the visitors a fine view of the famous New York sky line. On the dock of The Crescent Athletic Club the visitors were greeted by genial Dr. Brace Chittenden, the special host of this affair, and conducted through the spacious quarters of the yacht club. A lively Bourse was in session in short order and much fine U. S. and foreign material soon found new owners. The ladies amused themselves at Bridge and other card games and the old timers took the opportunity to renew old acquaintances.

A lovely dinner was served about 6.30 and was followed by informal speeches which sparkled with wit and laughter. Dr. Chittenden, who acted as toastmaster, is quite an orator and raconteur and though hard pressed in the story telling contest that ensued was awarded the "palm of honor" by F. Hugh Vallancey who had given him a strong race with his inimitable Scotch tales. Mr. Fred Melville, distinguished English philatelic writer and editor, gave a charming humorous talk that endeared him to his American audience which was loath to have him close.

After the speeches the guests amused themselves at dancing and games until a late hour and finally, well tired but happy, the party again returned by boat to New York.

The next day, the closing day of the Convention proper, was featured by two delightful events, a trip of inspection of the great ocean liners of The International Mercantile and the A. P. S. Banquet. The first of these affairs was arranged by Mr. O. G. Reichelt as a special treat for the ladies but so many of the husbands evinced a desire to see the big ships that Mr. Reichelt secured permission for all to attend. The party were shown three of the big ocean liners from stem to stern and the members from inland cities were awestruck at the immensity of the vessels and the tremendous organization required to operate them across the seas. After the tour of inspection an informal luncheon or "tea" was served aboard ship which delightfully enhanced this interesting voyage.

The A. P. S. Banquet was the culminating feature of the convention and the illustration herewith of the banquet hall at the Waldorf Astoria will but slightly reflect the brilliance of this colorful affair. Over 300 members sat down to the veritable feast prepared by the world famous chef of The Waldorf-Astoria and which, if judged by the liveliness of the guests, must have had considerable

"kick" in its flavoring sauces. The satisfaction of the inner man complete there followed a still greater feast for the mind.

Dr. Brace Chittenden, a toastmaster par excellence, introduced his speakers with erudition and charm and none belied the introduction given them. President Wilhelm gave one of his usual forceful talks on the subject nearest his heart, The American Philatelic Society, and was followed by Hon. William Dorn- ing-Beckton, Vice President of The Royal Philatelic Society of London, England, who very gracefully paid a tribute to the philatelic study that was being carried on in this country.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the New York International Exhibition, and who has been granted honorary membership in nearly every philatelic Society in the World for his extensive research work in philately, told in an amusing way how he was required to plank down cold cash to get into the A. P. S. and the pride he took in belonging to that organization. Dr. Emilio Diena, famous European expert, an old time A. P. S. member, having belonged to the Society for 38 years, expressed his sincere appreciation of American Philately and its philatelic organizations. Dr. Herbert Munk of Berlin, Editor of the renowned "Kohl's Briefmarken Handbuch," a specialized catalogue treating all the stamps of the world expressed his satisfaction in having been selected by his German colleagues to represent them on so auspicious an occasion. He was followed by Nils Strandell of Stockholm, Sweden, the leading authority on Scandinavian stamps, who told of the interest he had taken in following the evolution of American Philately during the last fifteen years from a small beginning to its present high estate. He also gave an interesting comparison of the collecting methods and study followed in his homeland and in America. Mr. Charles J. Phillips of New York, formerly head of Stanley Gibbons, Inc. of London, concluded the speaking program with an interesting account of the international character of Philately. A full account of all the speeches will be given in the Convention Proceedings to be published shortly.

This wonderful affair was concluded with dancing and a series of professional acts which charmed the guests until the wee hours. The Committee having charge of this affair, Dr. Chittenden, Harry Lindquist, Harry Konwiser, Harry Lewy and N. R. Hoover, made such a wonderful success of their difficult job that an immediate demand developed for their services as managers of big banquets. It was intimated that they would be asked to handle one of the big affairs to be given for the Queen of Roumania.

Though this was the closing affair of the strictly A. P. S. Convention the International Exhibition was really a part of it or the other way around, the Convention a part of the Exhibition. Have it either way as you wish but certain it is that each contributed equally to the success of the other and jointly the two events constitute the greatest event in the history of American Philately.

The International Exhibition.

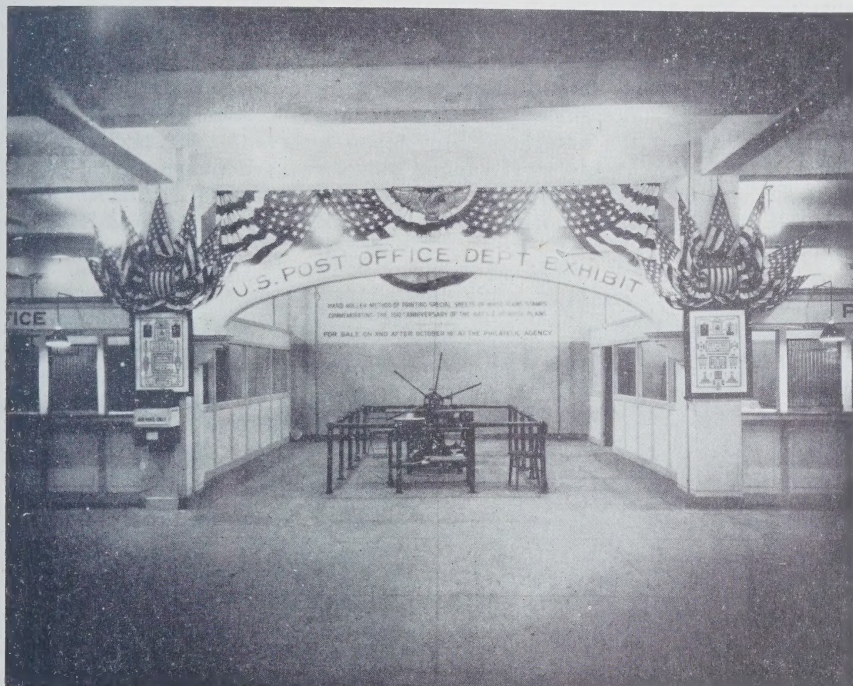
When President Calvin Coolidge on the afternoon of October 16th, 1926 pressed a golden key at the White House a thousand lights over the arcaded entrance to the Grand Central Palace in New York City flashed the message to the World that the great International Stamp Exhibition was on. Over 2000 persons, distinguished collectors from all parts of the world, gathered around Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the Exhibition, and heard him say, as the lights brightly illuminated the entrance, "as the lights shine throughout this coming week they will extend a warm glow of welcome and friendship to all." Not alone did the President of the United States honor the Exhibition by formally opening it but the King of England sent a cablegram of congratulation and good wishes. It took but a brief view of the stamps on display to see that all the pomp and honor conferred in the opening of the enterprise was well deserved.

All adjectives fail to describe the glorious exhibition of magnificent collections on display. To say that it was the "greatest" stamp show ever held weakly tells the story. Collectors of note from all parts of the world were seen actually gaping in amaze and bewilderment at the wonderful treasures that frame after frame unfolded to the philatelic eye. As more than one collector from the Middle West slangily exclaimed "this knocks me dead" so did the rapt expression of those walking through the interminable aisles of stamp frames best testify to the character of the exhibits.

Occupying the entire fourth floor of The Grand Central Palace hundreds of glass covered frames held over a million stamps taken from the albums of the exhibitors and the albums themselves which were kept in a specially constructed and guarded room for examination by the judges must have held thirty or forty times that number. No philatelic pen will ever describe this exhibition in the style deserved, it had to be seen to be appreciated and those who had that pleasure experienced a philatelic treat that we doubt will ever be exceeded. A modest estimate of the value of the stamps displayed exceeds the ten million dollar mark, one collector alone had his personal exhibit insured for one hundred thousand dollars over an even million and Mr. Fred Melville stated that the stamps exhibited by the British collectors alone had been insured for two and one half millions of dollars. As awe inspiring as was the wealth of philatelic material displayed the greatest pleasure to the real stamp collector was the view of philatelic gems of condition, some exceedingly rare pieces but often as not a perfect piece of minor catalogue value. More than one collector rushed madly about to find some of his friends so that he might show them with the pride of a discoverer of a new land a cover or block which he pointed out with "Take a look at that baby, will you!" Perhaps it was a perfect cover, looking for all the world as if mailed but yesterday and in the upper right hand corner bearing a five cent U. S. 1847 that was as fresh and bright as if it just had been printed at the U. S. Post Office exhibit at the other end of the hall and marvels of marvels, look at that cancell, bright red circular town, East Bennington, Vt. exactly surrounding the stamp as if printed on with the greatest care! Yes, less than ten dollars in the catalogue but the kind of stamp and cover you never expected to see outside of philatelic Paradise! Just next it your eye glimpses with equal glee an immaculate unused block of twelve of Bavaria No. 1 with one stamp tete beche and it wasn't the fact that it was one of only two like blocks known that gave you the thrill, it was the perfection, the ideal of condition. Across the aisle one steps to view four frames of thirty-two pages each taken from the general European collection of Michel Van Gelder of Belgium comprising a total of some fourteen thick albums. Consisting of only the early imperforate issues, each stamp unused and used, in pairs, strips and blocks and on original cover and every single item of this magnificent display not a single whit less than "perfection"! What a treat for a lover of stamps! On every hand the studious research collections of students like Dr. Carroll Chase with a showing of the U. S. 3c 1851-57 in every possible form of use and with all the reconstructed plates. Here the wonderful collection of Mr. Pack exhibiting the reconstruction of the Victoria "half lengths" with his original "step ladder" method of proving the correctness of his plating. This collection which received a championship medal at the 1923 London Exhibition was, as were some other great collections, entered "not for competition" account the official connection of the exhibitor with the show.

Opposite the main entrance to the show, surrounded by a heavy wood railing and protected by four burly officers with prominently displayed revolvers were four frames which housed the stamps entered in the "Rarity" Class, among them the oft described 1c British Guiana, 1856, for which Mr. Hind paid the

tidy sum of \$32,500. besides some fifty other items, most of them "unique" to philately. In this class was also shown a very fine lot of U. S. Postmasters by Warren Colson that were not entered in competition. Around this display of course centered a great deal of the interest of the non-collecting public who came in droves to see what in the world these chaps pay out their good money for. From the actions of many of these philistines it is certain that they came, saw and were conquered as they bought stamps at the U. S. Government Agency and from the dealers and took a keen interest in the free philatelic literature that was handed out.



United States Government Agency at Exhibition.

U. S. Postmaster General, Harry S. New, has said on more than one occasion that he believes in stamp collecting as a national asset in that it stimulates patriotism and brings about a study of American History. He said he would help the International Exhibition by every means within his power and did so right up to the letter of his promise. Installed at one end of the great hall he opened up a first class post-office and philatelic stamp agency, provided a printing press and what's more, printed a brand new commemorative stamp for the occasion. So there would be no doubt as to who he was doing these for he caused these brand new 2c "White Plains" stamps to be specially printed in miniature sheets of twenty-five each and around the edges there appears as big as life "International Philatelic Exhibition, Oct. 16th. to 23rd. 1926, New York, N. Y." And to leave nothing undone he provided a special cancellation for use at this post office and a specially nice set of clerks who not alone nicely cancelled your covers for you any way you asked for, in black or red, but also willingly "cancelled to order" any number of unused sheets you desired to be decorated "a la Newrope"! Some service from Uncle Sam and it was appreciated we are told to the extent of some twenty millions of stamps sold! To finish the job up

brown Mr. New having heard the boys were going to have a real swell banquet sent his second and third assistant postmasters general to New York to orate philatelically. Hats off to Harry S. New!

All around the hall were erected the booths used to display the wares of the dealers and to serve as meeting places for members of the various philatelic organizations. The A. P. S. had a large double booth which was presided over by P. M. Wolsieffer, who curtailed all his own pleasures to faithfully serve the interests of the Society. Mr. Wolsieffer handed out copies of the A. P. and application blanks to membership with the result that he took in a considerable number of new members and received a large number of promises to future membership. The A. P. S. booth was beautifully furnished and the comfortable easy chairs provided a handy resting place for the members of the Society.

Other Philatelic Societies having booths about the hall were the Aero Philatelic Society of America, the All Russian Philatelic Association, the Collectors Club, Precancel Philatelic Society, Society of Philatelic Americans, the Rutherford Stamp Club and the notorious "Hot Stove League." The last mentioned booth, decorated with an old style cannon stove was headquarters for the "intelligentsia" of New York stampdom among which two faithful contributors to the A. P. S. were prominent, meaning the two Harry's, black and red, Konwiser and Lindquist.



Dealers Booth at International Exhibition.

Over thirty dealers from all parts of the world occupied the other booths about the hall where they displayed their wares to the delight of a public eager to acquire stamps for collections and as souvenirs of the event. Famous New York dealers such as the Economist Stamp Company, Nassau Stamp Company, J. M. Bartels and the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. were heavily patronized by hundreds of western collectors who had dealt with these firms prior to this time by mail and who were anxious to make the personal acquaintance of these dealers

in person. All these dealers booths were handsomely decorated like that of the Scott Company whose exhibit is illustrated showing the large staff required to handle the business. Evening dress was worn by all the Scott staff and that of several other firms each night of the exhibition.

To describe in more detail all the exhibits and mention all the remarkable collections would take all the space of an entire volume of the A. P. and I can best leave to your imagination of how intensely interesting it all was by giving my own experience in viewing the stamp exhibits. After five days of careful scrutiny of each and every frame I still feel I would gladly give another two weeks to going over and over this wonderful array of gems of philately. It was just that kind of a display, you hated to leave it. New York City, The United States and the whole philatelic World has every reason to be proud of this affair and the men that made it possible. Nothing before has ever been so surely destined to put Philately on the Map as the 1926 International Philatelic Exhibition.

The climax of the Exhibition took place at the grand banquet held on Thursday evening, Oct. 21st, at the Hotel Astor. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated and formed, with gleaming silver and snowy linen, a lovely background for the handsomely gowned women and men in evening dress. The 350 men and women that partook of this banquet represented the leaders of philately of the World and nothing indicated more strongly the huge success of the exhibition than the spontaneous enthusiasm of this distinguished throng. Mr. Chas. L. Pack acted as toastmaster and the speakers of the evening were, as befitted the occasion, distinguished and leaders of officialdom and philately. They were in order of their addresses, Hon. C. Rieger, Hon. Irving W. Glover, second and third assistants to the U. S. Postmaster-General, Hon. Thomas W. Hall, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, Mr. A. H. Wilhelm, President of the American Philatelic Society, Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Dr. Emilio Diena, Percy T. Berry, of Melbourne, Australia and John N. Luff, Chairman of the Committee of Judges.

The last speaker, the dean of American Philately, was given a great reception and responded by giving the list of awards that all were so anxiously looking forward to and which brought the affair to a wild and exciting climax. The principal awards, the twelve Palms of Honor and the grand Trophy, the championship emblems of the show were awarded as follows:—

Palms of Honor.

Dr. Carroll Chase, with felicitations of the Jury, for his United States, 3c, 1851-57.

Hon. J. A. Calder, for his Canada, 1859 "Cents" issues.

Arthur Hind, for his General Collection of United States.

A. H. Caspary, for his United States Carrier stamps.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein for collection of Uruguay.

Adolf Passer, for collection of Turkey.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein for collection of British Columbia.

Arthur Hind for collection of Mauritius.

Frank J. Peplow for collection of Japan.

Michel Van Gelder for collection of Europe.

W. E. Hawkins for General collection of the World.

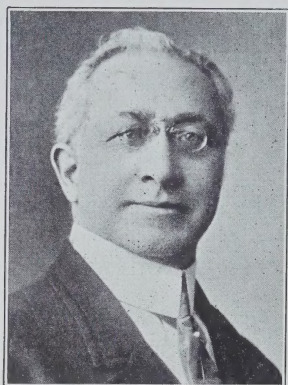
Dr. Emilio Diena for collection of Italy.

The Grand Trophy to Alfred F. Lichtenstein for his collection of Uruguay.

The other awards, gold, silver and bronze medals, will be reported later. It will be noted with pride that eight of the principal awards went to members of the A. P. S. and incidentally the American Philatelist received a bronze medal in the class of philatelic literature. Next month I hope to tell you more of the big show and the distinguished men that attended it.

Recollections of an A. P. S. Charter Member.

By VINCENT GURDJIL



In the January, 1924 number of *The American Philatelist* Mr. Barnum gave an interesting account of the beginnings of the A. P. S. to which many of the charter members contributed their reminiscences and which I read with lively interest tinged with the sadness that must ever go with the thought of the times and friends that have forever passed away. Believing it might be of some interest to the younger school of collectors to hear something of the tale of a philatelic pioneer in the United States and perhaps pleasantly refresh the recollection of some of my old friends I thought I should like to add some of my experiences to those published by Mr. Barnum.

I was born in Constantinople, Turkey, of Georgian parents, on August 3rd, 1863 and I lived there, receiving my primary education at the Galata Sarai, until my voyage in search of adventure to America in 1881. At school I believe I was the only one of the 800 pupils that collected stamps and as my uncle was the secretary of the British Consulate General and I had many other friends in the business houses I had little or no competition in my collecting. My uncle at that time received and turned over to me quantities of the "Lion" type of Persian stamps as well as a sprinkling from almost all the European countries and those of the Far East. I had a number of chums among the Bulgarian pupils at school and when they returned from their vacations they brought me quantities of stamps which I discovered much later to be the unpaid letter stamps of the first and succeeding issues of Turkey. Needless to say I was totally ignorant of any stamp catalogue at this time and the stamps were all valued by me according to my individual supply and my likes and dislikes of design. About this time I learned the name of an English dealer and after a brief correspondence I began exchanging stamps with him, sending large lots of early Persians and Turkish and receiving in exchange lots of English local stamps that I valued as precious gems. I was careful to trim off all the extra edge on these and carefully pasted them down tight in my so called album. I continued this exchange for a number of years and actually sent bushels of stamps to my English correspondent, receiving quantities of trash in return but which in my ignorance I valued highly. After finishing my college studies I started on the long travel to America and took with me my Persian-Turkish collection as well as the stamps the English dealer had sent me and when I arrived in England I offered the English stamps to the very same dealer I had dealt with. Imagine my feelings when he said that they would be worth about two pounds to him! Well I did not sell them but took them along to America where I later assembled a wonderful specialized collection of the stamps of Turkey.

Arriving in America I immediately went out to the wilds of Texas to join a cousin who was building a railroad from a place called Rosemberg Junction, through San Antonio, to Mexico. When I tried to get transportation to this point from New York I was informed that they had never heard of any such place and I was advised to take a ticket to Houston at which point I could probably locate my destination point. My English was at that time limited to a bill of fare vocabulary and it was with many misgivings that I started out in search of my cousin

and his new railroad at Rosemberg Junction! Arriving at Houston I did however succeed in locating the spot and at ten o'clock at night I arrived at this jumping off place on the prairie which was near Richmond. My cousin was absent at this time seeking more funds to carry on his venture which was costing him three times the estimated cost and I was given shelter in one of the shacks provided for the surveyors and engineers. Three months after my arrival the undertaking was abandoned and having become enamoured with this new country and possessing a lively imagination I decided to employ the Italian laborers that had been working on the railroad in establishing a strawberry farm and making my fortune out of berries and early vegetables. I obtained a large tract of land south of Houston near Clear Creek and assembling a score of Italians and their families I started my farm. From the first my venture was a hoodoo, the workmen being stricken with fever and my crops swept clean by the voracious Spanish flies. When I paid off my workmen and gave them fare to Houston I had no more worry about my bank balance as it was nil. That first year in Texas I visited Victoria, Goliath, Beaumont and Richmond, etc. but I was totally ignorant of the local stamps until a number of years afterwards when they were discovered by my friend Steves of San Antonio. In September 1882 I took a position with a cotton firm, Knoop, Frericks & Co. of Galveston and remained with them ten years during which time I again took up my hobby and when a stamp Society was being talked of and which I heard of through my friend Clotz in New York I joined as promptly as the mails would permit and I became in 1886 member No. 71 of the newly formed American Philatelic Association. I secured many fine stamps from friends in the old established commercial houses and lawyers in Galveston and when on a vacation in 1887 I took a trip to Paris I exchanged an immense accumulation of U. S. and Confederates with Paris dealers for European stamps. On my return to my work at Galveston I made my first stamp "find." One day, passing the offices of the Morgan line I noticed a junk man carrying out sacks filled with old letters and I at once interviewed the manager who explained they were cleaning house and if I wanted anything just to go to the top floor and help myself. I sure did help myself and came home with thousands of copies of the 24, 30 and 90c of the U. S. 1870 issues but passed up as "too common" most of the lower denominations. In 1888 I made a trip to Mexico and met some collectors there with whom I kept in touch for years. Among these was George Reed, then Agent of an American Life Insurance Co. and through him I became acquainted with an ex postmaster who had a superb collection of Mexico and countless thousands of all the early issues and also complete sheets of the eagle type. I bought this collection and accumulation and unexpectedly found in the lot a number of Mexican bisepts on cover together with a wonderful array of Guadalajara's, some Chiapas, one Monterey and two Cuernavacas. When I left Mexico I had over 70,000 early Mexicans, a great number being on original cover. On my return to Galveston I made up a magnificent collection of Mexico and having so many duplicates left over I made up lots and sold them at very low prices as Mexico was not popular in those days.

The first stamp Convention I ever attended was the A. P. S. convention in St. Louis in 1892 which was held at the home of John K. Tiffany. There I met for the first time many of the original members of the Society, most of whom have now, alas, passed to the Great Beyond. I visited the World's Fair in Chicago and liked the city so well that I made it my home for over two years and became well acquainted with "P. M." Wolsieffer, Brandt, Huberer and a host of other collectors and dealers. I sold both my Mexican and Turkish collections while there and the northern climate not agreeing with me I finally made a trip in 1895 to the West Indies presumably for my health but as I look back I imagine it was more to hunt for stamps.

At the beautiful volcanic island of Dominica I heard of an English lady that was said to own a large quantity of stamps and on investigation I found this more than true as she had an immense accumulation of Barbados, Trinidad and Dominica. Of the latter she had large strips of the bisects on original cover and I bought several thousands of the early West Indian stamps before leaving. I visited all the islands and secured some stamps at each place, having extra good luck at St. Christopher where I met the son of the Postmistress whose name I think was Pearce. He recalled his father obliterating with pen and ink the face value of the 1885-88 issue before they were surcharged with new values locally. Of these I found sheets of the common varieties of the provisionals and several copies of the inverted surcharges and one copy of that rarity, the 1p on 2½p ultramarine, Scott #21. At Trinidad I ran across a collector who had the early issues, engraved and lithographed in blocks and strips as well as four complete sheets of the "Lady McLeod" on cover but not cancelled. At Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana I heard of a certain Rev. Jose who had some stamps and when I went to see the gentleman you can imagine my surprise when he showed me a small envelope with a superb pair of the 2c pale rose, Scott #1. He told me that this cover had been found among the papers of one of his parishoners and that it had been given him to auction for the benefit of the church. He had one bid of \$1000 and another of \$1010 and said the bids were to be finally opened in the vestry of the Church in a weeks time. I sat down at once and wrote out a bid of \$1100, about all the money I had with me and then tried to kill time to the day of auction. I killed time allright and nearly killed myself as I caught a case of yellow fever and was dead to the world on the day the bids were to be opened at the Church. When the Committee opened the bids it was found that I was high and my name was called to step up and get the stamps and when I failed to appear the next highest bidder, a planter of Demerara, was awarded the cover. This cover was addressed to "Miss Ross," of Essegnobo (?), British Guiana, and was really superb. When I recovered from the fever I tried to get the cover and tried to induce the planter who had bought it, a Colonel by name of Luard as I recall now, to sell it to me at a profit. I had no success with him and about a year afterward I saw the same cover offered my friend Henry Duveen by Stanley Gibbons & Co. for the sum of £1000, and on my advice he bought it. I understand this pair is now in an American collection. In Georgetown I discovered several fine copies of 8 and 12c of 1850 and 3 wonderful copies of the 4c magenta (Scotts #14) and several of the rouletted 1862 and an item of most unusual rarity, the bisected 2c yellow (#105) of 1882 used on cover as a 1c.

Though my health had not improved greatly I did have good luck with stamps and so came back the following year, again however with an idea of improving my health. While in Trinidad I came across a colored man from St. Vincent who had with him a block of sixteen of the 1880-81 provisional #30 and a block of four of the 4d on 1sh No. 33 and several #31's and 32's. I bought them all. From Trinidad I crossed over to Caracas, Venezuela and with the help of an old correspondent bought a splendid collection of Venezuela, unused and used in large blocks. This collection also contained many early U. S. in unused condition. I sold this collection on my return to New York and later learned that it had contained among the U. S. a number of the 1861 Augusts. My magnificent collection of Trinidad went to Mr. Duveen about this time and he won a gold medal with it at the London Exhibition. Other of my finds went to Mr. Paul of the Drexel Bank, and H. O. Brock of Philadelphia, and Mr. George Worthington of Cleveland. Mr. Ayres of Bangor, Maine, secured a few of my gems and a great quantity of the cheaper items went to local dealers.

I have been collecting since 1876 and though I have from time to time dis-

posed of large numbers of stamps I have found or bought, my interest remains as keen as ever. Today I collect U. S. 1847 to 1869, principally used, on and off cover and the early imperf issues of nearly all countries and rare covers. Speaking of rare covers I have an item that I consider very unusual, a strip of 3 and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd U. S. 1870 three cent greens, imperforate vertically, used as a 10c. The cover is addressed to Bordeaux, France, and the cancellation bearing the date ties the stamps to the cover.

My greatest pleasure in Philately has been in the social contacts and the exchange relations I have built up with many delightful fellow hobbyists in other lands. My A. P. S. membership has been a joy from the very beginning back in 1886 to the present time and I am happy to see that the pleasures that were extended to the small handful of collectors in the early days are now open to thousands of collectors the world over.

SERVICE vs. MEMBERSHIP INCREASE.

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

Do Something for Philately—to my way of thought, is even a better stunt than the slogan, "Get a Member."

There is nothing wrong about desiring a strong and well organized body of stamp collectors. Groups like The American Philatelic Society, The Collectors Club of New York, The Royal and the Junior Philatelic Society of England really stand for something besides dealer improvement and are truly worth while. There may be other groups doing something useful, something tending towards the improvement and uplift of the hobby, but my survey indicates to me that there are too many of the so-called smaller "stamp associations" that merely crow about their sales department and let it go at that. I have however no desire to criticize these commercial associations.

If Philately is to be effective in its forward progress, numerically, socially and scientifically, such progress must come through organized bodies. Individual effort can not adduce an intelligent and constant forward movement. There can be no argument on this point.

But, though most of us believe in strong organizations the fact can be stated that in Philately "the organization" is not strong enough to withstand the assaults of the great number of collectors who constitute the majority and who are not now and never will be members. This develops from the fact that the managers of the several organized groups subordinate everything to organization and so often neglect the best interests of the body philatelic.

New York's well known and popular Governor Al. Smith, said in a recent speech: "Under our form of Government parties are absolutely necessary. How could you gather all the people together in one place and find out the consensus of opinion?" Organized Philately, unlike the Government, can meet at times and places convenient to the majority of the organization and it should be counted on that when these men do meet that they speak not merely for themselves but for all stamp collectors whether members of the organization or not.

Organized Philately, to-day, means the present thriving stamp bodies and these bodies should thrive and prosper only so long as they translate into action the advancing thought of Philately, and just so long as these forward ideas do not merely stimulate group interest of a few men who happen to have great accumulations of stamps. There is indeed such a thing as the "greatest good for

the greatest number" and this ideal is easily achieved but when broken brings certain and extreme demoralization.

Philatelic groups, the organized fold, must have philatelic principle and losing sight of that fact means failure, not merely for itself but too for all Philately. There is the rub for you and I who may have no desire to co-mingle with the philatelic politicians. If these folk rule wisely we all gain and we lose in as great a proportion if they fail to visualize that their job calls for tact and intelligent direction.

Philatelic organizations must assume responsibility to help not alone their own membership but also the greater mass of unaffiliated collectors.

Mere numerical strength really means less than many of the boosters opine. Take the A. P. S. with its large roster. Just why should there be a constant hullabaloo to increase the membership 100 per cent? It certainly appears impractical and no logic appears to substantiate the desire. What can the Society accomplish if it had a thousand or more additional members? Who knows the answer?

Surely an association of the present magnitude, presumably made up of the foremost thinkers in philatelic circles, the very cream of the collecting body, can legislate after its fashion for the entire craft or must Johnny Jones and Willy Brown who have just recently heard about organized Philately tender their application to membership ere anything of potential value to posterity can be accomplished? This would seem to be the present thought.

The main object of the Society should be to interest and develop its members so that every one on the roster becomes a rabid politician and vitally interested in not only the mere routine of the Society but in the perpetual advancement of the hobby. Now that "another year" is in prospect for the A. P. S., now that the howling in the public places has ceased for a while, let it be said that the mere cry of "Get a Member" is not philatelic progress.

Do Something for Philately! That is no Kiwanian note. That is no Service-set-up. Philatelic Friends, it is merely an urge to do something that may amount to something.

The need is great to attract new recruits to the hobby of stamp collecting. Stamp dealers should do more of that than they have in the short-sighted past. To the organizations should fall the duty of doing something to keep your interest and my interest on the increase.

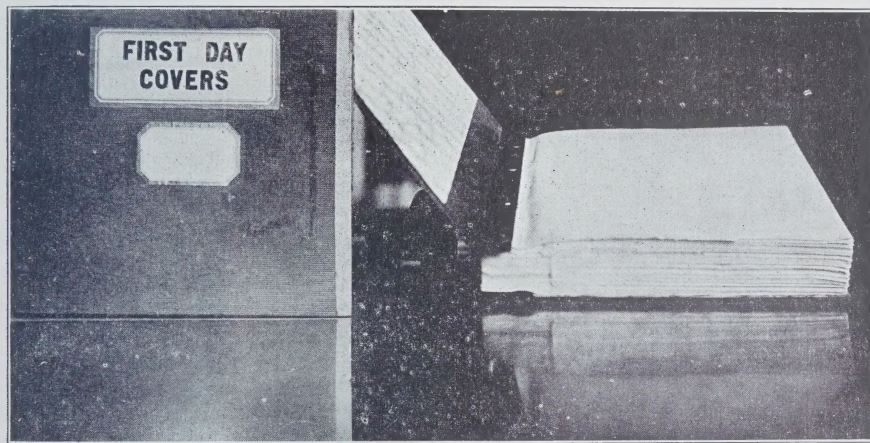
Make the effort to get new members, yes; but subordinate that feature to doing something to make the hobby more worthwhile for the members you have, for the members you haven't got and for the collectors of the future. Philately is more than a list of stamp collectors that pay dues. True some Societies are merely that and nothing more. The A. P. S. should have the greatest ideal of all, for you and the other fellow, the notable creed of—Doing Something for Philately. That is the Act of doing something tangible, performing for the welfare of all as against the advantage of a few. That sort of thing is a realization of the need to maintain interest, to extend that interest and help the causes of collecting—doing service to the hobby. Such an ideal includes the securing of that new member, making him a worthwhile member, instilling in him the spirit of doing something for Philately!

The paramount issue is not mere membership, it's what that membership as an organization accomplishes for the good of Philately. A Big Society is Big not alone because of its numerical membership but more often despite its numbers. Let's subordinate that cry of "Get a Member" to really doing something for Philately and the membership will take care of itself.

Envelope or Cover Collecting.

By WILLIAM E. SEAVER.

In a recent issue of the American Philatelist there appeared an article on cover collecting which was quite interesting and which made me believe that the method I use for mounting my covers might be of valuable aid to collectors. Several years ago I started my second collection and realizing the increased value of the entire envelope as compared with the value of the "cut square" specimen, I devoted considerable time to the development of a satisfactory way of preserving my collection. However, due to the varying sizes of the envelopes and other pieces of cover, I was up against the same proposition that confronted every other collector of covers, therefore I tried several ways before I hit upon and adopted the method which is described below.



FIGS. 1 & 2.

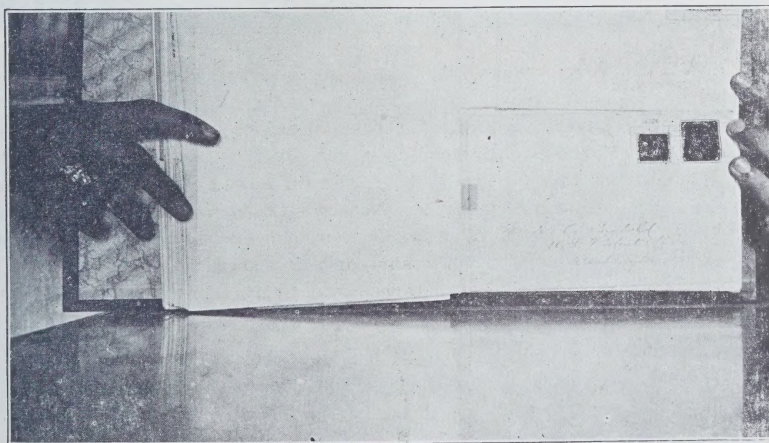


FIG. 3.

Referring to the accompanying photographs, fig. 1 illustrates the front cover of one of my volumes which, it will be noticed, is directed to "first day covers." Fig. 2 is a photograph of the same volume with the front cover in raised position

to illustrate the method of binding. Fig 3 illustrates the same volume opened to better illustrate the method of securing the covers in the volume. Fig. 4 is another view of the volume showing how a plurality of covers can be utilized to form a page. Fig. 5 is a photograph of the reverse sides of the covers illustrated in figs. 3 and 4 and shows how covers of large size can be easily adapted for mounting in my volume.

In forming the volume, I used black cloth loose leaf binders, cutting them down to the size that I desired, which was for the accommodation of two envelopes per page. That is to say I found that a volume 9x9 inches was suitable for mounting all of my envelopes and pieces of cover. With reference to fig. 2 it will be seen that all of the entires are mounted by passing what are known as Magill fasteners through the stub ends, as well as through the flaps constituting the hinge of the front and back covers of the volume. Inasmuch as this volume was of first day covers, it will be readily seen that it was possible for me to build this volume up chronologically, with those covers last issued appearing at the back end of the volume. If desired a written or typewritten index of the covers in each volume can be inserted conveniently in the front.

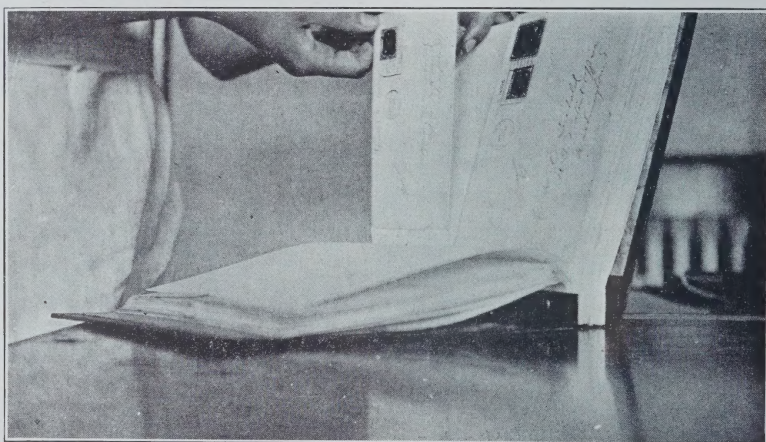


FIG. 4.

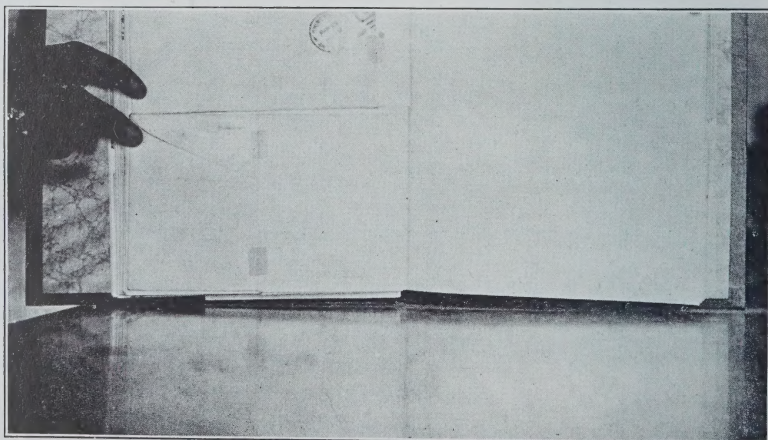


FIG. 5.

The great advantage of my method of mounting covers over all heretofore known methods is that the cover is maintained in its original size and mutilated to the least possible extent. That is to say, and with particular reference to figs. 2, 3 and 4, it will be seen that my volume is of sufficient size to easily accommodate the usual business size of envelope one of which is shown at the top of the page. In mounting this envelope, which was opened by slitting the left hand end or that end away from the stamp and its cancellation, I inserted therein a leaf of relatively thin but strong paper of the same size as the envelope, as clearly indicated in fig. 4. I was careful to cut this piece of paper so that it snugly fitted the interior of the envelope to prevent the envelope from wobbling. In fig. 5 is clearly illustrated the method of securing the envelope to the piece of paper over which it is slipped, or in other words, it will be seen that an ordinary stamp hinge is entirely sufficient to secure these two together. The hinge can be placed either on the front side or the rear side, or a hinge on both front and rear sides if desired can be used, but in any event the hinge should be so placed as not to cover, or interfere with, the cancellation or other record which is of value and therefore desired kept intact. The date of cancellation appearing on the face of the envelope is sufficient to serve as a page number, or in other words, if the covers are collected and mounted in chronological order, as I mounted my covers, then page numbers are not necessary. If page numbers are desired, they may be written or printed upon stubs which can be adhesively secured to the right hand edge of the envelope so that they will extend beyond said edge and be plainly visible when the cover of the volume is raised.

With reference to the same figs. 2, 3 and 4 it will be observed that the lower envelope is of a much larger size than the one thereabove, or in other words, this is an envelope which is half again as long as the one above described. These large envelopes presented the real problem of mounting to me because I did not want to have the dimensions of my volumes governed by the size of the largest cover as I had but a few of them as against a vast number of smaller covers. I therefore decided this question by adopting a size of volume which best suited the greatest number of envelopes of the same size. This long envelope therefore in order to be mounted had to be folded as readily seen in fig. 5, the folded over portion being secured as by stamp hinges to the back of the main body portion of the envelope.

In order to mount such a folded envelope in my volume, I made a slit all the way across the envelope but only through the front sheet thereof, thus utilizing the flaps, constituting the back portion of the envelope, as the hinged portion of the entire. I then slipped the thin but tough piece of paper, cut the exact width of the envelope, through this slit, pushed it clear to the right hand end of the envelope, and then secured the envelope to this piece of paper by a hinge as clearly shown in fig. 3.

I found it most convenient to slip the piece of paper into each envelope first, and then, when I had a sufficient number to constitute a volume, arrange them by pairs, or two envelopes to a page. I then inserted between each pair of covers a sheet of the same kind of paper used for the slips, and of a size to cover each pair of envelopes, which I deemed necessary for protection. These divisional sheets are also useful for notes which one might desire to make in reference to the covers facing said sheet, or for mounting press clippings to further substantiate the first day of issue of a particular stamp, or for any other historical or valuable information. I then clamped all of the divisional sheets and covers securely together, having all the edges flush and even, and then punched the necessary holes for the Magill fasteners through the entire bunch. I found it necessary to place separators at frequent intervals between the stub ends of the covers

in order to build the volume at the hinge or stub ends up to a thickness equal to the mounted covers. With the exercise of a little patience and care, a very neat and efficient volume can be made as evidenced by these photographs. It is best not to have the volume too thick because of the great weight of the paper and the relatively weak strength of the Magill fasteners. That is to say, a volume that is too thick will wobble out of shape after but little handling. The volume illustrated in the photographs, which is about 1½ inches thick, has been handled a great deal but apparently is just as firmly bound and in the same shape as the day I made it.

Thus it will be seen that by the above method there is produced a strong compact volume of convenient size to hold or handle and which occupies but little space for storage. Further, both the obverse and reverse sides of each envelope is plainly visible, and the entire cover protected from edge wear. If necessary, the volume can be unfastened and separated for the insertion of covers subsequently acquired so that each volume can always be made complete. In this respect I conveniently made each volume end with a calendar year. I tried making a volume truly loose-leaf, but found that the covers were so heavy that it would necessitate insertion strips of very heavy paper or light cardboard, thus materially increasing the weight and cost of each volume.

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

Thru the efforts of a non-member I am able to report progress in the Goode case and co-operation is needed. Will all those who have had dealings with R. Thayer Goode of Salem, Ore. please send their letters and stamps and all records that can be used in making the case strong to Mr. Rush Simmons, P. O. Dept., Chief Inspector's Office, Washington, D. C.? This case is being pushed THIS time and there will be no letting up on it until settled. The dealings all have had will bring about the final desired results. It is Mr. Chas. Garrett of the STPA we have to thank for putting this in the hands of inspectors who will carry out the desires of the collectors. This Goode has been doing crooked business for almost ten years and it is about time he is stopped.

The recently seen Webster City black Hardings were cancelled by request for a collector. The same from Manilla, Iowa, present another case of the legitimate and used in regular PO procedure issue being decreased, if not ruined, in value by the importation of more Hardings to be precancelled by request. It is probably the perf. 10 that were imported. The good cannot be told from the bad so all under suspicion. The late commemoratives were precand by request for a dealer on imported stamps in the Prospect and Perrysburg postoffices, both in Ohio. As long as the collector buy from dealers who make it a practice to get their supplies in this manner such items will always be there for almost the mere

asking, that is until the Postmasters get to know what lowdown methods are resorted to and can refuse such requests at the first. Every one I have had the pleasure to correspond with has immediately and voluntarily announced his future relations with imported-stamps-dealers. One man has informed me he has returned to the dealers the second lot of stamps they sent in for precancelling.

Again the question of the "hh" error in Northampton type is brot up. This time to say to clear it of all suspicion. This type was ordered destroyed several years ago and for that reason when seen on the Hardings was thot to be a forgery. After delving into the matter with all the ones who could help and actually know the circumstances Mr. J. L. Sanford informs me the type is still in existence and being used by a branch office of Northampton. So, the "hh" error on any late issues is not to be declared a forgery.

The Bureau Prints are steadily gaining more adherents and will be the most popular side line of precans. Coalgate, Oklahoma and Janesville, Wisc., both on 1½c coil, are the latest towns to be added. Orange, NJ. and Jamestown, NY, previously reported, have been deleted as the printing was not made. According to Dr. W. I. Mitchell, probably the best informed person as to BP items, considers the 1c Frenchtown coil the rarest of BPs. He knows of but two copies—what would a regular adhesive of any stamp issuing country be priced if there were but two copies known? The future of precancels is wonderful. Are there any more 1c coils from Frenchtown? New Britain, Conn. and Ft. Worth, Texas on the same value BP are the next two scarcest ones. Dr. Mitchell also says the Liberty, Mo. 1c and 1½c coils BP are mighty fine items. To the conservative investor-collector there is nothing better than the BPs in the precancel line. And a fine place to start collecting precancels.

The rotaries are appearing in city types on the newly issued 8 and 9, but to date I have seen no 7s. Nashville, Tenn. on the 9c and Milwaukee, Wis. on the 8 are the first ones seen. The 11 and 12 are to be laid down on the RP press and the question arises will they be included in the government printed precancels.

The Ericsson and Bell issues are being precancelled, there being about 125 of the latter but only about 50 of the former. The Norse continue to be scarce both in mint and precand form, and the used covers are not plentiful. What will the White Plains issue bring to the collectors?

The low values of perf. 11 of 1922 issue are already scarce due to the issuing of the perf. 10 variety. This especially true of the lowly 1c—it'll soon be a rare one.

Windom, Minn. types may be distinguished by the period after Minn. in type one—NO period T2.

Mr. B. Osborne has shown what I consider about the scarcest black Harding. It is from Mascoutah (mis-spelled Mascontah in Precan Cat) Ill., normal in U53 and came into his hands about 2½ years ago on an exchange. Are there others? The General issue from Camden, NY, and late Commemoratives are very good items to have and may be regarded as absolutely OK.

Start the new year right—sign YOUR member now and become a precan collector. Write me.

A. P. S. Officers, 1926-27

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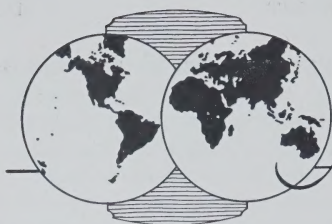
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Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Speculation in Philately.

PICKING THE GOOD ONES.

One of the charms of Philately, and the one which attracts so many who have an eye to making a profit while having their fun, is the possibility of "picking good ones."

In this dollar-chasing world, it is a natural instinct to like to buy and sell high. The fellow who brings home the bacon is usually the fellow who can out-guess the other fellow. The sport sharpens our wits and fattens our purses, and gives us all a slick feeling. We like it.

While there are plenty of collectors who collect without regard to catalog fluctuations, a great many watch the market like a stock-broker does his ticker. To some, the monetary profit is all that is to be gained from the hobby, but they are not real collectors.

In our more lucid moments, we have considered the pro and con of the financial side of the hobby. Certainly we would have more real stamp collecting if the financial side was omitted, but just as certainly we would not have as many collectors. So, of course, the financial side has its value.

In the good old days, when a stamp was a stamp, and not something to be divided into forty kinds of varieties, every stamp was desirable. The ones we did not have were more desirable, of course, and they generally are to-day.

To-day, because collecting follows waves of popularity, as does everything else, certain stamps are desirable and others are less so. The whole hinges on that old song of supply and demand.

It is a well-known fact that demand is the most important of this partnership. For instance, a stamp of which 10,000 exist may not be worth a tenth as much as one of which 100,000 exist, if only 1,000 collectors want the first and 200,000 want the last. Colombia, Antioquia, #303 turns up in a big dealer's stock about once in five years, while the 10c 1847 comes his way frequently. Yet the Colombia will hang around the place for a long time, waiting until some fellow comes along who knows and appreciates him, while the 10c 1847 moves out the same day. The one sells for \$2.50 while the other brings \$40. or more. Why it is? Old man demand again.

Collectors are like sheep. They follow the others, and all want the same things at the same time, and pay for the privilege. Certain countries are popular, and their stamps fetch prices all out of proportion to their actual rarity, while other groups including stamps of greater interest and far greater rarity, go begging.

Good U. S. never have, or ever will go begging. Yet competition is so keen on them that it is no easy matter to make real financial gain collecting them! This will now call down on us a storm of protest, and a flood of catalog quotations, and lots of proof that big money has been made on U. S. speculation. It has, and it will be, but it is getting harder all the time, and in comparison with profits in foreign speculation, the average is against it.

U. S. stamps are safe, and will pay a good safe profit, like good bonds. But the fellow who wants to make the real money will make it, not in collecting U. S. but in picking the good ones, whether U. S. or foreign. Certain U. S. are underpriced and will advance sharply. Others are plentiful and will remain so.

The man who really wants to make money from stamp collecting must study his stamps and market dope, just as the financier studies the stock market. He must be able to fore-cast a rise, taking into consideration the facts that make rises. He cannot buy hap-hazard and come out on the top of the pile. We speak of the man who is buying stamps purely for speculation, not for the pleasure of collecting.

General collecting pays big dividends in pleasure and knowledge. A well-made general collection, in fine condition, need not necessarily prove a losing venture, if kept over a period of years. A mediocre lot of cheap stamps will seldom pay a profit. But real profit for the speculator comes from certain stamps, not to be offset by others.

The general collector who wants his collection to pay profit would do well to go after new issues. Buying these at a small margin over face value, he will usually find that the rises will more than offset the losses.

The speculator who succeeds gets in ahead of the crowd. He plays the foreign because he has a bigger field to work in. He follows the new issues, and when he finds that a certain stamp has had a short life, he goes after it, and usually gets a few before the other fellows get wise. A good speculator once said "the time to buy them is when they are current. Then you get all the rise."

Native India, Persia, Colombia, and similar countries are not popular with the mass of collectors. Yet I know several good stampic investors who have done well in making collections of these countries. They not only found a great deal of interest in these fields, which are as worthy of attention as any, and more so that many of the so-called popular lines, but they were able to buy what the other fellows did not want. They had the world's stocks to pick from, no great competition in buying, and found many bargains in stamps that the dealers were glad to clear out at cut rates. Then, when they had made really good collections, they had no trouble in disposing of them to dealers who knew the worth of the countries and had buyers who wanted good collections without the effort of making them piece-meal. There are always buyers for the really hard-to-get countries, whether popular or not. The hard-to-get country is seldom popular!

New Europes have been scoffed at by the wise-guys, yet comparison of catalog values shows that many cheap new Europes of a few years ago are paying bigger dividends than many U. S.

The man who wants to speculate may follow these rules:

Watch for short life issues. Study the quantity issued, use of the stamp, disposition of remainders, and if conditions are favorable, buy as many as possible.

Buy what the other fellow doesn't want. You can buy it cheap, and sell it high when he wants it.

Don't make a mediocre collection of an unpopular country. Study it, go after it strong, learn and get the good ones. Nobody wants to pay you a profit on a small lot of ordinary stamps, but they will pay you big for a complete set, strong in the rare ones that you picked up by your knowledge.

Don't speculate too strongly in too many copies of a single stamp of an unpopular country unless you can buy them very cheap. You can sell a quantity of a good stamp in a popular line, so confine single stamp speculating to popular countries.

Watch the trend of collecting. When the crowd starts after a certain field, get in at the very start and sell before the "style" changes.

Confine most of your attention to major varieties. Remember that there are more buyers for standard varieties than for rare minor varieties. In making a collection, minor varieties will sell quite well, but single minor items are sometimes hard to dispose of.

The general collector, like the speculator for profit, should learn to pick the good ones, because he will save and make money by so doing, and will save himself much hunting later on by getting the good ones before they get away.

The good ones are the scarce ones. In every set, there are certain stamps which are better than others. The catalog will usually tell which these are. When a low value is priced higher than a value of higher denomination, that low value is usually a scarce one, and worth going after. Get it now. To-morrow may be too late. Focus your attention on the scarce values. The others will come to you.

Remember that an obsolete stamp is usually better than a current one. Get it while current, if you can, and you get the first rise when it becomes obsolete. Get it as soon as possible after it becomes obsolete, before it advances.

Learning to pick the good ones requires study. Compare your catalogs of different years. Compare your American catalog with the foreign catalogs. Buy the stamps that are priced higher in the foreign than in the American catalog. This rule does not always work, but usually it will pay you a profit.

INFORMATION WANTED!

A collector making a study of the numeral cancellations on the early issues of Guatemala desires a list of the towns or provinces the numerals stand for, and any information available on the subject. If any reader has information on this subject, it will be appreciated.

TEN GOOD STAMPS TO BUY.

French Morocco Tangier 30c #65 seems to be a hard one. All the Tangiers appear to be good property, but this little one is much scarcer than its fellows.

Netherlands 1924 30c #169 is not turning up as often as the others of this set. Watch it.

Portugal 1922 40c #262 is missing from most lots.

Cape of Good Hope 1902 5/- #71 is a hard bird, getting harder.

Jamaica 1921 3/- #98 current, yet not often used. It may go up like the old watermark 3/-.

Esthonia 1920 2 mark blue #44.

Madagascar 1921 69c on 75c #108 isn't coming out very fast.

Somali Coast 1909 10c #68 seems much scarcer than any other value in the set.

Nicaragua 1894 25c #65b—a Seebeck that is usually absent.

British Solomon Islands 1924 1½d #47 apparently current, yet catalogs 25c and seems to be worth it.

The

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

"DO SOMETHING FOR PHILATELY" is claimed by Harry Kouwiser to be a better slogan for the Society than "Get a Member" and there is much meat in his philosophy. His argument is that the essence of the value of a philatelic society is to be measured by what it does for the uplifting and extension of the hobby and not by the length of the membership roll. It's the thesis of quality vs. quantity and like much other idealism substitutes a shining vision of the sublime for the practical reality. We can't argue with Harry because we earnestly believe he states a basic truth but having to do with such desperate ventures as editing a magazine with limited means we wonder how we or anyone else is to do something for philately unless some numbers, and mere numbers at that, supply the needed exchequer. To our mind the simple joining of a philatelic society measures up to "doing something for philately" and the getting a new member for that same Society is doing just twice as much. True, if the doing stops there, not such a tremendous deed has been accomplished if measured by the standard of the ideal philatelist, but from the practical point of view there has been achieved just one more task on the way to a more glorious future. Yes, "Do Something for Philately" is a sound slogan but to work in national affairs must include getting the other fellow to do something too, even though it be the very minor deed of giving up Three Dollars a year to help the more active worker spread his ideals. And by the way if you really desire to do something for Philately how about helping the A. P. to a higher plane?

ARTICLES ARE NEEDED on the subjects you know will help the other fellow to enjoy, appreciate and value his hobby and intensify his interest so that he will cease only to absorb but in turn give something of his own enthusiasm to ever widen the circle of real stamp collectors. Such articles are not confined to the studies of plate varieties and other specialized details but include anything that you have found of interest and pleasure in your own collecting. There's a wide field for you to work on and we hope this coming year to hear from a larger number of members with contributions to the Journal.

HISTORICAL ARTICLES on the scenes pictured on the many pictorial issues are of great interest and contribute real added pleasure to the owners of the stamps described.

HUMOROUS ARTICLES on stamps or some phase of philately are enjoyed by the most serious students. There's lots of fun in stamps and the situations brought about at stamp meetings. Why not share your laughter and humorous thought with your fellow?

THE SPECIALIST will enjoy reading of the curious and typical philatelic varieties you come across and you will be gratified at the appreciation shown by other members in your contributions to the page reserved for that purpose. Haven't you some unlisted variety, some unusual cover or philatelic eccentricity that would begin an interesting discussion? Look over your stamps and covers with a view of adding something to the "Specialists Page."

ARTISTS form a fair proportion of the membership. Each can help the journal with cover designs, headings, tail pieces, sketches and cartoons. Mr. Sponholz of Milwaukee who is not a professional artist but likes drawing cartoons contributed a timely drawing for the August editorial page. Did you notice it? Can't some of you experts with the pen, pencil and brush give us some of the same assistance in dressing up?

POETS, if they be amateurs or professionals can to the delight of the membership struggle for the title of A. P. S. Poet Laureate. If you are a bashful poet we will faithfully guard your identity under your pen name. Who will be the first with an Ode to the Stamp?

DO SOMETHING FOR PHILATELY by joining the small coterie that try their best to give you a good, readable and helpful monthly journal. Send in just a new issue note, a bit of gossip or contribute an article of any kind but do something to show that the chain of organized philately is made up of many strong links and will stand the pull towards a greater and brighter future. Take that to heart and do something—you will win not just the gratitude of the Editor, though he will be plenty thankful, but the fine appreciation of thousands of fellow members and still more, the real satisfaction that goes with the knowledge that you HAVE done something.

THE WORLD'S SERIES CHAMPIONSHIP games besides providing base-ball fans with seven thrilling spasms of spectacular hitting and fielding also served stamp collectors of the Mound City a good term by putting in circulation over twenty-five thousand copies of the 17c Wilson stamp. The tickets mailed out by the Cardinals for the games in St. Louis were sent by registered mail and pre-paid by the sombre hued seventeen centers with the portrait of the great Democratic War President.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, a staid and conservative institution, has decided to loosen up its mantle of dignity and make a bit of revenue out of the advertising business. The "New Outlook" of Toronto, Canada, reports in a clipping sent us by Rev. E. S. Moyer that the Postmaster General has placed a contract with a well known advertising firm in London under which orders will be accepted for advertisements from private firms and individuals to be placed on the cancelling machines. The cancellation stamp is now being widely used for Governmental advertising but we believe this is the first time that the cancellations have been used to exploit private enterprise. We are told that a number of protests have been filed against the inauguration of this new scheme and apart from the considerations of taste and dignity we can see that there is likely to be considerable conflict among the business houses who are expected to use the device. Imagine the letter from some firm being flamboyantly cancelled by the ad of a competitor stating that "Our Products are better, much better" etc.!

"THE AIR MAIL" section of this journal had to be omitted this month due to the unfortunate illness of George W. Angers who conducts this popular and interesting department. Mr. Angers is still suffering from the accidental fall he had while traveling in Canada but hopes to be on hand for the Convention and Exhibition at New York and promises a detailed report in the December issue of the showing made by Aero-philately in the Exhibition.

PRESIDENT A. H. WILHELM was tendered a farewell dinner by San Francisco collectors on his departure for the A. P. S. Convention and International Exhibition. Over forty of his friends attended and after enjoying the succulent food prepared by Fred Solaris a number of speakers extended the good wishes of the local collectors to their popular leader for a pleasant and successful journey. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm no less than ten enthusiasts and their wives made the long trip East to attend the Big Show.

THE JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY will hold a stamp exhibition February 21st to 26th, 1927 at Kingston, Jamaica. The exhibition is not limited to the stamps of the West Indies or local collectors but will be general in scope and open to collectors in all parts of the world. The exhibition offers a fine place for Americans to spend a winter vacation as February is one of the most delightful months in the West Indies. Full details and entrance blanks may be had of Mr. G. C. Gunter, Care Jamaica Government Railway, Kingston, Jamaica.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES of the A. P. S. officers will hereafter appear in each issue of the A. P. and every now and then the names of the various com-

mitteemen will be given. All complaints should be addressed to the Board of Vice Presidents and other matters to the respective department heads to which they pertain. Will readers please note that "Changes of Address" should be reported to the Secretary and NOT to the Editor?

COUNTERFEITS AND FAKES were produced in a wholesale way by Rudolf Siegel, who carried on an extensive stamp business under the firm name of "Marken und Gansachenhaus, G.m.b.H." at 162 Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, Germany. Siegel is well known to American collectors as a few years back he made a tour of the States and established a branch office in New York City. The closing of the New York office was largely due to the growing suspicion of New York dealers and collectors that his wares were not what they should be. His Berlin firm was established in a luxurious style and the typographically superb catalogues issued in connection with his auction sales were the finest ever known to the trade. So many fakes came on the market through his sales that the suspicions of European collectors and dealers were directed to his firm and through the careful investigations made by Dr. Pirl, well known German philatelist, a warrant was finally obtained for his arrest and a search of Siegel's home brought to light undisputed evidence of his trickery. A great quantity of materials used in faking cancellations, making original covers, faking perforations and chemicals used in changing colors of stamps was brought to light and the conviction of the defendant is assured. According to a clipping from a recent Berlin newspaper kindly sent us by Mr. Charles Lange it appears that Siegel is extremely ill and his trial has been postponed for that reason. Siegel had quite a trade in the United States and no small part of the U. S. items he sold here have turned out to be fakes of one sort or another. Great credit is due German collectors in the determined manner they investigated and removed this menace and canker from their midst and the result will be doubly helpful if philatelic organizations in other lands will follow the good example set by them.

PETER PIPERISMS are reported to have taken the place of the cross word puzzle in England and the well thumbed dictionaries are peacefully resting while the new fad sets tongues atwisting. Peter Piperisms are alliterative sentences containing at least eight and not more than twelve words all of which begin with the same letter. For example:—

"Stephen shyly stroking Sylvia's shining shingle seemingly surmises Sylvias single."

Perhaps stamp collectors may find some novelty in forming philatelic Peter Piperisms and we offer two terrible tentative trials:—

"Shading Straits Settlements sightly stamps should solace single Sammies solitude"

OR

"Persian perforations painfully puzzle Philadelphia Pennsylvania proud philatelists".

BE PATIENT PLEASE if you have any of your letters to the Editor unanswered for a while. He has had his hands full "covering" the Convention and Exhibition but will be on the job again shortly.

REVIEWS.

SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE, 1927. Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1 West 47th St., New York City. Price \$2. net.).

In taking up for review the bulky volume of 1630 pages that, particularly for the benefit of U. S. collectors, lists and prices all the postage stamps of the World known to man, and a few that are not known to stamp collectors, we exclaim with no idea of punning, Great Scott! For this, in venerability of edition, handsome binding, typographical composition and contents is indeed the greatest of the catalogue lists of the House of Scott.

In the eighty-seventh edition will be found no remarkable innovations or startling changes in prices but in all departments there are noticeable changes for the better and none but the most captious will challenge the application of the adjective "great" to this, the 1927 catalogue. Combing the lists with a fine tooth comb we can find a few real errors and also many points of arrangement and price that can be argued about. Others can and will do this with gusto but nothing will be proved thereby except that even Scott is not infallible. Generally the lists are very good and the prices a fair reflection of market values. Stability characterizes the quotations rather than any spectacular advance but in general the increases will be found to well offset the limited number of items that are marked down. The old classics are, as the stockbrokers say, firm, and the undertone of the stamp market as indicated by the new Scott speaks for confidence.

The stamps of the United States of course keep on the upward curve and not a few are still considerably under the auction market prices which we all know reflect the value of a different grade of stamps than the average good copies covered by the catalogue. We note the addition of two new provisionals in the Confederate lists and suspect there are more of these to be admitted to the catalogue in the future.

This is in accord with the sentiment that has prevailed for many years among practically all United States and Confederate specialists that there are as many, if not more, authentic and undisputable hand stamp provisionals of the Confederacy in the hands of collectors and not listed in the catalogue as there are now listed. As each year that passes increases the difficulty of securing the support of documentary evidence or the testimony of living witnesses for the unlisted items it is certain that the cataloguers are doing the proper thing in adopting a more liberal policy in regard to listing them and which will surely encourage the present holders to a more intensive historical research.

New Europe and War issues with few exceptions show firmness or increase in price but these still are in many cases below the European market. The prices on these stamps will come in for the widest criticism but we believe a wise policy is being pursued in keeping these issues under the foreign market rather than up to or above until a real demand for this material is shown by American collectors. Let the few that properly appreciate these stamps get them at rock bottom prices as a sort of reward for collecting them in the face of the peculiar hue and cry against these issues in this country. Anyone that resists the almost fanatical insistence on the collecting of U. S. and "U. S. only" and collects general surely deserves some future reward.

Other than a few speculative issues like "Castellorizo" which were cut 50% and can stand another 50% drop there are few noticeable cuts in price except among the Portuguese issues for which the demand has been decidedly on the decline for a number of years and which is not likely to be much stimulated by the recent sets of 31 values commemorating everything but the fall of the tides and the changes in the weather.

In the British Colonials the best advances are to be found among the 20th Century stamps, color and watermark changes, and many of these will probably keep on the upward course for a number of years. The 10 shilling Malta Mult. remains at \$150, but its successor with Script watermark (#76) is raised twenty dollars to an \$80. valuation. The "Postage" surcharge set of recent bad odor is priced at slightly under \$40, which is likely to be its top as they are counterfeiting them so rapidly that the real rarities will probably be the unsurcharged values. Don't laugh, this has happened before. In St. Kitts we note the former lowly priced 2½ penny ultramarine script jumped to \$2.50 but the 2sh. of the same series is sharply reduced and the Tercentenary set remains unchanged. The short lived 2½ penny orange of 1924 St. Lucia makes an impressive advance from 10 cents to \$1.50 but other stamps of this colony get small, if any, increases. The scarce and overlooked four and eight shilling 1924 Gibralters take a tremendous jump to \$15 and \$50 respectively. And so on through the other colonies, the 19th century values firm or on the slight upgrade and here and there marked advances in the twentieth century due to the rather numerous items that were born to die fast.

Among the French Colonials a few advances will be found among the higher priced stamps but in general the prices remain unchanged and the later lists not yet reflecting the full results of the numerous color changes.

Of the Continental countries the stamps of Monaco are most advanced and reflect the exceeding popularity of these issues both here and abroad. The Swedish lists show considerable revision and two items, #150 and 151, that never existed, have been deleted. Several of the recent coil issues show marked reductions.

In the South Americans the prices remain practically unchanged with only minor revision of the late issues no longer current. The only good increases are in three of the early Chili, the 5c lithograph going up \$5.00 and a peculiar jump in the Comayagua issue of Honduras which has more than doubled in price. Someone must be specializing in these rare birds.

The excellent photographic watermark illustrations are again included with some additions but nothing new features the catalogue unless the new heading that has been adopted for the stamps formerly listed under the heading of "Charity Stamps" may be called a new feature. Throughout the catalogue we now find Charity stamps and all others for which the issuing post office charged or added a premium over the postage value listed under the heading of "Semi Postal Issues." This heading is more comprehensive than the former title and properly includes the rather numerous issues which have appeared not so much in the aid of charity as they have of graft and the construction of buildings and monuments. Though the new heading is better than the old we are of the opinion that it would have been better to have dropped both and included all stamps good for carrying mail, no matter what the circumstances may have been surrounding the issue, as postage stamps in their chronological order with the ordinary postage issues and supplement the list with explanatory notes as to the nature of the stamps. This system would save collectors a lot of dizzy thumbing of pages trying to locate their new issues and the notes, if adequate, would add interest to the catalogue and kill some of the monotony that any bare list of prices necessarily has. This however is but a matter of arrangement and in which the tastes of every individual reader will vary. Taken as a whole we feel all will agree that it is rattling good and easily the best that the Scott firm has so far produced.

YVERT & TELLIER-CHAMPION CATALOGUE, 1927. (Published by Yvert & Co., 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens, France. Price \$1.50 Post Free.)

We have before us the English version of the Thirty-first edition of this famous French postage stamp catalogue which account its extensive sale in all parts of the world is to be considered more of an international catalogue than any other. This is the third time that the catalogue has appeared in English translation but the pricing is as in the original in French francs and the wording of the notes and lists an exact translation of the French edition. Owing to the decline in the value of the French franc a comparison of the pricing with previous editions is made extremely difficult but comparisons with other catalogues are easily made as the quotations in this issue are based on the franc being valued at 3 cents. The list is an extremely valuable one as the prices are determined by the stock and purchases of Theodore Champion of Paris who handles more new issues and wholesale material than any other single dealer. The minimum price in the catalogue quotations is 10 centimes, that is about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a cent in U. S. money and this fact affords a relative showing of value in the cheap stamps not possible where the minimum figure is one and two cents. This is not a trivial advantage as any dealer can testify to and affords an interesting study to collectors interested in the elusive items to be found among the low valued stamps.

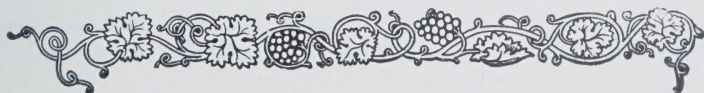
The new edition has been brought up to date and lists all new issues to August 1st. Collectors will be surprised to see that this edition fully complies with the U. S. illustration law as all illustrations are defaced and the U. S. illustrations given only in sections of the borders. This was done at tremendous expense to the publisher so that no U. S. collector purchasing the catalogue need have any fears for having it in his possession.

No other work equals this in accuracy of pricing and for this reason alone, though there are numerous others, every collector will find it of value to add it to his library.

ZUMSTEIN'S 1927 BRIEFMARKEN CATALOGUE. (Published by Zumstein & Cie., 50 Marktgasse, Bern, Switzerland. Price Swiss Fr. 8.50 post free.)

This catalogue lists only the stamps of Continental Europe with the colonies of these countries and the former colonies of Germany. The listing is both in French and German and the pricing in Swiss Francs. Account the stability of the Swiss money amid the weird fluctuations of other Continental moneys this catalogue is the general standard of the Central Europeans and the large class of collectors that follow the fashion of collecting "Europe only."

Being limited in scope it follows that the lists of the countries covered are extensive and particularly valuable on the complicated issues of the War and reconstruction period generally spoken of as New Europe. The catalogue is very finely printed and abounds in informative notes. There is again included one of the popular prize puzzle contests in the form of a cross word puzzle with 10 principal prizes of valuable stamps. Purchasers of the catalogue also receive at half price the well known and excellent philatelic journal "Berner Briefmarken Zeitung" which carries a catalogue supplement of new issues. The catalogue is a well worth while addition to any library and particularly valuable to students of the new Europe stamps.





NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of White Plains is commemorated in a 2 cent carmine postage stamp that was placed on sale at the post office of White Plains, N. Y. on October 18th, and also at the International Exhibition in connection with the U. S. Government exhibit at the Big Stamp Show. The central medallion shows a Continental gun crew in battle and the dates 1776 and 1926 appear in the upper corners. In the lower left corner is shown the Continental flag and in the lower right the famous "Liberty or Death" flag that was first displayed at this historic battle. This stamp will, as were other commemoratives, be placed on sale at all U. S. offices making requisition for them. Further notes concerning this stamp will be found in the Convention notes.

AUSTRIA. Additional values have been issued to the 1925 Air mail set for use on the recently inaugurated service between Vienna and Italy and Vienna and Northern Europe. The groschen are Scotts Type AP 3 and the schilling values type AP 4.

- 10 groschen orange
- 15 groschen purple
- 30 groschen light olive
- 50 groschen light blue
- 3 schillings brown
- 5 schillings indigo
- 10 schillings, in large size, dark brown

EGYPT. According to R. Roberts the three provisionals chronicled last month are printed on stamps of a different shade from the first copies sent out of the high values of the Agricultural Exhibition set and he deduces a special printing of remainders. This is most unlikely as according to our direct report from Egypt the purpose of the overprints was to use up the remainders on hand.

FRANCE. According to French journals the 30, 35, 60, 65, 80 centimes, 1.05 and 1.40 Franc stamps of the Sower type and the 45, 75 centime and 1.25 franc stamps of the Pasteur type will be withdrawn from sale and the remainders destroyed.

INDIA. R. Roberts reports the receipt of the last printings of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., 1½ annas rose and 2 annas 6 pies orange. These are in sheets of

256 stamps, four panes of 64, watermark single star with the inscription "Star Paper Star" in double lined capitals printed in the margins between panes. He says that the last printings come up to the usual standard of excellence of De La Rue production and form an interesting comparison with the India Government printings at Nasik which come to hand at the same time. There are a 4 annas sage green, 1 Rup. brown and green, 2 annas mauve, 2 rupee rose & yellow brown, 5 rupee blue and violet, all wmk. Multiple Star.

INDIA. PATIALA. Current stamps of India printed by the India Government at Nasik are reported by R. Roberts as having been overprinted "Patiala State" for postage and "Service" for official stamps in this district. Though only the 2 rupee and 5 rupee are so reported we presume all values will as heretofore be so surcharged.

ITALY. R. Roberts reports a color change in the current 60c. postage which is now orange, perforated and waterkarmmed as before.

JUGO SLAVIA. A 5 dinar violet has been added to the 1926 portrait series.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. A new value, 1½d rose, is reported by R. Roberts. The watermark is multiple script and printed from plate 11 in sheets of 120 with double line marginal gutter between the panes of 60 each.

MONTSERRAT. R. Roberts reports the re-issue of the 2½d in ultramarine as formerly but states that the new color is quite distinct in shade from the original issue. The 2½d orange is likely to be a scarce item.

NETHERLANDS. The current 2, 5 and 10 cents stamps have been issued on watermarked paper, the watermark consisting of rows of little rings or circles about 6½mm in diameter and 5½mm apart horizontally, each row being about 4mm apart vertically. The rows of rings are spaced alternately so that no circle in one row is directly above or below the circle in the next row. This new watermark is shown in the new Scott catalogue as Type 202.

NEW CALEDONIA. The current pictorial 5 franc straw has been provisionally overprinted 10 Francs in red and the 1 Franc current postage due has also been enhanced in value by the overprint of 2 Francs.

PARAGUAY. The one peso blue, portrait of Diaz, Scott's #267 ought to turn out to be a good buy as the color is reported to have been changed to green, perf. 11½ as before.

PERU. Mr. A. H. Davis advises us that the Plebiscite stamp, Scott's #252, has been re-issued and that the proceeds of the sale will be used to pay the plebiscite arrangements in Arica. Though it is not so reported we infer that this sale will not be exclusively in the plebiscite province as before but from the general Peruvian post office.

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No. 2.

October 1, 1926.

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Banks, Mrs. R. L.	Kohler, Heinrich	Wallrafe, George
Baxter, Jas. H.	Lytle, R. S.	Weitz, Chas. H.
Black, Forest A.	McJannet, W.	Wendell, Oliver H.
Bonnete, C. E. Jr.	McKinlay, A. P.	Wilson, F. B.
Bray, C. H.	Moore, Bernard J.	Winkler, J. H.
Bridges, R. E.	Norton, Ray L.	Wolfgang, Geo. R.
Bull, Wilfred D.	Parsons, Geo. K.	York, Holcomb
Cooper, C. J.	Patterson, J. W.	Aldrich, Knight
Coken, Donald A.	Pott, Wm. M.	Hagen, Loyd H.
Creegan, Jos. B.	Reed, H. Clay	Holl, Earl A.
Daehler, Geo. J.	Rice, J. C.	Lopez, Francisco M.
Dufford, R. T.	Rodenhausen, Carl	Rallis, Marcos W.
Easson, Eric H.	Roedel, Herbert	Schofield, F. H.
Eckmann, O. R.	Saimon, David A.	Shackleton, W. O.
Edwards, Judge T. A.	Schenck, Remsen	Tedeschi, Ing. Giulio
Foppiana, Frank A.	Schirmer, Robert	Vail, A. H.
Gaffney, A. D.	Sewall, Frank V.	Waite, C. B.
Gerlach, Paul E.	Sheran, Bob Langdon	Weiss, Oskar
Goodwin, W. T.	Sister Carmela	
Hales, G. E.	Smith, Vernon H.	
Halfyard, Rev. S. F.	Sprano, Robert	
Harlan, Paul M.	Stange, Geo. A.	
Hommel, Jas. G.	Stuart, Gilbert	

Reinstatement Pending.

2574 Roch, Francis

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- Brown, Thomas G., 5 Lakeview Terrace, Winchester, Mass. 35; Petroleum Industry; A. Miles Holbrook, Winchester, Mass. By Wm. F. Price.
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 8971 Van Wezel, Lewis, 1650 Broadway, New York City.
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Deaths Reported.

- 7943 Badger, V. G., Brooksville, Fla. June 14, 1926.
 7029 Comings, O. L., 320 Elm St., San Mateo, Calif. Sep. 11, 1926.

Correction.

Pg. 861, Sep. A. P. No. 8765 address should be East Sullivan, N. H.

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 8339 Bates, Arthur C. from Sullivan, O. to 108 Nott Terrace, Schenectady, N. Y.
 7846 Chatterton, Dr. W. A. from Alameda to 811 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.
 4886 Clark, H. L. to 97 Lakeview Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
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 6697 Henriksen, C. J. to 316 Monroe St., New Orleans, La.
 8767 Herrmann, K. F., to 1051 W. 58 St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 7123 Leas, A. Robert from Okmulgee, Okla. to care Carribean Pet. Co., Maracaibo, Venezuela, S. A.
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 5019 Wendell, Harmon to 7831 Van Dyke Pl., Detroit, Mich.
 6421 Wilson, Ernest H. to 5240 Brookwood Rd., Kansas City, Mo.
 6457 Blogg, Cecil F. from Benton, Wash. to 4022 N. 27 St., Tacoma, Wash.
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 7998 Goldstein, Morris to 118 E. 38th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 6656 Hamilton, L. Grant to 8745 Dumbarton Rd., Detroit, Mich.
 5607 Litt, Arthur O., to 56 W. 45th St., New York City.
 8632 Lonsdale, Richard from Ottawa to 1443 Robson St., Vancouver, B. C., Can.
 7361 Minckler, F. T. R. from Centerville, Ia. to Box 184, Oshkosh, Wis.
 8062 Molvig, A. to Anker Heggaardsgade 3, Copenhagen B, Denmark.
 5410 Schon, O. J. from Jamaica, N. Y. to 1400 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
 3110 Webb, C. V. to Box 303, Painesville, O.
 3647 Warner, A. L. D. to 79 Wall St., New York City.
 8396 Watson, Edw. W. from Galveston, Tex. to Univ. of the South, Johnson Hall, Sewaned, Franklin Co., Tenn.
 Armstrong, J. T. to 7459 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,
 "CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

Aspinwall, John from Medomak, Me. to Newburgh, N. Y.
 Gunesch, Adolf to 555 W. 103 St., Chicago, Ill.
 Edwards, W. E. to Box 2052, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Kemp, C. B. to 602 Murphy Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
 Marcan, Dr. Carl M. to 438 27th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Noske, F. W. to 1128 50 St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Wheeler, Rodney from Bridgewater, Mass. to 300 N. Main St., New Britain, Conn.
 Wick, Olaf C. to 3922 Cherry St., Milwaukee, Wis.

New Life Members.

384—8956 Lawrence, W. J., 542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 385—8978 Yarrington, C. A., Rm. 1370, 50 Church St., New York City.

Resignations Received.

6643 Albrecht, Wm. C., 174 Bellevue Ave., Roslindale, Mass.
 3932 Aubry, Jules, 236 W. 40th St., New York City.
 6865 Avery, A. M., Box 1477, Dallas, Tex. (now Palace Theatre, Anson, Tex.).
 7945 Benson, R. S., 5 Latona Rd., Hamilton Sta., Baltimore, Md.
 8089 Berry, F. A., 1128 Madison Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
 7325 Bowers, D. N., 1405 N. 34 St., Birmingham, Ala.
 J8724 Carmody, Francis, 28 Twin Peaks Blvd., San Francisco, Calif.
 7527 Child, Stanley G., 3126 Medvale Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 7227 Cohen, B., 15 Suffolk St., New York City.
 7471 Collas, 106 Faraday St., Carlton, Victoria, Australia.
 7955 Dicranian, M., 15 Shawmut St., Boston, Mass.
 6091 Dodge, Washington, Dodge Orchard, Princeton, Calif.
 8034 Buschak, H. W., 1360 Amherst St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 7770 Eckhardt, Max, 424 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
 6767 Eilers, H. F., 103 Young St., Pawtucket, R. I.
 4959 Ferry, R. P., 244 S. Main St., Lakemills, Wis.
 5697 Folger, Arthur H., Davis, Calif.
 7535 Grandmontagne, R., Box 12, R. F. D. 1, Youngstown, O.
 6731 Hall, Arthur W., 43 Upland Rd., Quincy, Mass.
 8094 Haskell, Harry G., Box 88, Norwood, Mass.
 8155 Hayes, Harvey J., 150 Oak Knoll Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 8049 Hill, W. H., Fort Edward, N. Y.
 5554 Hilbert, Lt. W. E., 45 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 7003 Hill, Walter C., 1647 S. Washington Ave., Saginaw, Mich.
 5888 Hirner, Jos. S., Luebbering, Mo.
 5634 Klosowski, Rev. M., Rusholt, Wis.

SELL ME

your rare stamps at the top of the market. I would just as leave buy as sell the following at these prices:

	Cat.	Net
U. S. No. 76 fine unused but no gum	\$8.00	3.50
U. S. \$5.00 current issue fine used copies, two shades each		1.75
Gibraltar No. 86 8/- fine used copies	50.00	30.00
Lagos No. 49 10/- new o. g. rare	75.00	50.00
Malta No. 76 10/- new O. G. rare	80.00	55.00
St. Kitts No. 60 10/- new O. G. rare	40.00	25.00
Martinique Nos. 95 to 98 and 100 rare set	8.25	3.75

My business requires more fine things in U. S. postage, provisionals, carriers, departments, revenues, Confederates, B. N. A. etc. Send yours on and if your figures are correct you will get your check by return mail.

H. F. COLMAN, 509—7th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

- 7185 Kurten, Theresa W., 8225 Pritchard St., New Orleans, La.
 7004 Landenburger, H., 2235 High St., Denver, Colo.
 7304 Mecutchen, C. D., 1511 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 8457 Naruhn, Rudolf, 5809 Rippey St., East Liberty, Pa.
 7434 Norman, C., City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Canada.
 3704 Parke, Rev. Hervey C., 998 North Ave. 64, Los Angeles, Calif.
 7559 Pellerin, Antoine, 1724 Champlain St., Montreal, Canada.
 J6711 Plomert, R. I. Jr., Route 2, Box 380 E, Arcadia, Calif.
 1922 Pond, Chas. L., Box 445, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 6848 Reynolds, Walter V., 63 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
 6009 Riggs, Jesse B., 11 E. Chase St., Baltimore, Md.
 6239 Roos, Isidore, 22 Morningside Ave., New York City.
 8549 Schug, LeGrand E., 201 Seward St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 2787 Smith, C. Edwin, Box 204, West Chester, Pa.
 7142 Smith, Wikoff, 410 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 3191 Sweep, A. A., Van Beverningkstraat 122, The Hague, Holland.
 5982 Tanner, Wm. Nathan Jr., 419 Chew St., Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.
 7687 Taylor, E. L., P. O. Dept., Ottawa, Canada.
 7650 Waltemeyer, Dr. J. T., 1319 Detroit St., Denver, Colo.
 7270 Whitman, Herbert S., 314 Nassau Blvd., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.
 6860 Wolf, Morris M., 1614 N. Payson St., Baltimore, Md.
 7754 Wood, E. A., 3700 Maplewood Ave., Dallas, Tex.
 8087 Zachoreck, Fred O., 698 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif.
 4942 Ziegele, Wm. J., 487 Crescent Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Membership Summary.

Membership September 1, 1926	3838
New Stockholders	40
Reinstated	4
	3882
Deceased	2
Total Membership October 1, 1926	3880

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary,
 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

PHILIPPINE AIRMAIL COVERS AT BARGAIN PRICES

Pinedo's Flight Around the World	\$8.50
First Inter-Island Aerial Mail Service	7.00
Spanish Madrid-Manila Flight	6.00
Northern Luzon Flight—First Trip	5.00
Above prices are for cash, or thrice as much for exchange with good stamps, catalog basis.	

TOM V. BUSTAMANTE
P. O. Box 2085 **Manila, Philippines**

Official Notices.

The Secretary's report No. 1, September, 1926 as published in the October number of the A. P. shows results for the fiscal year 1925-26. The following shows results only on the recruiting for the C. J. Phillips Prize of a free trip to New York to attend the 41st Annual Convention. As this report is made up on September 27th the complete result cannot be announced in this report as the contest closes at midnight on September 30th. Before this report appears in print however the result will have been announced at the 41st Annual Convention.

Seebohm	62	Mozian	11	Gage	5
Saunders	56	Klein	9	Herr	5
Ernest	32	Fennel	8	Thompson	5
Allen	29	Anderson	8	Bartlett	5
Bendheim	27	Br. No. 24	7	Carter	5
Bloss	26	Br. No. 58	7	Severn	5
Dworak	16	Dodds	7	Steel	5
Morse	14	Staeb	7	Bartlett	5
		Saxton	6		

Seebohm takes the lead from Saunders, Fennel gets on the list and 22 new members obtaining a recruit making 374 members out of our total who have obtained one or more new members.

H. A. DAVIS.

BIDS ASKED FOR PRINTING THE SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS.

Bids are asked for printing and mailing the American Philatelist and other publications of the Society for one year beginning January 1st, 1927. Bids should be in the Secretary's hands on or before Dec. 1, 1926. Address the Secretary, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

DEALERS

Ask for my Monthly Price Lists concerning sets, packets, and collections.

S. K E L E N

Arany Janos-Ucca 1,

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY occurs to obtain choice early **BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS** in superb condition. They can be selected from at 1-3rd catalogue. Also **EDWARDIAN & GEORGIAN** issues, either mint or superb used, mostly at ½ catalogue. Approval, references.

J. B I R D

6 West Hill Rd., Southfields, London, S. W. 18, England.

A. P. S. MEMBERS

Are invited to join the: **WORLD PHILATELIC SOCIETY**. Library—Sales Dept. "Stamp Collectors Magazine" is Official Organ. Good Fellowship. Non Aristocratic. Send for application blank at once to:

John Pirhalla, Jr., Secretary, 311 S. Fourth St., Duquesne, Pa.



THE BUFFALO STAMP CLUB had its first regular meeting of the winter season on Sept. 11th. President Adolph Steeg delivered his annual address outlining the past accomplishments of the Club and the plans for the future. A very interesting program has been outlined by the Entertainment Committee for the coming year which it is hoped to be the most successful of all. About 40 members and friends attended the opening meeting and the "stamp hunters" of the Club outlined their success in making "finds" the past summer and from the material shown it seems certain that western New York state is about "cleaned up." Following an auction sale the members adjourned to a near-by restaurant for a lunch arranged by the entertainment Committee. Quite a few members intend to attend the A. P. S. Convention and Exhibition and will make the trip to New York by auto.—R. C. FISHER, Pub. Manager.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, Life Branch No. 2.—The 269th meeting was held on September 7th. The entertainment committee, evidently, was doing the "Rip Van Winkle" stunt; when called upon, a blank look appeared on the tanned face of the chairman. His excuse was, "That he and the family had taken a motor trip in the flivver and became sea-sick"—we could well afford to forgive him and did so.

A few of us scraped up a lot of stamps and made packets, thus we held our usual auction. It seems that some would rather buy stamps in bulk, irrespective of condition, than look at an array of adhesives mounted in an album, or stuck in—Yep! sometimes dumped in, according to the taste or fancy of the mounter.

The 270th meeting was held on September 21st, a number of circuits were on hand to command the attention of the pickers. One wonders what becomes of all the WONDERFUL, damaged, soiled, dismayed and repaired stamps that are put in these books for sale, but, when at the meetings, the condition cranks view the grabbing of said stamps, he realizes that the eager chaps in philately—makes the "Grass Widows with the Lumbago" possible.

This is being written just a few weeks before the GREAT BIG SHOW, and as the November Journal will contain articles on the wonderful stamps, I refrain from making comments on the exhibit held at this meeting. When one can eat pie, why chew on dog-biscuits?—JUSTUS M. STAHN, Secretary.



STAMPS OF THE SOUTH SEAS

Situated as we are here in San Francisco, we have unusual opportunities for picking up these popular stamps. Specialists will find it worth while to send in their **Want Lists**, while the general col- ences.

R. H. MOWER 3rd Floor
12 GEARY ST. **SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

Sales Department **NEWS**



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 7.

Whole No. 30.

Away from home during October. On Oct. 10th we left for New York and did not get back until the end of the month, so don't get impatient if your letters to us are unanswered, as we took Mrs. G. with us.

Get ready for a strenuous season's campaign. We started out to reach a membership of 5000 by the time of our annual meeting, and while this was not accomplished we made a creditable showing. The reason for not reaching this goal was because the membership generally did not "get that member." The Phillips contest made some of our members get pretty busy but there were many that never secured even one member. The A P S belongs to the membership, if they wish to see philately stride forward as never before all of you should get one new member this coming season. Let us help you. If you know of any collectors in your home town who are not members of the Society, let me have their names and addresses and I will try and get them in, giving you due credit for the application.

The coming season will be the best ever. Never in the history of our connection with philately have we seen such an interest as is being manifested at this season. The requests for sale circuits are heavier than ever before. This is a wonderful opportunity for getting applications for our society. Get in the ring and do your part. We will stay in the box and pitch, but we appeal to you who have never secured a member for our Society to make an effort and land just one this year. Will you do it?

New plan for U. S. Circuits. The large demand we have for U. S. circuits and the few books we have to fill them has caused us to try and work out a new plan for circulation. We are going to try out the idea of making U. S. circuits of about 6 books, instead of the usual twelve. This will give us a chance to give members a circuit oftener. There has never been enough U. S. books in the department to keep all U. S. circuits out at one time but perhaps by this new plan we can give better distribution.

The large special circuits. We will continue to send large special general circuits to members, allowing them 30 days if necessary to go thru them. Our only requirement being that they must be in a position to spend \$10.00 at a time. We can also send special circuits of particular countries or groups to members, from 3 to 15 books.

Precancels. There has been a better demand and sales from these books the past thirty days. It looks as if members were beginning to realize that collectors of precancels will not pay high prices for specimens, and the lower prices are making sales. We look for a continued demand for fairly priced books, and could use more of them.

Our sales for the fiscal year were \$55,267.59. A new high record, which bears out our claim that continuity in office is more satisfactory than swapping horses in the middle of the stream. You know from results that at present you have a Sales Superintendent who is rendering a conscientious service and one who is entitled to have the department for many years. In five years we have made a gain in annual sales of \$36,000. This speaks for itself.

What we need for circulation. We can use some books of the following if in good condition and priced right: U. S.; British Colonials 20th Century mint; General British colonials; French colonials; 20th Century Neuropo, especially minor varieties; Current stamps used, especially from South and Central America. Holland and Colonies; 19th Century Scandinavian as well as general 19th Century books. Let us have a book of your duplicates. Blank books 5c each.

Blank books cash with order. In order to avoid unnecessary bookkeeping, thus giving us more time to handle the sale of stamps, we will hereafter only supply blank books for cash with order. They are 5c each, so you know how many to order, they hold 120 stamps each. Please therefore when ordering books remit with order. Help us be better able to help you.

Inquiries. It takes several hours each week to answer inquiries of members for information that could easily be obtained from the year book or by-laws. Of course we are always mighty glad to help out and render any sort of a service but if members will look thru the year book first they will doubtless find the information they desire and save themselves both time and delay. Members also write continually inquiring about their books. It is impossible for us to keep a separate ledger account on books, made up from report blank as they come in. We just have not the time and it would not be of much use anyhow. We strive to keep books constantly in circulation in an effort to make sales and therefore we cannot tell you on a minutes notice just the exact sales from your book at any given time, suppose it is on a circuit, going to 12 members, no check of the sales is made until it has made the circuit.

Advances. Some members are still under the impression that we make advances on books as entered. This is not the case. They are made from sales from your books only. This is a service rendered voluntarily. There is no requirement that we must make them. If we made an advance to every member just as soon as \$5 worth was sold we would have endless detail and therefore could not give your books extended circulation, for all of our time would be used in checking up these \$5 items and sending checks.

How long are books in circulation. This cannot be answered. Depends mostly on stamps submitted and prices. Some books are in but a month, some a year. We give all impartial circulation, but we just cannot sell some stamps offered if we kept the books two years. We are gradually cutting down the time that books are in circulation and hope in a few years to have an average much less than a year. If members will be particular of the condition of the stamps they enter,

mount them neatly and according to catalog, and price fairly we can cut our average, for we will not have these overpriced, jumbled up books, to retard circulation. Co-operate with me in this and we can greatly shorten the time. However if you wish your books back at a certain date, mark on the front cover "retire (on date) regardless of sales" and we will get them back about that time. We are not trying to hold your books, our income is a commission on sales and we therefore are anxious to get them sold out just as promptly as possible.

Branches and local clubs. The popularity of your branch or local society is strengthened when you have our circuits to show your members. If your branch or society is not having an opportunity to see the circuits get in touch with me at once. My branch circuit plan meets with favor.

New inspirations and ambitions. As a result of the New York trip, the convention and meeting of so many of our members, viewing the exhibition etc. we came back home with but one idea and that is making the A. P. S. and the sales department maintain its world-wide leadership, both in membership as well as service to its members. We have always said "stay with us and we will stay with you. You have stayed by us, we have tried our best, accomplished good results, but we are out now to render a much greater, and effective service. Your cooperation is invited.

U. S. A. 50 cents and \$1.00, four stamps, Nos. 341-2 and 421-3, fine used, 35 cents. Cat. \$1.50. Canada, one dollar George at 10c. Selections of Brit. Colonials better kinds at good discount from Catalog. Send reference. M. Thomas, 2011 2nd St. N. W., Calgary, Canada.

Newfoundland Stamps on Approval. None better—none cheaper. Send 10c for my Special Catalogue—every stamp illustrated. Try these—38 all different (Cat. \$5.) for \$1. Rev. Butler, St. Georges, Newfoundland.

250,000 STAMPS FOR \$5.00.

Unpicked bags of U. S. stamps on bits of paper. **POSITIVELY** unpicked. The bags are sent to you **EXACTLY** as received by us. Some people have found unused U. S. high value precans and a few foreign. Bag counted produced 250,000 stamps. Express is extra. Price per bag\$5.00.

The Stamp News, East Orange, N. J.

IN FINE CONDITION.

Nova Scotia #2, 3p blue\$3.75
Malta #14, 5sh rose 1.50
Malta #18, 10sh blue black 5.00
Mauritius #17, 2d blue, laid pr. 20.00
Barbados #97, 8d mult. C. A. 1.75
Also other good items on approval by reference.

M. THOMAS, A. P. S. 7614,
2011 2nd St. N. W., Calgary, Canada

Exchange unused only. Will send used or unused Belgium, Luxemburg, Congo. Lamberts, 55 Huart Hamoir, Brussels.

Stamps Arranged

In albums to select from at liberal discounts.

Want Lists Solicited.

E. & A. C. PAIMANN,
75 West 44th St. near 6th Ave.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

COLLECT BUREAU PRINT PRECANS.

100 diff. all values\$.65
125 diff. 1.00
200 diff. 2.25
250 diff. 3.00

Gossip Bureau Print Catalog **FREE** with every order of above.

ADOLF GUNESCH, A. P. S. 7111
555 W. 103rd St., Chicago, Ill.



PROTECTION & INFORMATION

GET A MEMBERSHIP IN
THE S.T.P.A. DON'T DELAY
Dealers save by it

CHARLES H. GARRETT
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

WE MUST

Buy Some Collections! What have you to offer in fine U. S. or British Colonials? Please—No Junk. We buy the same as we sell—with "Sudden Service".

FENNELL STAMP CO.

Fullerton Bldg.,

St. Louis, Mo.

Rutherford Stamp Club

meets every Monday Evening at Fire House on Ames Ave., Rutherford, N. J.

Our sales for the last six months from Jan. to June were over \$8500.

The following material has been entered by our members:

Danish, Norwegian and Swedish (early, showing town & numeral cans.)

Hong Kong, with Chinese Town cans.

German Colonials, with town cans.

Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and Ecuador, Early Greece, many books of Precancels and a few books of US only.

W. O. STAEB, Sales Manager

89 Feronia Way Rutherford, N. J.

Meet us at booth 44 of the International Stamp Exhibition to be held in Oct. in N. Y. or at Waldorf-Astoria.

DENMARK DANISH WEST INDIES

DEALERS & COLLECTORS!

It Pays to Deal With The SPECIALIST
My new Wholesale Price List is now ready. Every dealer should ask for it and keep the right market prices on file.

Collectors Want Lists taken care of.
Many Blocks, Errors & Covers for the Specialist also in stock.

A. E. PADE

TUDOR HALL, ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y.
Look me up at the Hot Stove League Booth during the Exhibition.

HAYTI

I hold, I believe, the most important stock of this country. A residence of three years in Hayti has enabled me to acquire it. For the general collector I have everything. For the specialist, a well rounded stock. It would pay you to communicate with me.

A. O. LITT

56 WEST 45th STREET

New York City

NEWFOUNDLANDS !!

I OFFER:

RARITIES and COMMON
MINT and USED

Specialist with splendid stock.
Send that Want List—NOW!

FRANK F. WILLS

(A. P. S. 6899)

P. O. Box E5205

St. John's, Newfoundland.

UNITED STATES CANCELLATIONS

We have just made up a number of books of United States, all issues, Postage, Dues, Envelopes, Departments and Revenues, also special books of cancellations on the 3c '51-'57, '61 and Bank Note issues, as well as 2c red brown and 2c green.

Fine British Colonials

Both used and unused, also other countries, all ready to be sent on approval at reasonable prices. Big Price List of Sets and Packets free on request. What countries may we send you?

ANDREW R. PERRY,

36 Exchange Place

PROVIDENCE,

R. I.

B. GORDON JONES

(A. P. S. #3884, etc.)

FARIDKOT (on India) Queen.

Ord. 3p, 1/2a, 1a (2), 2as, set of 5.	.80
Ser. 1/2a, 1a (2), 2as, set of 4	.80
3as, both shades, ord. or Ser. each	.35
4as olive, ditto, each	.35
6as olive, ord. 60c; Ser.	2.50
6as brown, ord. 60c; Ser.	1.50
8as, both colors, ord. 60c; Ser. each	.80
12as ord.	2.50
1R slate, ord. or Ser., each	3.00
1R bi-cold. ord. \$1.50; Ser.	4.50

23 Rosemont Avenue, North Finchley
London, N. 12, England.

POLAND

Scott's Numbers.

No. 666.....15c.	No. 667.....30c.
No. 668.....50c.	No. 683.....50c.
Nos. 523-533...\$2.	Nos. 851-861...80c.
Air Mails, 9 values	50c.

FINE PACKETS OF POLAND.

100 diff.....25c.	150 diff.....\$1.
200 diff.....\$2.	300 diff.....\$7.

The packet of 200 contains many compl. sets, the packet of 300 diff. contain almost all issues of Poland.

Price-List of all issues on demand.

Approvals against references.

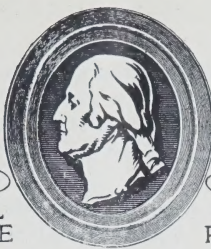
Dealers, ask for Special Price-List.

H. BEROWICZ

2 Cegielniana Str., LODZ, Poland.
Refer.—The Editor of this paper.

THE AMERICAN

OFFICIAL
JOURNAL OF THE



PHILATELIST

AMERICAN
PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 40.

DECEMBER, 1926.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES LOCAL STAMPS



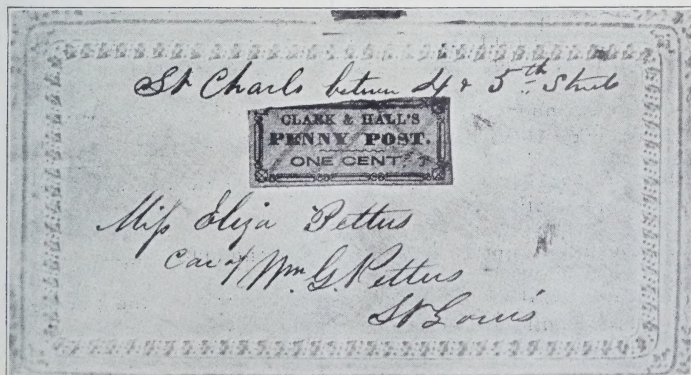
A Concise History and Memoranda

by Henry C. Needham

CLARK & HALL'S PENNY POST.

St. Louis, Mo.

In the New York Times of Saturday, April 19th, 1924, Mr. Frank W. Crane, one of the Editors of that paper, published an article entitled "Rare Local Stamp Found in St. Louis." Some days before this article appeared the compiler had the pleasure of a conversation with Mr. Crane in reference to certain correspondence between Mr. Crane and Mr. Morris Pettus, 4371 Westminister Place, St. Louis, Missouri. The letters related to a certain cover, found by Mr. Pettus among his family correspondence, bearing a stamp to me then unknown. The stamp on cover is here illustrated.



A few days after the newspaper article appeared our old friend, Mr. William C. Stone of Springfield, Massachusetts, wrote the compiler that the so-called unknown local stamp was mentioned in Mekeel's, Volume 18, (1904) stating that a half tone of the stamp was there shown bearing the St. Louis postmark of February 27th.

Shortly after receiving Mr. Stone's letter along came the catalogue of the Ferrari Sale to be held in Paris. The identical cover illustrated in Mekeel's was shown in that catalogue and was sold to the compiler at the sale of June 18th, 1924.

This second copy was on a cover addressed to Miss Emily M. Smith, Setauket, Long Island, New York, postmarked St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27. The stamp is uncanceled; the enclosure was written Feb. 25, 1851, by Mrs. T. H. Sanford of St. Louis, Mo., addressed to her sister, Miss Emily M. Smith at Setauket; Miss Smith later married a Mr. Stevens. The cover was found by their son, Charles F. Stevens, in the summer of 1904, and was sold September 3, 1904, to C. H. Mekeel who at once sold to Ferrari. At the time of sale an affidavit of authentication accompanied the cover, as it was then the only known copy.

The finding of the cover bearing this stamp, addressed to Miss Pettus, naturally authenticates the stamp. Mr. Pettus, the finder of the cover, while not a stamp collector, became so much interested that he examined the early files of St. Louis newspapers and found as follows:

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, St. Louis, February 13, 1851, (page 2, column 6)

EXPRESS PENNY POST

Messrs. Clark & Hall having associated themselves together, and made all necessary preparations, respectfully announce that they have started

A CITY EXPRESS AND PENNY POST

for the conveyance and delivery of packages and letters in all parts of the city. Being determined to devote their whole time and the utmost care and attention to the success of the enterprise, they respectfully ask of the citizens whatever encouragement and support they may think their industry and fidelity merit.

For the details of our business read the following card:

WM. J. CLARK

CHAS. F. HALL

CLARK & HALL'S

EXPRESS, PENNY POST, and COLLECTING OFFICE,
No. 67 Chestnut Street, corner of Third, St. Louis, Mo.
TWO DELIVERIES EACH DAY

Prices—Packages under 25 lbs. 5 cents; under 50 lbs. 10 cents; under 100 lbs. 15 cents; over 100 lbs., and under 500 lbs., 20 cents.

Stamps may be had at the principal book stores and at our office, 67 Chestnut Street, at one cent.

Parcels and letters promptly delivered within the city limits.

N. B. Our Post Boxes for the reception of letters and packages may be found in various public places throughout the city.

Feb. 13, 1 M.

Note: This notice appeared daily for 1 month, last appearance March 13, 1851.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, St. Louis, February 13, 1851. (Page 2, top of column 7):

VALENTINES

Persons desirous to send valentines by the penny post that are too large to go in the box, can do so by leaving them at E. K. Woodward's corner of Fourth and Chestnut Sts., or at our office, 76 Chestnut Street.

Feb. 13, 3 t.

CLARK & HALL.

Note: This notice appeared also in issue Feb. 14 and 15.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, St. Louis, Feb. 14, 1851. (Page 3, Column 1, Editorial):

EXPRESS PENNY POST. WM. J. CLARK and CHAS. F. HALL, two active young men, it will be seen by referring to the advertisement, have started in this City a new express and penny post, to which they design devoting their exclusive attention. Such an enterprise, as we remarked in a notice of Mr. Denny's "dispatch", must, if properly attended to, result successfully. So far as the transmission of letters is concerned, in a City which spreads over such a great extent as ours, the Post Office can no longer be adapted to the convenience of the citizens who live in or about the suburbs, and who are removed a mile or two from it. For the safe and rapid conveyance of packages also, a responsible and reliable express possesses many advantages over the usual mode whereby we entrust porters and carmen who give no security that they will ever be seen again. Unremitting activity and a vigilant caution in the transmission of letters and packages are necessary to secure the prosperity of a penny post and express. The gentlemen who have engaged in the business we trust will prove equal to the task.

Today, the city "dispatch" of Mr. T. J. Denny, as well as the post of Messrs. CLARK & HALL, will be in full operation. Those who have valentines to send will take advantage of the convenience.

We must, therefore, add one more Local to our Catalogue, as the evidence has absolutely established its authenticity.

Free delivery in the City of St. Louis was not adopted until 1863. The number of letter carriers appointed at the time such free delivery service was inaugurated was ten. See History of St. Louis by Hyde and Conrad, Volume 3, page 1786.

CLARK & HALL'S PENNY POST.

One Type Only. 1851.

1c Black on pink wove.

We note that the editorial of February 14, 1851, refers to a "dispatch" of Mr. T. J. Denny. We have no information as to the stamp issued or used by Mr. Denny, but from the advertisements below we find that his charge for delivering letters was two cents. Could it be possible that the two cent, black on white, Scott #1812, heretofore credited to Boston, Massachusetts, was used by this

Post? For future reference we copy the editorial and advertisement of Mr. Denny's Post.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, St. Louis, February 7th, 1851, (Page 2, Column 5):

PENNY POST. We refer our readers to Mr. Denny's advertisement in this morning's paper. Properly conducted this enterprise cannot fail to succeed.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, St. Louis, February 7th, 1851, (Page 2, Column 8):

ST. LOUIS CITY DISPATCH.

The subscriber offers his services to the citizens of St. Louis for the delivery of letters and packages, within the limits of the City, and flatters himself that from a long residence, general acquaintance, and a strict attention and punctuality to the enterprise, hopes to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Posts will be placed at the most conspicuous parts of the city.

Letters will be delivered daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 till 1, and from 3 till 5 o'clock P. M.

Postage to all parts of the city, two cents.

Persons wishing to prepay letters, can procure stamps at the different posts, book stores, or at the Dispatch Office, No. 13 Fifth, near Chestnut Street, where large packages can be left for delivery.

Feb. 7 1 w.

S. T. DENNY, Proprietor.

To go into operation on and after Monday, February 10th.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, St. Louis, February 8th, 1851. (Page 2, Col. 1, Editorial):

CITY DISPATCH. Mr. Denny, a gentleman who has a long while resided in this City, we perceive, is about to establish a city express for the delivery of letters and packages. Such an enterprise, when properly conducted, must succeed. In this City particularly, where the business quarter extends over such a large space, a "City dispatch" could be made very serviceable.

We note that this Post was organized a few days before that of Clark & Hall.

In the St. Louis Daily Union of Monday morning, February 10, 1851, the following editorial appears and in the same paper is the advertisement of Denny's Post:

ST. LOUIS DAILY UNION, St. Louis, Monday morning, Feb. 10, 1851, (Page 3, Col. 1, Editorial):

CITY DELIVERY. The City Dispatch goes into operation today. By it letters will be delivered to any point in this City, for two cents postage.

Same paper, page 2, Column 7:

ST. LOUIS CITY DISPATCH.

The Subscriber intends establishing a City Express for the delivery of letters and packages within the limits of the City—to go into operation on and after Monday 10th.

Boxes for deposit will be placed at the following named points:

Planter's House, Fourth street;
 Odd Fellow's Hall, Fourth Street;
 French's, below Post Office, Chestnut St.;
 City Hall;
 Corner of Levee and Chestnut St.;
 Corner of Levee and Washington Avenue;
 Merchant's Exchange, Main St.;
 Virginia Hotel;
 Broadway Hat Store;
 City Hotel, Monroe House, Scott's Hotel;
 Corner of Franklin Avenue and Seventh St.;
 Corner of Franklin Avenue and Fourth St.;
 Stevenson's Grocery.

Letters delivered daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 to 12 o'clock, and from 3 to 5 o'clock, regardless of weather.

Postage, two cents to all parts of the city.

Persons wishing to prepay, can procure stamps at the above mentioned places, book stores, or at the City Dispatch Office, No. 13 Fifth St., near Chestnut—where large packages can be left for delivery.

Boxes for the deposit of letters will be placed at other parts of the City, and will be conspicuously placed, and easy of access.

The subscriber hopes, that by strict attention and punctuality he may receive the encouragement and patronage of the public in this new undertaking.

S. F. Denny, Proprietor.

N. B. All letters intended for mailing in the Post Office must be prepaid.

Same Paper, February 17th, (Page 3, Col. 1, Editorial):

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY. * * * The Post Office was like a hive, and the new Dispatch Post drove a brisk business. * * *

We note that the Editorial in the Republican of February 14th, refers to the Dispatch of Mr. T. J. Denny, whereas the advertisement of Denny's post in the Republican of February 7th states that S. T. Denny is the proprietor, and that the advertisement in the Union of February 10, 1851, refers to S. F. Denny as Proprietor.

Handstamps Used at Fredonia, N. Y.

By JOHN R. DUNFEE.

Fredonia, N. Y. is a small town in southwestern New York in what is now the grape belt. Evidently in the 40's it was not more than a village and I believe I am correct in saying there are not many covers in philatelic circles originating from there. I have attempted this outline with only 36 covers. I hope there are enough others to close up some of the spaces between the dates.

When I first started to study these postmarks, I jumped to the conclusion that there were many handstamps used, but I find the same handstamp was used on all covers from September 16, 1841, my very earliest, to the latest, November 25, 1851. This was a 29 Mil. circle with Fredonia in 4 Mil. letters around the

top extending well over half way down on either side. The N. Y. at the bottom is in the same size letters, while the month is in $3\frac{1}{2}$ Mil. letters and the day in 4 Mil. figures. Apparently the same PAID stamps was also used during this period. It is 21 Mil. long, the letters being $3\frac{1}{2}$ Mil. high. It always appears in the same color as the handstamp. It is rather strange that these handstamps should have remained the same when the color was changed so often, and too in view of the different handstamps indicating the rate.

As quite a few of these were from the same correspondence more were prepaid than was customary, there being $\frac{1}{3}$ prepaid. My other efforts along this line have always shown $\frac{1}{5}$ of the letters prepaid which I think will hold true except in cases of this kind.

The color chart shows as follows:

Red —Sept. 16, 1841 to May 22, 1842, Inc.
 Black—July 8, 1845
 Red —Oct. 6, 1845 to Sept. 18, 1846, Inc.
 Blue —Nov. 19, 1846.
 Black—April 10, 1847.
 Red —May 2, 1847 to Aug. 4, 1848, Inc.
 Blue —Oct. 23, 1848.
 Red —Dec. 19, 1848.
 Blue —July 10, 1849.
 Red —Feb. 10, 1850 to Dec. 16, 1850, Inc.
 Blue —Oct. 22, 1851 to Nov. 25, 1851, Inc.

This last type differs from the rest only inasmuch as the day appears over the month but I believe the same handstamp was used.

For so small a town I do not understand the many changes of ink. Possibly the postmaster tired of using the same color.

The rate was always applied in manuscript until October 5, 1847, when I find a beautiful red, five, 13 Mil. high and 14 Mil. wide enclosed by a 25 Mil. circle. An idea of its size may be gained from the fact that the wide part of the down stroke of the circle of the five is $6\frac{1}{2}$ Mil. wide. From this date on, manuscript was used until July 10, 1848 when the large red 5 was again used. August 4, 1848 we find a Roman numeral V in red. It is rather neat, being 10 Mil. high and 10 Mil. across the top. Evidently both rate stamps were mislaid as a manuscript rate appears on Oct. 23, 1848.

These two 5's were evidently too large to suit the postmaster's fancy, for on Dec. 19, 1848 we find a small red 5, $8\frac{1}{2}$ Mil. high and 8 Mil. wide.

A cover without a year date enclosed which I believe to be 1849, should be mentioned here as it shows the same small 5 in blue with the date April 2. Possibly this can be verified.

Next comes a dandy 10 in blue, $16\frac{1}{2}$ Mil. high and 16 Mil. wide. This was used July 10, 1849 and is a beauty. The other three 5's not being to his liking, the postmaster got a new one and we find this on Feb. 10, 1850 in red, 12 Mil. high and $7\frac{1}{2}$ Mil. wide. It is rather sharply defined making a nice cover. Used again in blue on March 3, 1850 and in red on Dec. 16, 1850.

The last two covers with the day over the month show the rate in a large blue 3, 12 Mil. high. The bottom curve is 8 Mil. across and the top one 7 Mil. This would certainly be a beauty on a 3-cent orange brown as it would fit on the stamp. In fact, any of these numerals would show up to advantage on the 51 issue. I wonder if any have been found?

I hope there are some postmarks from this village that will help with these dates and I would be glad to hear from anyone having them.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

A Philatelic Vaudeville Show.

By BILL BLOSS.

It is with some hesitancy that I apply this title to the article I am about to write, describing one of my friend's collections. The owner, if he reads this, may think I am attempting to ridicule his philatelic labors. Not so. I think his work and his collection one of the finest I have yet seen, still it is a true philatelic variety show, for it is a mixture of everything under the sun.

My friend is an old time collector and knows his onions, from the little green ones to the big Bermudas. He has a large general collection, very fine but very much like many other fine collections. His circus, side show, vaudeville performance is unique and all his own. It is his own expression of stampic taste. He has let his fancies run rampant, with the result that he has amassed a collection interesting in the extreme, to collector and non-collector alike.

Originally he was a one-of-a-kind general collector, using the printed albums. He still uses them. But in his work of gathering his stamps, he began to accumulate some interesting varieties for which he had no place in his printed books. Some of these were too fascinating to bury in a duplicate stock book, so he bought a small blank album—and began his side-show, as he calls it.

Now the side show is housed in a series of Miniature Albums. He prefers the Miniature, with its small page, as the ideal means of displaying his collection of a single variety, which may mean one stamp of a dozen. One stamp looks well on the Miniature page, and more can be arranged without difficulty. Each page carries a different idea.

He has a number of pages of cancellations. First, a page of packet-boats of various nations. At the top of the page, he has a small print of one of the old Mississippi River packets. On the page, he has mounted his best cancellations, including a few "Steam Boat" and similar cancellations.

He has a page of railroad cancellations. For atmosphere, he has adorned the page with the 5c Parcel Post stamp.

On his page of Odd Towns, he has mounted a flock of stamps cancelled with trick names, such as Whim, British Guiana; Spit, New Zealand; and others equally odd.

He thought a page of black stamps would look well, so he made one. It does.

The "se tenant" stamps interested him, so he made a page of German, Swiss, Danish varieties in pairs and strips.

The side-show also features his study of types of various stamps. The print-

ed album seldom permits adequate display of types. Therefore he has mounted each stamp, with its sub-types, on a separate page in his small album, and has made enlarged sketches of the types, so that any one can readily distinguish the differences. Sometimes, when available, he has used catalog illustrations to show the variations.

One section of the collection is devoted to plate varieties of Great Britain. Through diligent search, he has amassed a fine collection of the different numbers. Most of the penny reds came his way for little expense but much hunting. He has turned a lot of cheap, ordinary British stamps into a nice little specialized collection.

His page of early Netherlands is a beauty. It includes a lovely lot of re-cuts, and here again his sketches show the varieties to good advantage.

A page of odd denominations features the unusual in that line. The collection ranges from the Indo-China one-tenth cent to the German fifty millarden, with many queer values in between.

He is partial to foreign telegraph stamps. He has made himself a nice collection of these at little expense, for many collectors discard these interesting stamps. Using the French Catalog (Yvert & Tellier) for a check list, he has laid out one of his miniature albums to house his collection, and has a pretty lot. They are to be appreciated, when one considers the scarcity of many of them, and the fact that practically no stocks are carried by dealers in this country.

He has also laid out a section of his collection to house the Ecuador postal fiscals that one usually sees pasted around the edges of the Ecuador pages of an album, or thrown into an envelope among the collectors' duplicates. Most of his collection was made by cheap exchange, for the other fellows were glad to get rid of the Ecuadors. Yet they make a nice lot when gathered and properly displayed.

Bogus stamps are an interesting section of the vaudeville show. These include everything from the Brunei set made to fool collectors to advertising pictures of stamps that do not exist. It is surprising what one can find in this line, when making a collection.

Counterfeits are also included in the collection, not to replace originals, but as an interesting and valuable study in connection with the hobby. He has some good "foolers" here, and some so crude, one wonders if they ever fooled any one. Where obtainable, he has written up all data concerning them, and again uses sketches in some cases to point out the variations, often comparing with the original stamp.

Essays and proofs make up another section of the collection. Here we note some rare foreign varieties. Many of these he picked up in trade from collectors who did not care for them. Most of them are beauties and well worth having. Some are especially valuable in their resemblance to the accepted designs. Here again he often uses specimens of the issued stamps for comparison.

"Specimen" stamps are also well represented, with many varieties that only come with much hunting. It is our opinion that these interesting "samples" will prove to be pretty good property in the future.

Foreign cut squares? Yes, he has them, too. They are a handsome lot. Nobody likes them, he says, so here again he takes what the other fellow doesn't want, and has made a nice showing.

Blocks, pairs, strips, all postally used, are included in the collection, making some beautiful pages in his small album. These are just pretty pieces he has picked up and saved. Many are extremely rare, while common enough in singles.

Shades of a certain stamp sometimes fascinate him, so he has devoted many

pages to them. It is surprising what a range of color one can make up in a showing of some common stamp.

Official seals form one of the interesting and beautiful sections of the books. Most of these are big, showy labels. Many are rare. Here again he attempts a systematic collection, using the Y & T catalog for a check list. Most of these have come to him from collectors' "junk."

Parcel post tax stamps are also outlined according to Y & T. Many of these are rare and hard to pick up. They look nice, anyway.

He has also made a special section of the collection to show watermarks. This section, like the types, is an auxiliary of the general collection. Here he has mounted blue prints of the various watermarks, made by laying the stamp over a piece of unexposed blue print paper such as is used by architects, and exposing to the sun, then soaking in water to "fix" the paper. Now that the catalog has illustrated the watermarks, this may be unnecessary, yet it is an interesting study. Try it on some of your doubtful watermarks.

A nice philatelic note book or scrap book accompanies the collection. Here he has written notes on any stamps that interest him, including much valuable data gleaned from his philatelic reading. Some of this, particularly quantities issued, time of use, etc. has brought him big returns in buying some of the "good ones" before they got so good. He has also compiled some interesting data on the various commemorative issues, so that by referring to his book, he can tell his friends much concerning his stamps.

The whole vaudeville show is well worth studying. It has taken hours of work to make it, but it has been a happy task. He has made a fine collection from the other fellow's discards. Many of his stamps have little value, yet the lot as a whole would be quite saleable. All are interesting and worth collecting.

He has made the collection just as he wanted it to be, putting in what he wanted to collect, specializing in some issues, as they took his fancy. There is nothing like it under the sun.

It is truly surprising what one can do in making up such a collection. Spread over a period of time, little accumulations here and there can be made into a real collection, when systematically laid out instead of thrown around, as many do.

TEN GOOD STAMPS TO BUY.

We get a great wallop out of fore-casting the good ones. Some times we ring the bell, make a bull's eye, as we did on Egypt #428 which has been increased in the Scott Monthly Journal catalog price changes from 25c to \$75.00. Did any one succeed in picking up any from our "dope"?

Here are ten stamps issued since 1920 that are missing from a collection that lacks only 1,000 from completeness. All are listed under \$1.00.

Bechuanaland 86a 2d Die 2—Script G. R.

Bulgaria 384 20s yellow Postage Due 1922.

Eritrea 466 3 lire Parcel Post.

French Morocco—Tangier—# 65 30c on 30c violet.

Lithuania 94a-94b 15s 20s 1920 unwatermarked.

Morocco 49 5fr. 1923 current ? but not coming very fast.

Roumania 461-462 1922 Semi-postal Dues.

South Russia # 57 5r on 35k Denikin.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If you want to know anything, ask me. I probably can't answer you, for I don't know everything, but I can put your question "before the House" and maybe somebody can tell you.

G. W. N. wants to know how many dies were used on Canal Zone seal type envelopes. He has two apparent varieties, one with "cents" higher between numerals than it is on the other specimen.

Let's have some notes on these recent Canal Zone printings, both on the surcharges of the stamps, and on this envelope. Some of our members at the Isthmus ought to have this information.

The Small "i" Surcharge Error of U. S. Department "Specimen" Stamps.

By F. M. GILBERT.

The very comprehensive article on U. S. Department "Specimen" Stamps by Harry M. Konwiser in the June American Philatelist was opportune, as little information had previously been available regarding these interesting stamps, and suitable material for research is very scarce. It is to be hoped that his article will bring out much new information on this subject. Since its publication the writer has inspected five full sheets of these stamps, the property of a New York dealer, comprising Agriculture and Justice on hard ribbed paper, together with Executive, Navy and State, on soft paper, all being of the 1c denomination.

On the sheets of Agriculture and Justice the small "i" error appears not only on the 7th stamp, where it had previously been located by Mr. Konwiser, but also on the 26th stamp, showing that two of these errors exist on the same sheet, a fact hitherto unrecorded. No small "i" error appears on either the Executive, Navy or State soft paper sheets, although on both the Executive and Navy sheets, the "I" of the surcharge on the 66th stamp is evidently a broken letter which might be mistaken for the small "i". The true small "i" however, shows the dot distinct and well rounded, and the letter is distinctly "lower case" as a printer would say. This error seems to occur only on the 1c denomination, (although in my collection is a pair of 2c Navy, one of which shows the "I" so broken that it greatly resembles the error) and as all of the copies of this error I have so far examined are on ribbed paper, I am inclined to the belief that it occurred during what Mr. Konwiser classes as the 1876 printing on ribbed paper, and therefore is to be found only on hard horizontal ribbed paper. Scott's Specialized U. S. records this error on 1c Agriculture, Executive, Justice and Navy. To these I would add the 1c State, as I have a well defined copy on ribbed paper. I have never seen this error on Navy but Mr. Costales advises me that he has seen it, but cannot recall just where.

It may be that the above mentioned broken letter on the 66th stamps, soft paper Navy, has been mistaken for the true error. Who has one and can tell us more about it? Who can show other copies of the 1c State error, or any of these errors on hard paper not ribbed? Also are there any blocks of hard paper Executive, Navy or State available, large enough to show both the 7th and 26th stamps, that it may be determined whether two errors appear on the same sheet of these also. All of the sheets examined confirmed Mr. Konwiser's conclusions, that no "SEPCIMEN" error and small "i" error, appear on the same sheet. Also that sheets exist on which are no errors of either type.

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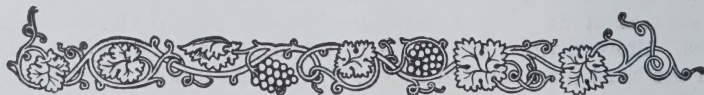
EDITOR'S COLUMN

PRESIDENT A. H. WILHELM, while homeward bound on the Overland Limited from New York City was suddenly stricken with an attack of appendicitis. He was rushed to a hospital and operated on and at this writing is in a serious condition. Mr. Wilhelm has given the A. P. S. his wholehearted support and the energy he so recklessly expended in behalf of the success of the New York Convention was patently a heavy drain on his vitality. At the close of the Convention many commented on his tired appearance and wondered if the motto taken from his initials, "All Hard Work," had not been too closely adhered to. All American collectors will await with deep concern further news of his condition and earnestly pray for his rapid recovery.

THE 1926 A. P. S. CONVENTION without question accomplished more for the Society in a constructive way than any previous legislative meeting. Though ably assisted by his Committees Mr. Wilhelm initiated the program carried out and it is to him that the greatest credit is due. Prophecy, as a rule, is foolhardy but we know that none who attended the convention will disagree with our forecast that the new governing code of the Society will give real impetus to the growth and strength of the organization. The founding of a permanent fund assures not alone the continuance of the A. P. S. as a philatelic organization but makes certain that at some future time the collectors of this country will have a means of expression and action through financial strength that is denied the present day. Many matters are to be accomplished only with the aid of large capital and the trust plan adopted by the A. P. S. insures to the young collectors

of this day the ability to do, in their mature years, the things we older chaps have always yearned for. We wonder if they do or will appreciate it?

IN THE "UNIT" PLAN we see however the possibility and probability of immediate growth of the influence of the national Society. Nothing has ever been suggested that had the potentialities of this idea. Through it can come the Society, large in numbers and great in power, that many have hoped for but despaired of seeing. If collectors, collector-dealers and dealers will forget for the moment some of the narrowness of view inspired by the petty profits and doubtful honors that are the perquisites of small society control the A. P. S. should soon have under its friendly wing the numerous groups who follow some single phase of the collecting hobby and in all joining hands each partake of the strength that unity alone can give. It is the old story of "United we stand, divided we fall." Each year one or more new Societies come into being, flash upon the philatelic sky with a tremendous burst of energy and then, a year or a few years later, expire. Under the "Unit" plan, the principal overhead expense eliminated, a constant organization supplied and a permanent means of expression and publicity offered in the monthly A. P., the life of these sections of the greater hobby is to be measured only by the extent of the interest of the smallest handful of devotees. With an independent Chairman and Exchange Manager each such "unit" can carry on its individuality and also become an important cog in the larger machine. It was gratifying to see the enthusiasm expressed for the "Unit" idea at the Convention by such men as Vic Rotnem and George Angers, both hard workers on behalf of organizations for special branches of the hobby. They were big enough to vision the advantages of unity of action and showed a willingness to support the plan even though it be at the sacrifice of some pet personal aims. At first thought it will appear that the leaders of special branches will lose prestige and their organizations lose their individuality in giving up their charters and becoming sections of the A. P. S. but on more serious consideration it will be seen that it is more likely to be the other way around. There are today a number of special organizations whose very existence is unknown to the great majority of collectors and the features of interest, profit or pleasure of their specialties are also unknown to many collectors. The broader publicity offered by association with the A. P. S. with a free use of the official journal is certain to add followers to each of the side lines in question and give greater prestige to the leaders. It should increase the market value of many specialties and through publicity and general education diminish the bigoted and narrow views that abound today on the things that the other fellow collects and values. The possibilities of the "Unit" plan are a delightful speculation and if but a few of the men who have the general good at heart and desire to see American Philately prosper in a broad way will throw their support and influence towards the success of the new idea we will shortly have the pleasing fulfillment of our hopes. The "Unit" plan has paved the way for big and better Philately, a new road has been dedicated for stronger organization, let come out of the side roads, the ruts and bumps, the Big Parade of Collectors and all travel together on the unified highway of Success. All for One and One for All!



Exhibition and Convention Notes.

By A. D. FENNEL.

In the November issue I gave an account of the 1926 A. P. S. Convention and New York International Exhibition and though I covered the subject as fully as possible and many other journals have since published similar accounts, the joint affair was so big that only a fraction of all that transpired will find its way in print. I hope the few additional notes offered here will be of some interest even though there is of necessity some repetition of matter that has been published elsewhere. I refer particularly to the list of Awards made at the Big Show which is included here so that this journal in itself may constitute a fair record for future reference. The complete list of awards as finally revised by the Judges follows.

THE GRAND TROPHY, the prime award of the Exhibition, given to the owner of the collection of outstanding merit, went to Alfred F. Lichtenstein of New York City. The winner is one of the greatest collectors and philatelic students of our time and has been a wholehearted supporter of every phase of the hobby. Through his energetic labors and financial generosity every movement for the good of the hobby in every part of the world has been benefited. Though there was, as there usually is in every contest, some criticism of the work of the judges, the award of the grand trophy was extremely popular account the character of the winner as well as for the magnificence of his collection of the early issues of Uruguay.

UNITED STATES—PHILATELIC RESEARCH.

Section One—Issues Prior to 1870—Palm of Honor, Dr. Carroll Chase, United States 3c, 1851-1857; Gold, Henry C. Gibson, United States, 1847; Silver-Gold, H. P. Atherton, United States 2c, 1863-67; Silver-Gold, A. W. Filstrup, United States 10c, 1851-57.

Section Three—U. S. Postmasters—Gold, Henry G. Lapham, New York 5c.

Section Four—U. S. Envelopes—Silver, J. M. Bartels.

Section Five—Confederate States—Gold, Edward S. Knapp, New Orleans 5c.

Section Seven—British North America—Pence Issues—Gold, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Canada Pence Issues.

Section Eight—Canada Cents Issues—Palm of Honor, Hon. J. A. Calder, Canada, 1859, Cents Issues.

Section Twelve—Other British Possessions—Silver-Gold, Lt.-Col. G. S. F. Napier, Soruth; Silver, Rev. C. S. Morton, Hong Kong.

Section Thirteen—South American Lithographed Stamps—Silver-Gold, Chas. J. Phillips, Ecuador.

Section Seventeen—European Lithographed Stamps—Gold, Ramon Ruiz De Arcaute, Spain, 1850, 6 cuartos; Silver-Gold, Rene Poncelet, Roumania, 1866-72.

Section Twenty—European Engraved Stamps—Palm of Honor, Dr. Emilio Diena, Naples, 1858; Gold, R. Delapierre, Belgium, 1849-1861; Gold, Dr. Emilio Diena, Sicily, 1859; Silver, Dr. Gordon Ward, Great Britain, 1857.

CLASS 1-A.—GENERAL U. S. COLLECTIONS.

Palm of Honor, Arthur Hind.

CLASS 2.—U. S. & POSSESSIONS.

- Section One—19th Century General Issues**—Gold, Edwin R. Wood, Jr.; Silver-Gold, Arthur H. Lamborn; Bronze, J. B. Kremer.
- Section Two—U. S. Bureau Issues, 1894 to Date**—Gold, First Award, Edwin R. Wood, Jr.; Gold, Arthur H. Lamborn.
- Section Three—U. S. Department Stamps**—Silver-Gold, George Walcott; Silver, Charles J. Phillips; Bronze, Edwin R. Wood, Jr.
- Section Four—U. S. Postmasters & Carriers**—Palm of Honor, A. H. Caspary; Gold, A. H. Caspary; Silver, Sidney P. Hessel; Bronze, Hon. J. S. Frelinghuysen; Bronze, Hon. J. S. Frelinghuysen.
- Section Five—Entire Envelopes**—Gold, Edward H. R. Green; Bronze, Louis A. Missbach.
- Section 6—Envelopes, Cut Square**—Silver, Louis A. Missbach.
- Section 7—Revenue Stamps**—Gold, Henry L. Dean.
- Section 8—Match and Medicine Stamps**—Gold, Hon. E. R. Ackerman, Silver, Edward H. R. Green; Bronze, Elliott Perry.
- Section 9—Local Stamps**—Gold, Henry C. Needham.
- Section 10—Telegraph Stamps**—Silver, L. A. Missbach; Bronze, Raoul J. Menendez.
- Section 11—Proofs and Essays**—Silver, Edward H. R. Green; Bronze, Hon. J. S. Frelinghuysen.
- Section 12—Western Express Franks**—Gold, Alfred F. Lichtenstein; Silver-Gold, Hon. E. R. Ackerman.
- Section 13—Confederate States, Provisional Issues**—Gold, A. H. Caspary; Silver-Gold, George Walcott.
- Section 14—Confederate States, General Issues**—Gold, Edward S. Knapp; Silver-Gold, Thomas H. Pratt.
- Section 15—Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands**—Silver, Edward H. R. Green; Bronze, Edward H. R. Green.
- Section 16—Porto Rico**—Silver, Henry B. Newman.

CLASS III.—Central America, Dominican Republic, Hayti, Mexico, South America.

- Section 1**—Palm of Honor, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Uruguay; Silver, S. Newbury, Brazil; Bronze, Charles T. Harbeck, Brazil.
- Section 2**—Silver, John A. Klemann, Mexico; Bronze, Wm. H. Hendrickson, Colombian Republic.
- Section 3**—Gold, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Buenos Aires; Silver-Gold, R. F. A. Risco, Chile; Silver-Gold, J. M. Bartels, Venezuela; Bronze, Charles T. Harbeck, Venezuela.
- Section 4**—Silver, Captain W. P. Lind, Guatemala; Silver, Dr. V. M. Berthold, Salvador.

CLASS IV.—Europe.

- Section 1**—Gold, Arthur Hind, Spain; Silver-Gold, Arthur Newton Pack, Spain; Silver, R. J. White, Great Britain.
- Section 2**—Gold, Johannes Elster, Bavaria; Silver-Gold, E. W. Floyd, Modena; Silver, Heinrich Birnbach, Roumania; Silver, A. Larisch, Bavaria; Bronze, R. T. Parkinson, Oldenburg; Bronze, Col. Spencer Cosby, Italian States; Bronze, Heinrich Birnbach, Hanover.
- Section 3**—Palm of Honor, Adolf Passer, Turkey; Gold, A. J. Warren, Netherlands; Silver-Gold, Lt.-Col. G. S. F. Napier, Greece; Silver, Dr. J. P. O'Connor, Belgium; Bronze, Carl Kempe, Finland.

Section 4—Gold, A. Odjell, Norway; Silver, Carl Kempt, Sweden; Bronze, Captain J. A. Barfoot, Russia; Bronze, Charles J. Phillips, Serbia.

Section 5—Silver, Vincent Domanski, Jr., Poland.

CLASS V.

Section 1—Silver, Henry B. Newman, Martinique.

Section 2—Gold, A. J. Warren, Dutch Colonies; Silver, V. Weiergang, Iceland; Bronze, Henry B. Newman, Macau; Bronze, S. L. Israel, Cuba.

Section 4—Gold, Peter Mavrogordato, Russian Levant.

CLASS VI—British Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, Foreign Offices.

Section 1—Silver-Gold, E. Telfer, Canada.

Section 2—Gold, A. F. Lichtenstein, Newfoundland; Gold, A. F. Lichtenstein, Nova Scotia; Silver-Gold, A. F. Lichtenstein, New Brunswick; Bronze, P. W. Robinson, Newfoundland.

Section 3—Palm of Honor, A. F. Lichtenstein, British Columbia and Vancouver Island; Silver, A. F. Lichtenstein, Prince Edward Island.

Section 4—Gold, T. Charlton Henry, Grenada, Nevis, St. Vincent, Turks Island; Gold, T. Charlton Henry, Trinidad.

Section 5—Gold, L. E. Bradbury, Bahamas; Gold, T. Charlton Henry, St. Lucia; Silver-Gold, T. Charlton Henry, Barbados; Silver, J. R. Wilson, Jamaica; Bronze, J. B. Kremer, St. Lucia.

Section 6—Gold, T. Charlton Henry, Antigua, Bermuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Tobago, Virgin Islands; Silver, Edwin F. Sawyer, Falkland Islands.

Section 7—Palm of Honor, Arthur Hind, Mauritius; Gold, A. F. Lichtenstein, Mauritius; Silver, Henry C. Gibson, India.

Section 8—Gold, A. F. Lichtenstein, Cape of Good Hope; Gold, R. F. A. Riesco, Cape of Good Hope; Silver-Gold, F. R. Harris, Ceylon.

Section 9—Gold, A. N. Pack, New Zealand, 1855-72; Gold, H. Harvey, Victoria; Silver, T. E. Steinway, New South Wales.

Section 10—Gold, P. Malone, Tasmania.

Section 12—Gold, First Award, Chas. M. Ams, Gambia; Gold, S. A. Brown, Gambia; Bronze, John A. Agnew, North Borneo.

Section 13—Silver-Gold, Eugnee Klein, Heligoland; Silver, Herman Toasperm, Heligoland; Bronze, H. B. Newman, Tonga.

Section 14—Silver-Gold, Dr. William Byam, Sudan; Silver, H. B. Newman, Sarawak; Bronze, H. B. Newman, Seychelles.

CLASS VII—Other Countries.

Section 1—Gold, Arthur Hind, Indian Native and Feudatory States; Gold, A. Odjell, Afghanistan; Silver-Gold, Lt. Col. G. S. F. Napier, Persia; Silver, Herbert R. Oldfield, Persia; Bronze, Dr. O. Von Niedermayer, Afghansitan; Bronze, R. S. Doogar, Indian Feudatory States.

Section 2—Palm of Honor, Frank J. Peplow, Japan; Gold, A. S. Mackenzie Low, Egypt; Silver-Gold, S. Newbury, Shanghai; Bronze, Colonel E. H. R. Green, Siam.

Section 3—Silver-Gold, James Starr, China; Silver, Charles J. Phillips, Liberia 1860-1869.

CLASS VIII—Classic Stamps Before 1870.

Section 1—Gold, A. W. Filstrup, United States; Silver-Gold, E. Tudor Gross, United States, 1861, 1 cent; Bronze, Thomas H. Lee, Jr., United States, 1861, 3 cents.

Section 2—Gold, Charles F. Gehrman, Confederate States.

Section 4—Gold, Eduardo Aguirre, Mexico; Silver-Gold, S. Newbury, Colombian Republic.

Section 5—Silver, A. E. Le Roy, Cape of Good Hope.

Section 6—Palm of Honor, Michel Van Gelder, Europe; Gold, Karl Gunther, Saxony; Silver-Gold, Carl J. Trubsbach, German States; Silver, William Luder, Europe; Bronze, Dr. Serge Avazon, France.

CLASS VIII-A—Rarities.

Gold, Arthur Hind, Rarities; Silver, Hans Lagerloef, Rarities.

CLASS IX—Errors.

Silver, Adolph Passer, Turkey.

CLASS X—Stamps on Original Covers.

Section 1—Silver, Harold C. Brooks, United States and Confederate States; Silver, William S. White, United States Covers.

Section 1A—Patriotic and Campaign Covers—Gold, William S. White; Silver-Gold, E. R. Ackerman; Silver, Harold C. Brooks; Bronze, Dana H. Stafford; Bronze, Herman Toasperm.

Section 2—Bronze, Major M. A. Studd, Original Covers, Canada.

Section 3—Gold, Alfred Weyman, Original Covers, German States; Bronze, William F. Warncke, German States.

Section 4—Silver, Gen. F. Hegemann Lindencrone, Exhibits Nos. 279, 286, 290, 327, 328 and 330 Combined.

Section 5—Bronze, J. A. Steinmetz, Bisections.

CLASS XI—Cancellations.

Section 1—Cancellations, United States—Silver, John J. O'Donohue; Bronze, Dr. Warren L. Babcock; Bronze, Geo. Royce Brown; Bronze, Oscar W. Fowler.

Section 2—United States Precancelled—Silver, Precancel Stamp Society; Bronze, Howard S. Wheeler; Bronze, H. H. Griffin.

Section 3—Foreign Countries—Silver, Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, Austria and Lombardy-Venice; Silver, Gustave M. Mosler, Austria and Lombardy-Venice; Silver, Heinrich Kohler, Thurn and Taxis; Bronze, John Bister, Poland; Silver, C. Ott, German Stamps used Abroad; Silver, C. Ott, Schleswig-Holstein; Bronze, Gustave De Lachasse, France; Bronze, Herman Toasperm, Roman States.

Section 4—British Stamps used Abroad—Silver, E. R. Ackerman; Bronze, C. Ott.

Section 5—Silver, F. A. Bickert, German Stamps used Abroad; Bronze, K. H. Cama, British India; Silver, Erich Boden, German Stamps used Abroad.

Section 7—Silver, Geo. Ginger, New South Wales.

Section 8—Silver, Albert Marcher, Japan.

Section 9—Bronze, Philip H. Ward, Jr., Presidential Postal Franks.

CLASS XII—General Collections.

Section 1—Palm of Honor, W. E. Hawkins, The World. **Section 2**—Silver, Albert J. Squier, United States and Possessions. **Section 3**—Silver, Arthur H. Lamborn, Great Britain, 19th Century. **Section 4**—Bronze, Arthur H. Lamborn, France and Colonies, 19th Century. **Section 9**—Silver, Hon. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, British West Indies.

CLASS XIII—Twentieth Century.

- Section 1**—Gold, Arthur H. Lamborn, The World.
Section 2—Silver, J. B. Kremer, United States.
Section 3—Bronze, E. P. Radford, United States Blocks.
Section 5A—British Empire—Gold, Robert P. Levis; Gold, E. R. Wood, Jr.; Silver, Arthur H. Lamborn; Bronze, O. R. Lichtenstein.
Section 6—Bronze, C. Shedden Laidlaw, Great Britain and Offices Abroad.
Section 7—Irish Free State—Gold, Wm. F. J. Stanley; Silver, E. R. Wood; Bronze, Howard S. Wheeler.
Section 9—Bronze, Bernard Heineman, Rhodesia; Bronze, Stephen G. Rich, Union of South Africa.
Section 10—Silver-Gold, A. A. Rosenblum, Australian Commonwealth; Bronze, A. H. Lamborn, Papua.
Section 11—Bronze, T. Charlton Henry, British Colonies in America.
Section 12—Gold, R. E. Dark-Francis, Palestine and Trans-Jordania; Silver, A. Meierhans, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Portuguese Occupation Stamps (Exhibits Nos. 353 and 382); Bronze, Wm. J. F. Stanley, Mesopotamia.
Section 16—Silver, Bernard Vogeler, Marienwerder; Bronze, Otto Ramge, Danzig; Bronze, C. Ott, German Provisionals of 1923; Bronze, Paul Neujack, Memel.
Section 19—Silver-Gold, Baron Carl Von Scharfenberg, Russia; Silver-Gold, Dr. Oskar Von Niedermayer, Transcaucasia; Silver-Gold, Heinrich Kohler, Ukraine; Silver, K. Lissiuk Philately Co., Russia; Bronze, Albert Zenden, Armenia.
Section 20—Silver, Ellen F. Nason, Hejaz; Silver, Eugene Klein, Turkey in Asia.
Section 22—Silver-Gold, Lt. Col. C. S. Hamilton, Mexico (20th).

CLASS XIV.—Junior Collections.

- Silver, C. W. Fenton; Silver, H. Everest Clements; Bronze, Wharton Sinkler; Silver, E. R. Thomas, Jr.; Silver-Gold, J. G. McConnell; Silver, M. M. Vanston; Bronze, Otto II, King of Hungary.

CLASS XV—Historical and Educational Collections.

- Silver-Gold, Bertram W. H. Poole; Silver, Rudolf Friedl; Bronze, Herman Toaspern; Silver-Gold, Alexander J. Sefi; Silver-Gold, John H. Hall, Jr.; Bronze, Gresham P. L. James; Bronze, Sybil White Davis.

CLASS XVI-A.—Air Mail Stamps.

- Section 1—General Collection**—Silver, Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball; Silver, R. E. R. Dalwick.
Section 2—Switzerland—Bronze, R. E. R. Dalwick.
Section 3—Flown Covers, General—Silver-Gold, T. A. Chaplin; Silver, Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball; Bronze, Joseph A. Steinmetz.
Section 5—Paris Siege—Gold, George W. Angers; Gold, John W. Prevost; Silver, Adolf Von Arx; Bronze, Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball.
Section 6—First Flights—Silver-Gold, George W. Angers, Silver, J. J. Klemann, Jr.

CLASS XVI—Miscellaneous.

- Section 1**—Silver, Consul Fried Benziger, Finland; Silver, James Starr, China, Chinese Treaty Ports.

Section 4—Silver, Roberto Rosauer, Revenue Stamps; Bronze, Dr. Lionel Hartley, Mexico.

Section 6—Bronze, Frank L. Coes, Russia, Rural Stamps, Zemstvo Issues.

Section 7—Silver-Gold, Hon. J. A. Calder, Saskatchewan Law Stamps; Silver, George Kingdon Parsons, Formosa.

Section 8—Silver, Maffior M. A. Studd, Canada; Silver, Emil Fuchs, Essays and Proofs of Great Britain; Silver, John N. Luff, India.

Section 9—Silver-Gold, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Buenos Ayres Reprints; Silver, Rudolf Friedl, Austria and Lombardy Reprints.

Section 10—Silver-Gold, Charles Curie, General Collection, 19th Century only; Silver, Elliott Perry, Sanitary Fair Stamps; Bronze, M. A. Jamieson, San Marino; Bronze, Joseph S. Rich, Sanitary Fair Stamps.

CLASS XVII—Arrangement and Display.

Gold, Rene Poncelet, Roumania, 1866-1872.

CLASS XVIII—Philatelic Publications.

Section 1—General Handbooks—Gold, Dr. Herbert Munk, Kohl Briefmarken Handbuch; Bronze, Alex M. Bungerz, Grossen Lexikon der Philatelie; Diploma, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., The Fascination of Stamp Collecting; Diploma, Bertram W. H. Poole, The Stamp Collector's Guide; Diploma, Swedish Philatelic Society.

Section 2—Works in Manuscript—Silver-Gold, Dr. Carroll Chase, 3c Stamp of United States, 1851-1857 Issue; Bronze, Bernard Fetter, The Postage Stamps of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg; Bronze, George Kingdon Parsons, Monograph, Formosa; Bronze, Herman Toaspern, Heligoland.

Section 2—Complete Countries—Silver-Gold, Oslo Filatelistklub, The Stamp of Norway, 1855-1924; Diploma of Silver-Gold Medal, A. F. Bassett Hull, New South Wales; Silver-Gold, Copenhagen Philatelists Club, The Stamps of Denmark, 1851-1924; Silver-Gold, Zumstein & Co., Handbuch uber die Briefmarken der Schweiz; Silver, Swedish Philatelic Society, Handbook of the Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1920; The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905; Bronze, Bertram W. H. Poole, The Postage Stamps of Belgium; Diploma, F. H. Vallancey, The Postage Stamps of Great Britain, 1840-1922.

Section 2—Specialized Issues—Diploma of Gold Medal, Collectors Club, Mexico, Issues of 1856-1868; Diploma of Gold Medal, Collectors Club, Victoria; Silver-Gold, Frank J. Peplow, Buenos Ayres; Silver-Gold, Charles Nissen, The Penny Black Plating; Diploma of Silver Medal, A. Hatfield, Jr. (Scott Stamp & Coin Co.), New York Postmasters' Stamp; Silver, Lt.-Col. G. S. F. Napier, Brazil; Diploma of Silver Medal, Stanley G. Ashbrook (Scott Stamp & Coin Co.), Types and Plates of the United States 1c Stamp of 1851-1857; Diploma of Silver Medal, Dr. Victor M. Berthold (Scott Stamp & Coin Co.), Wells Fargo and Company's Hand Stamps and Franks used in the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Section 3—Journals in the English Language—Silver, Collectors Club, Collectors Club Philatelist; Bronze, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal; Bronze, American Philatelic Society, American Philatelist; Silver, Sefi, Pemberton & Co., The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain; Diploma, F. Hugh Vallancey, Stamp Collecting; Diploma, The Southern Philatelist; Diploma, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Scott's Monthly Journal.

Section 3—Journals in Foreign Languages—Silver, Argentine Philatelic Society; Silver, Dr. Luigi Sassone; Silver, Die Postmarke; Bronze, Nordisk Filatelistforbund; Bronze, L. C. A. Smeulders; Bronze, Rene Poncelet; Diploma, Ed-

itrice Filatelica; Special Bronze, in recognition of premier philatelic work in China, M. D. Chow, Philatelic Bulletin.

Section 3—General Catalogues—Silver-Gold, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.; Silver-Gold, Scott Stamp & Coin Co.; Diploma of Silver Medal, Yvert & Tellier Catalogue; Bronze, Zumstein & Co., Zumstein's Europa-Katalog, 1926.

Section 4—Special Catalogues—Silver, Dr. Emilio Diena, Catalogue of Italy; Bronze, Gellis & Tani, Catalogue of Belgium and Belgian Congo; Silver, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Scott's Specialized Catalogue of United States Postage Stamps, 1927; Bronze, Helsingfors Philatelic Society, Catalogue of Finland; Bronze, Sefi, Pemberton & Co., Priced Descriptive Catalogue of the Stamps of Greece.

Section 6—Historical—Diploma, Harris Publications, Ltd.; Bronze, E. A. Walter.

Section 7—Printed Albums—Silver, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.; Silver, Scott Stamp & Coin Co.; Bronze, Bertram W. H. Poole.

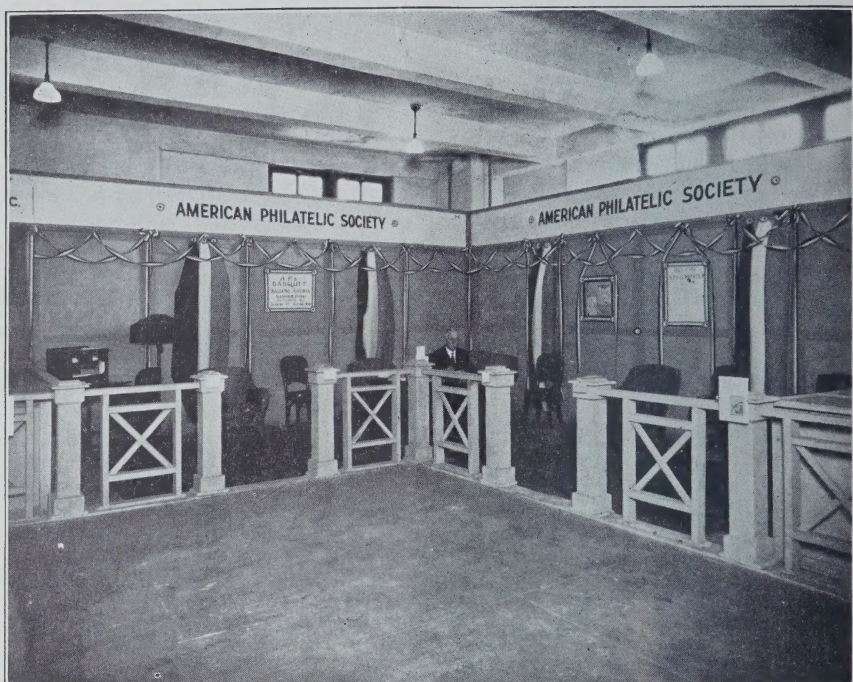
Section 8—Blank Albums—Diploma of Silver Medal, Economist Stamp Co.; Diploma of Silver Medal, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.; Diploma of Silver Medal, Frank Godden; Diploma of Bronze Medal, Mint Stamp Co.; Diploma of Bronze Medal, New York Stamp Co.; Diploma of Silver Medal, G. F. Rapkin; Diploma of Silver Medal, Scott Stamp & Coin Co.; Diploma of Silver Medal, Sefi, Pemberton & Co.; Diploma of Bronze Medal, C. Stewart Douglas.

Section 9—Rare Publications, Including Monographs, Catalogues and Albums—Silver, Rudolf Friedl, Sicily; Silver, W. De Polanski, Monograph, The Stamps of Poland of the 18th and 19th Centuries (1780-1870).

Section 10—Publications Since October 1, 1925—Bronze, Harris Publications, Ltd., The Standard Index to Philatelic Literature; Bronze, Fred Jarrett, New B. N. A. Book; Diploma of Bronze Medal, F. Hugh Vallancey, The Stamps of Denmark; Bronze, Alec A. Rosenblum, The Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia; Diploma, Swedish Philatelic Society, Handbook of Sweden.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY BOOTH at the Exhibition was advantageously located in the corner of the hall near the entrance and most visiting A. P. S. members used it not alone as a meeting place but a convenient spot to leave a burdensome overcoat. Mr. Wolsieffer who was in charge of the booth thought at one time of going into the second hand clothing business as he surveyed the mountain of fine coats left in his care.

GOOD OLD "P. M." is surely endeared in the hearts of all A. P. S. members who have come to know him. He never overlooks an opportunity to do something for the A. P. S. and can always be counted on to fulfill to the letter any task assigned him. The care he took of the job of managing the A. P. S. booth was characteristic of him. From time of opening to time of closing, each day, rain or shine as it were, Mr. Wolsieffer was at work at the booth, greeting members and making them at home and carefully explaining to hundreds and hundreds of strangers the purposes and advantages of the A. P. S. He handed out copies of the magazine, recruiting folders and application blanks to everyone that came within hail and through his efforts the Society secured a tremendous amount of publicity. A great number promised to send in their applications to membership and in one day alone Mr. Wolsieffer secured fourteen applications with full payment. Only those that attended the Convention and exhibition and know of all the diversions and amusements offered can fully appreciate the effort and dogged faithfulness that "P. M." applied to his task. Our illustration of the A. P. S. booth with its useful writing desk and comfortable chairs fortunately includes Mr. Wolsieffer in the picture as he certainly was an integral part of it.



THE A. P. S. CHARTER MEMBERS at the Convention included H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J., former Secretary and President of the Society; Alvah Davison of Brooklyn; C. F. Richards of New York City; P. M. Wolsieffer of Philadelphia; William C. Stone of Springfield, Mass., and Col. Spencer Sosby of Cleveland, Ohio.

OTHER LOW NUMBERED MEMBERS included Emil Rall # 24, who now lives 2000 miles away at Ancon, Canal Zone; W. R. King, # 191 of Grand Island, Nebraska; P. L. Chambers, # 16 of New York City, and Joseph Rich, # 26 also of New York City.

THE OLDEST A. P. S. MEMBER present at the Convention was not to be found as all that were suspected as being eligible to that honor vigorously denied being other than young, a remarkable testimonial to the youth preserving merits of the hobby. Gustave de LaChasse, # 367, who came all the way from Avignon, France, and A. B. Slater, # 307, of Providence, Rhode Island, admitted to collecting stamps in 1869 but refused to commit themselves further. We hope they will not consider me unfair when I tell that they both inadvertently admitted that they were not just kids at that early period.

A. B. SLATER WHO IS KNOWN AS "UNCLE JOHN" by the old timers, devoted many years in forming a magnificent collection of the provisional stamps of his home town, Providence, R. I., and desiring it to become a part of the historical record of that community has made a trust arrangement by which the collection will in time become the property of the Rhode Island Historical Society. Mr. Slater has retired from business and spends most of his time travel-

ing. By the time this magazine appears he will be on his way to Capetown, South Africa, where he expects to remain some months.

MISS DEBBY LEWIS KIRK of Germantown, Pa. was the oldest lady member of the A. P. S. present and different from the men was proud to admit she was 84 years old and able to attend every function and entertainment of the Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS probably had the largest delegation at the Convention, twenty-one A. P. S. members and three non-members. It was the 31st Convention attended by Billy Stone, who brought with him the Exhibit of the Springfield Stamp Club, which was a fine display of the methods used to keep up fun and interest in stamps by that organization. Both J. W. Prevost and George Angers of Springfield displayed their "Siege of Paris" balloon post covers at the Exhibition and the judges tied them for first place and gave each a Gold Medal. Mr. Angers, A. P. S. Air Mail Editor, also was awarded first prize in the Air Mail section for "First Flight" covers. Springfield, Mass. is certainly a big dot on the philatelic map!

DETROIT, MICHIGAN probably had the next largest delegation with 19 A. P. S. members including former President Heyerman and Treasurer J. E. Scott. Dr. Babcock exhibited his Supplementary Mail Cancels and was awarded a Bronze Medal.

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS ASSOCIATION held its annual Convention on October 21st at the Collectors Club and elected Hugh M. Clark its President for 1926-27 with Tom V. Binmore, Secretary and an entire New York City Board of Directors. Having all the officers and Board in New York will make it possible to have frequent meetings with a resulting higher efficiency in handling the many problems of dealer interest.

THE STAMP DEALERS were much in evidence at the Convention and Exhibition and the foreign contingent almost equaled the number of American dealers. The sales of stamps ran into tremendous figures and before the last day of the Exhibition quite a few of the dealers became eager buyers rather than sellers.

THOMAS WILLIAM HALL, President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, England, one of the Judges of the Exhibition, and a pre-eminent student of stamps, was accompanied by his wife and they were the guests of honor at numerous affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Steinway gave a reception in their honor at the Steinway Salon early in the week which was attended by all the leading collectors and served well in making the foreign guests feel more at home.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER of the Exhibition was vocally in evidence as a number of the foreign visitors either spoke a broken English or none at all. Notwithstanding this handicap of speech not a few of these became the most popular visitors to the Show. Ni's Strandell of Sweden, a fine looking chap that has no superior in the knowledge of Scandinavian stamps, Dr. Emilio Dienna of Italy, old time A. P. S. member and renowned authority on Italian States, Rudolf Friedl, pleasant, gray haired, old time Austrian dealer and Heinrich Kohler, one of the leaders of German trade, were all very popular and related

much of interest concerning the progress of the hobby in their respective countries. The specialists didn't overlook the opportunity of quizzing these gentlemen about their pet countries and had many a problem solved by these experts. No small part of the pleasure afforded by the Exhibition lay in the chance to have a talk with these foreign experts who were uniformly courteous and gave generously of their philatelic knowledge.

BARON CARL von SCHARFENBERG of Berlin, Germany was one of the most interesting characters at the show and exhibited a medal winning collection of Russia that contained some extraordinary pieces of 19th century Russia that were at one time in the collection of the Czar of Russia. The major part of the collection was however made up of an unusual lot of 20th century Russian war stamps, mostly on original cover, rare enough but not of much popularity at the present time. The Baron, who is the proprietor of the famous Eden Hotel in Berlin, had his Baltic estates confiscated by the Bolsheviki and had an interesting tale to tell of his experiences during the reconstruction period. He carried a Secretary with him and had an extensive suite at the Hotel Pennsylvania where he displayed his collection prior to the Exhibition in an attempt to sell it. We fear the overhead was about equal to the best offer he had for it.

AMONG THE STAMP DEALERS FROM ABROAD the English contingent was much the largest and included such prominent members of the trade as H. R. Harmer, A. H. Thompson, Frank Godden, R. Roberts, Alexander J. Sefi, Robson Lowe, P. Gravenor and F. E. Wilson. Booth # 25 was "Headquarters" for the English dealers and one of the busiest spots at the Show.

ENGLAND'S LEADING PHILATELIC PUBLICIST, Fred J. Melville was one of the judges of the Exhibition and as the best known man in philately was the victim of unlimited introductions. When not judging stamps his time was occupied in making speeches, mighty good ones too, telling droll stories and acquiring a first hand knowledge of "Americanese" under the tutelage of the experts at the "Hot Stove League." He will now fully understand that no slander is intended when we say that he was considered the "cat's whiskers" and a "hum-dinger" by all that had the pleasure of meeting him.

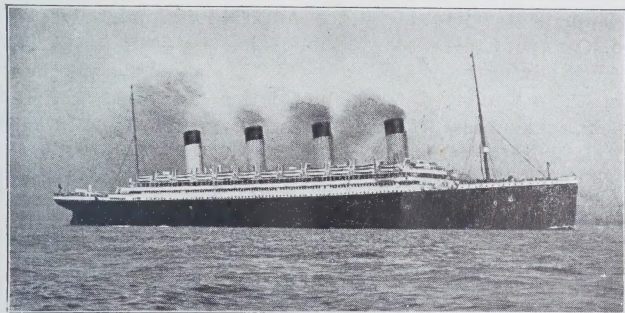
F. HUGH VALLANCEY, publisher of the leading English weekly, "Stamp Collecting," toured the States from Coast to Coast and discovered the only "Scotch" story not in his repertoire. He intimated before his departure that he was contemplating writing a book about philatelic America following the style set by the wife of an ex-English Premier.

THERE WERE OVER FIFTY ENTRIES in the Exhibition made by English collectors and a good part of them were intrusted to Frank Godden, famous English Dealer. There were several gold medal winners in the group handled by Mr. Godden and the quarter million dollars of insurance carried on them but partly assuaged the strain of his responsibility.

IN VIEWING the tremendous array of stamps at the Exhibition it is likely that few gave any thought of the work involved in mounting the stamps in the frames that stretched in endless rows across the exhibition hall. This big job was capably handled by Hugh M. Clark with a score of New York dealers and collectors as assistants. It was good to know at the close of the Exhibition that

this efficiently and carefully performed hard labor had been appreciated and each of the workers presented with a bronze medal.

THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS gave the Exhibition and A. P. S. Convention extensive publicity but as usual featured the money value of the stamps far above anything else. The most startling item was the full size or rather enlarged size illustration published by the Times of the White Plains stamp. Though it knocked the illustration law galley west it was a wonderful bit of publicity for the model Post Office at the Exhibition and probably appreciated by the Government officials. Anyhow there were no arrests.



THAT TEA ON BOARD THE "OLYMPIC" was considered by many the most unique and interesting event offered by the New York entertainment committee. About 125 A. P. S. members under the guidance of Mr. O. G. Reichelt, who arranged for this treat, visited the three large ocean liners of the International Mercantile Marine that happened to be lying in New York harbor during Convention week. The tea was served on board the "R. M. S. Olympic," illustrated above, which is the largest ship ever built in a British yard and is 882½ feet long, 99½ feet in breadth and 46,439 tons register. Someone had suggested that the next convention be held on this ship if Mr. Reichelt will be good enough to borrow it for a few days. Aye, Aye, Sir! Beyond the three mile limit!

THE REPORT OF THE NUMBER OF STAMPS sold at the U. S. Philatelic Agency was incorrectly given last month as being 20,000,000 when it should have been 2,000,000 and three-fourths of these were of the new "White plains" issue. Almost 100,000 sheets were printed of the small sheets of the new stamp with the specially lettered border and the small number remaining unsold were returned to Washington for sale at the Philatelic Agency. Probably the entire lot has been disposed of by now.

THE EXHIBITION was an outstanding success and as such is certain to have a far reaching influence on the hobby in the U. S. The social and philatelic contacts made, the education in higher philately that the average collector absorbed in viewing the exhibits and the publicity gained among thousands of non collectors are but a few of the forces put in motion that will improve and extend the hobby. The show was a big splash in the philatelic sea and ripples from it will reach and agitate collecting within a tremendous circle. One result is certain and that is that we are to see more public exhibitions of stamps in the U. S. than in the past. The thousands that saw the New York show were deeply impressed with the healthy interest the non collectors took in the show and already plans are being laid for several local exhibitions. Why not give one in your town?

REVIEWS.

GIBBONS' PRICED CATALOGUE OF STAMPS OF THE WORLD. (Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, England. Price in U. S. A. \$4.00 post free.) This highly specialized list of postage stamps again appears in the popular one volume edition covering the stamps of the whole World though the publishers also offer the former sectional edition in two volumes, one of British Empire and the other of all other countries. The lists show considerable revision but with moderate changes of price. An index has been provided for the extensive list of British stamps "used abroad" and some 70 pages of close print are now required to cover the stamps of Great Britain. The most extensive revision is to be found under Australian Commonwealth, Niger Coast, North Borneo, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia, Victoria, Bulgaria, Denmark and Italy, all of these having been gone over by the leading specialists in the respective countries. The "inverted frame" varieties of Denmark listed for the first time and the changes under "Italian States" suggested by Dr. Emilio Dienna will be found especially interesting. The listing of the United States is practically without change and the pricing on the early issues remains the same as last year but stamps from 1870 on show considerable increase. The printing and illustration is as usual of the highest order and the many notes both highly interesting and informative reading. The Gibbons' catalogue is too well known to call for exhaustive comment and the present edition maintains its undisputed reputation as the best highly specialized catalogue offered advanced collectors. Both as a handbook and a catalogue it is a needed volume in every stamp students library.

Report of the Sales Superintendent

For Period September 1st, 1926 to October 31st, 1926.

Nov. 8th, 1926.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents:

I herewith submit report for the period above mentioned.

This supplements my annual report covering from the end of the fiscal year to October 31st, 1926.

On hand 9-1-26	6852	Books, Net Value	\$222,728.12
Received 9-1 to 10-31	995	Books, Net Value	34,084.42
	7847		\$256,812.54
Retired 9-1 to 10-31	907	Books, Net Value	\$ 25,075.55
Leaving in circulation	6940	Books, Net Value	\$231,736.99

The large amount of new books is due to the issuance of the New Scott's catalog, but even then had we not been away to the convention during October we would have retired more books than were received.

Sales are running strong and everything looks like a larger year than ever before. And now that the appointment has by the vote of the members been removed from the yearly class and thus uncertainty removed we will be able to give even closer attention to the sales end and you can look for an increasing record each year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. GUEST, Sales Manager.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

With the complete reports of the International Philatelic Exhibition so satisfactorily covered by the Philatelic press, we feel that we should devote some space exclusively to the wonderful displays of airmail stamps and covers.

To our mind the airmail class was one of the most attractive and historically interesting displays of the Exhibition. The number of persons who devoted considerable time viewing and studying the 25 exhibits consisting of 52 frames, confirms our opinion of this wonderful showing.

Many lessons can be learned from the recent Exhibition which will be of great value in the future. They will also assist those collectors who may desire to exhibit in Europe or other parts of the World. We would make one recommendation from our experiences—namely that no matter where the next International Exhibition may be held, one Judge be selected who is thoroughly acquainted with the Airmail Stamps and Covers of the World.

Certainly we have demonstrated that Airmails have found a definite place in the world of philately. The growth of this phase is assured and its collectors have received their well earned recognition. The historical value of these collections has fascinated the non-collectors and the consideration of this class by future Exhibitions will do much to insure the growth of Philately in general.

At the annual meeting of the Aero Philatelic Society of America, it was voted that because of the length and indirect meaning of the name of the Society as well as the similarity to the American Philatelic Society when abbreviated, that the Society's name be changed to the "American Air Mail Society", abbreviated "A. A. M. S."

DESCRIPTION OF COLLECTIONS EXHIBITED AT THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION, UNDER CLASS XVI-A—AIRMAIL STAMPS.

Section I. General Collection, Airmail Stamps.

Thatcher R. Kimball, Hyde Park, Mass.

In his General Collection of Mint Airmail Stamps, Mr. Kimball showed all the great rarities—Hawker, The Ross-Smith, the U. S. 24c Invert, the Chilea, the Inverted Newfoundland, a complete set of all the Swedish errors, the Columbia, the Inverted Hungary, the Ecuador one-cent Orange, all three of the Olten stamps, a complete display of all the Spanish errors and the imperforated stamps and blocks of four, the almost unique black Canadian Aero Club Stamp without any red. Also, ten of the Far Eastern Republic, a complete set including the two Inverts of the Russian Embassy, most of the Honduras Official Stamps, and a set of the Syria Grand Liban, 1923 Issue, Type 3; as well as a great many of the early Columbia's in blocks of four, including the tete-beche, #18; in addition

there were three volumes giving a practically complete collection of all Official, and Semi-official Air Mail stamps issued.

Max O. Buser, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Mr. Buser exhibited two frames from his general collection of Mint Air Stamps, and another frame of U. S. Covers. The collection was well mounted and a notable feature was a complete set of the various Shenandoah-Bar Harbor Covers.

R. E. R. Dalwick, Dorking, England.

Mr. Dalwick had a frame of rarities, containing Mint Strips and Covers. Although this section called for a General Collection of Air Mail Stamps, both covers and stamps were displayed under this Section. Among the gems were the Ross-Smith Cover and Mint Stamp, Hawker Cover and strip of 3 Mint Stamps—First Canadian Official Flight, Chile Cover—an Uncatalogued First Service S. W. Africa—two early U. S., the Vin Fiz and Lock Haven—Millhall—the San Rosario—Mint Block of four Feldburg Stamp—the First Swedish Flight and many others.

Section II. Specialized Collection, Airmail Stamps.

T. H. Hinton, London, England.

In one frame he had an exhaustive study of the Great Barrier Island Pigeon Service with photographs and a great deal of interesting descriptive matter; as well as blocks of all the stamps and flown covers.

J. J. Klemann, Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Showed in two frames a specialized collection of the stamps issued for the various French Aviation meets. He showed stamps unused and used on covers, including all varieties, shades, inverted and double numerals, numerals misplaced, surcharges inverted, double and missing, added numerals, including complete sheets, imperforate and perforated as well as proofs and essays on various colors of paper.

R. E. R. Dalwick, Dorking, England.

Mr. Dalwick exhibited four frames of Swiss items. He had full sheets of all the early Semi-Official and official stamps and almost complete showing of errors and varieties, a great deal of historical interest. He also had many rare covers, among which the Vevey was the outstanding rarity.

Section III. Flown Covers, General.

Thatcher R. Kimball, Hyde Park, Mass.

In his General Collection of Covers he showed all the standard rarities like the Colombia, Hawker, Ross-Smith, Alcock, Chile (autographed by aviator), and Round Trip cover of the first Norwegian flight. Also, an absolutely unique cover carried by the R-34 to U. S. and a Windsor to London Postmarked Sept. 17th (the actual date of the flight) and great many other rarities only two or three of much interest—like the two early flights from Eslof-Sweden, the Japanese Atwater flight, a Far Eastern flown cover, the rare experimental China flight 1920, the Danish Beltflug cover, the Swiss Vevey and the French Paris to Bordeaux 1913. Also the Poulet cover (an attempted flight to Melbourne through India).

Among Canadian covers—very rare Round Trip flights from Truro to Charlotte-town 1919, the experimental flight Montreal-Toronto 1918. Among British rarities were the Hamel cover, the Blackpool to Southport, the Daily Graphic Balloon, the Daily Mail—an uncatalogued Daily Mail carried by "Hucks" on July 24, 1912, the Mark Pouppe Egyptian cover; all the early Australian and Iraq, a complete collection of New Zealand and South African covers, and Germany was represented with many rarities as well as Austria. Under Italy were the Milan to Venice, July 1921, a complete set of the Adriatic Military service, the rare Bologna to Venice. Among the rare U. S. covers shown were the Round-the-World Flyers from England to Seattle, the rare Millhaven, only five known to exist, the New York Times flight, rare Katherine Stinson flight Chicago to New York and the uncatalogued but very rare First Day cover of the Rural Free Delivery Route around Lake Winnepesaukee Aug. 1, 1925, and in addition 4 volumes containing about 650 other covers. This collection not including all the latest U. S. Contract flights or the numerous recent European flights.

T. A. Chaplin, London, England.

Mr. Chaplin had four frames of General Covers, mounted in a most attractive and artistic manner. His maps, annotations and water color sketches are the work of a real artist. But the beautiful mounting must not overshadow the presence in the collection of a great many interesting items, such as the "Perth-Derby" First Flight; the Ross-Smith cover carried from London to Australia; a complete set of London-Windsor covers; a Hawker, Alcock and Adriatic at Sea, as well as a good representation of U. S. Early Covers.

Guido Lodigiani, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Showed one frame of early and late U. S. and foreign covers, including the Ruth Law and some early Australia and South African covers.

John Paalzow, Vineland, N. J.

As Mr. Paalzow did not display his collection in frames, we are unable to give a description. However, according to his entry, he had a collection in three volumes, one containing first flights, and the other two, General Flown Covers.

Joseph A. Steinmetz, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Steinmetz' four frames displayed a large number of the Early U. S. Pioneer Covers, also a practically complete collection of U. S. from 1918 to date, properly illustrated and annotated. Some of the notable pieces are the Red Cross Colombia Country Club, Washington to New York, the Hamburg-American, "R-34", Alcock-Brown, Ross-Smith, Hawker, Carbonear, Early Experimental Flights of Colombia, First Canal Zone, also to Jamaica Hurricane and return, the Around-the-World flight, London to Seattle, Wash., and many other great rarities.

Harry A. Truby, New Kensington, Pa.

Mr. Truby exhibited in three frames, a complete collection of Early U. S. Covers, 1910-1918, the only complete collection known to exist in the world. Among the great rarities, of which one of each are known, are the Coney Island, Ohio, 1912; Sacramento, 1912; both San Francisco, 1912, and the Grinnell, 1914. Other rarities of which very few are known to exist, were the Atlanta, Ga., the Official Card New Orleans, 1912; Cicero-Elmhurst, 1912; Milwaukee, 1912; San

Diego, Cal.; Boston to New York Parcel Post, 1913; Chautauqua with Hydro-Airplane route 1914; Lock Haven-Millhall, 1913; Fort Huron; Columbia Country Club Red Cross Flight, 1918. A set of autographed postal cards of the International Meet; Grant Park, Chicago, 1912, the only known set in existence. Also exhibited a frame of rarities only, such as Hawker, "R-34", Alcock, Ruth Law, Cairo-Delhi, Japan, 1912, Chile, First Trip Colombia, Vevey, Kalmar-Oland, Sweden, First Central American Flight, 1914, Swakopmund to Karibib and many other rarities.

Section V. Paris and Przemysl Sieges.

George W. Angers, Springfield, Mass.

Showed in three frames a collection of balloon letters, carried during the Siege of Paris, 1870-71. Showing a letter carried by each balloon released; letters addressed to foreign countries; aeronaut cancellations; letter-journals issued; prisoner of war letters, and oddities. Also a collection of the private and official messages brought by the famous carrier pigeons of Paris into the City when it was so completely invested by the Prussian Armies between September 1870 and January 28, 1871. These small pellicues of film, each bearing a message in minute type, were attached to the bird's tail feathers and for the most part were carried successfully to the besieged. The collection numbers more than 500 films and is unique in that it is the only complete one in existence.

John W. Prevost, Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Prevost exhibited in one frame and three albums. Album #1 contains the General Collection, consisting of the letters with the different stamps, the different forms, stamp combinations, making different foreign rates, postmarks of the Paris and suburban offices both intra and extra muros, oddities, documents pertaining to the Siege, but not philatelic, etc. Album #2 contains only the Letter-Journals of the Siege, including a nearly complete file of the celebrated "Gazette des Absents" and other journals, nearly all quite rare. Album #3 contains a collection of letters for every day of the Siege, brought to as near completion as fourteen missing dates. Also letters mailed in Paris during the Siege, which are surprising scarce. A censured letter passing through the German Office at Versailles after the Siege and unsealed, and other items pertaining to the Siege.

Julius Pewny, Budapest, Hungary.

Przemysl Siege.

Extensive collection of genuinely flown cards of the famous Siege of Przemysl of 1914 to 1915; furthermore scarce war-flights of the past Austro-Hungarian monarchy, comprising flown items of the Adriatic military air service during the Great War and such of the military air service between Vienna, Lemberg, Krakow and Kiev, which latter lasted only one month, April, 1918.

Julius Pewny, Budapest, Hungary

Paris Siege.

In one frame, Mr. Pewny displayed a collection of balloon letters of the Siege of Paris, including a complete set of the "Gazette des Absents" Letter Journal, genuinely flown.

Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball, Hyde Park, Mass.

Przemysl Siege.

In the Siege Covers, Mr. Kimball exhibited a selected collection showing covers with all the catalog cachets on them.

Ad Von Arx, Locarno, Switzerland.

Przemysl Siege.

Showed a most complete and carefully mounted specialized Przemysl covers of both Sieges. These covers are of great historic interest. This exhibit was clearly and completely annotated and gives a history of the Siege bringing out the new facts never set forth before.

Section VI. First Flights (Specialized).

George W. Angers, Springfield, Mass.

In two frames and five albums, Mr. Angers exhibited one of the most complete collections of United States airmail covers, one frame being entirely devoted to Pioneer Flights and the other of flights undertaken from 1918 to the present day. Among the gems were the two dates of the Atlanta, Ga. 1911 Flight; San Diego, 1912; Lock Haven; Milwaukee; Sacramento, etc. Of the later flights, the following were displayed: Katherine Stinson, Chicago to New York, the set of Macon-Columbus-Montgomery-Atlanta covers of 1919, "R-34", the rare Augusta to Portland, Maine, Fairbanks-McGrath, 1924; the only one copy known of the Milwaukee, Wis. Aug. 30, 1920 flight, the Around-the-World cover, London to Seattle, autographed by General Patrick and Capt. Smith, Flight Commander. The only one known copy to have been carried by Lt. Maughn on his attempted dawn to dusk flight from New York to San Francisco, also one carried on his successful flight from San Francisco to New York. The collection is carefully annotated and profusely illustrated with photos depicting the aviators and their planes.

Rudolph Dinnebier, New York City.

In four frames, Mr. Dinnebier displayed a collection of airmail covers showing first flights of all the Contract Air Mail routes established to October 12, 1926. The collection contains covers from each station to every other station on the route. A complete set of all the Airship "Los Angeles" covers were also shown.

H. H. Griffin, Cleveland, Ohio.

In two frames, Mr. Griffin displayed in a very attractive manner, a splendid collection of Contract Air Mail Covers. It contained items from every flight, thus showing cancellations used by the Government in every city covered by these routes.

H. Stanton Hill, Upper Montclair, N. J.

As no frames were used to display Mr. Hill's collection, we are unable to give a description. According to the Official Catalog, Mr. Hill entered two albums consisting of a practically complete collection of first flight covers of the Contract Air Mail Routes of the United States.

J. J. Klemann, Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y.

In four frames, he had an unusual collection of early and late U. S. covers. The Exhibit is especially complete in the 1918 and transcontinental flights. The contract air mails are complete, Station to station. We noted with interest the completeness of the 1918 New York to Chicago, station to station covers, of which very few exist. Mr. Klemann's collection would have appeared to better advantage if the individual covers had been annotated and given more room.

Frederick D. Markee, West Roxbury, Mass.

Mr. Markee exhibited in one frame, a very well prepared center piece, showing the Byrd North Pole cover and illustrated with photographs of pilots and planes, surrounded with several interesting pieces such as the "R-34", "Ruth Law" and other good items. The arrangement of the frame was most attractive.

Leo Rutstein, Newark, N. J.

In one frame, Mr. Rutstein displayed a collection consisting of about forty covers, all with plate number blocks of the 24c aeroplane stamp used on the first day, August 22, 1923, on the transcontinental flight, New York to the Pacific Coast. There was a unique border of 24c airmail stamps around the frame.

LATEST OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS CLASS XVI-A—AIR MAIL STAMPS.

Section 1.

Silver-Gold—Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball, General Collection.

Silver—R. E. R. Dalwick, General Collection.

Section 2.

Bronze—R. E. R. Dalwick (Specialized), Switzerland.

Section 3.

Silver-Gold—Harry A. Truby, Flown Covers, General.

Silver-Gold—T. A. Chaplin, Flown Covers, General.

Silver—Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball, Flown Covers, General.

Bronze—Joseph A. Steinmetz, Flown Covers, General.

Section 5.

Gold—George W. Angers, Paris Siege.

Gold—John W. Prevost, Paris Siege.

Silver—Adolf Von Arx, Przemysl Siege.

Bronze—Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball, Przemysl Siege.

Section 6.

Silver-Gold—George W. Angers, First Flights (U. S.).

Silver—J. J. Klemann, Jr., First Flights (U. S.).

JAPAN TO CHINA.

We are in receipt of a letter from Lloyd S. Ruland which gives much information about the newly established airmail service from Japan to China.

The visits of several European aviators to Japan, the flight of the Japanese aviators to Europe by way of Siberia, and then the actual carrying of letters from China to Japan by the Italian aviator De Pinedo all had the effect of pointing out to the Japanese not only the feasibility but the real value of a commercial passenger and mail service between Japan and her two centers of largest interest in China, Shanghai and Manchuria.

Early this spring a company was organized and a charter granted from the government for the carrying on of such a service.

The Schedule of first flights were as follows:—

2 airplanes—left Osaka Sep. 13th—arrived Darien Sept. 15th.

Mr. Lloyd states that his correspondent reports that he was unable to get covers carried from Osaka, and thinks none were carried from this point. Covers however were carried from Keiyo, Corea to Dairen.

1 aeroplane—left Dairen Sept. 20. Arrived Osaka Sept. 22.

1 aeroplane—left Dairen Sept. 26. Arrived Osaka Sept. 27.

The regular Japanese stamps were used, but a special airmail cancellation was given to the letters both a Keiyo and at Dairen. The only cover I have thus far received is of the flight from Dairen to Osaka on September 26. The Dairen cancellations is in purple. It is circular. In the space between the two concentric rings are the words in Japanese, "Japanese Airmail Service", then the place "Dairen" and the date 15.9.26 (September 26). The center of the cancellation carries a picture of an airplane and also a branch of something not clear in the cancellation. The envelope also carried on the front in black the receiving post mark of Osaka as 15.9.27 (September 27).

The trial flight to Shanghai was made on October 4th but no mail was carried. No report was given as to the return flight from Shanghai. Nor am I informed as to whether any further flights have been made since these initial efforts.

THE ROMANCE OF THE AIRPOST.

The literature of Aero Philately or Aero Philosemy has recently been enriched by the issue of a well gotten up pamphlet written by D. B. Armstrong and printed by Alan Turton, a well-known London specialist in Airmails.

Dr. Armstrong needs no introduction as an interesting and informing writer on Philatelic subjects as he has always been thorough and scholarly in his treatment of such matters. This book is no exception and it will meet a real need in giving a general survey of the field of Aero Philosemy with a historical statement of its beginnings and growth. It has brought out clearly the important part the Air Plane plays in the development of the Postal system throughout the world. Moreover, as one would expect from the name of the pamphlet, he dwells on the human side showing how these Air covers and especially the rare ones of early days are the fascinating souvenirs of human intelligence and courage in the mastery of the Air. It is indeed a book that will be very valuable to place in the hands of young collectors and all those who are considering entering upon this most interesting branch of Philately which is developing with surprising rapidity year by year.

THATCHER R. KIMBALL.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Guggenheim Fund put up money to fly the Josephine Ford, Byrd famous polar airplane and piloted by Byrd first part of journey, from Washington to every important city in the U. S. There was no official mail carried, but one dealer had some carried from Washington where it received cancellation October 7. Mr. Bennett instead of releasing the mail at New York, his first stop, carried it on to Chicago, in the meantime stopping at several important New York State towns. It is backstamped Chicago October 21. An interesting thing about these covers are that they were originally intended for Rene Fonck and were withdrawn the day before the plane burned, so that they have quite a historical flavor.

Honduras—There is a new airplane stamp in preparation here. Dr. Pounds who has the exclusive right to carry airmail is planning on carrying express parcels, too. The new stamp will be rather crude—perhaps not as good as the Canadian private air labels. The Honduras stamp will show mountain peaks with a lonely pine tree. One of the peaks is emitting smoke. A plane swoops. In the two upper corners are “50c’vos”, in the two lower corners cincuenta centavos. Across the top in the center is “Porto Per Expreso Aereo”. In the space beneath the picture is “Central American Air Lines, Honduras C. A.” The stamp will be about the size of U. S. sesqui centennial. Dark blue ink on blue paper.

There has not been very much carrying of mail because planes were out of condition and because director was attending to mining interests away from civilization. The rebels in Nicaragua also paid big prices for plane service which drew away all available aviators.



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

If the number of replies received to our query of last month on “What is the largest amount of postage shown on any cover of the U. S. 1847-1870 period?” is to serve as a criterion, it must be assumed that the 1851 cover described in last month’s issue is the record breaker for that period. Of course covers bearing postage in excess of 24c are exceedingly rare and we expected no great number of replies but we nevertheless hesitate to assign first place to a \$2.88 postage rate. Won’t the reader who treasures a higher rate used before 1870 or knows of the existence of one, please drop us a line describing it?

Assuming for the moment that the high rate has been established for the period before 1870 perhaps an inquiry for high rates of the 1870-82 period will bring better results.

If we remember correctly there are quite a few examples of rather high rates known for this period, (1870-82) among them some official covers in the collection of Hon. E. R. Ackerman franked with the high values of the State Department series. One of these we believe has the \$20. State and some other of the lower values. Can anyone tell us of a higher rate outside of the official stamps?

For the period 1882 to date there are of course some exceedingly high rates known though actual covers and not wrappers are just about as scarce as those of the earlier periods. Harry Konwiser tells us of an item mentioned in the "Philatelic Magazine" of December 1892 that mentions a wrapper bearing a block of fifty of the ninety cent orange of the series 1890-93 and L. J. Flerlage, Cincinnati dealer, recently sold a block of fifty of the 90c purple of 1888 that he purchased a few years ago abroad. The latter item while not on cover shows that \$45.00 in postage was used on more than one occasion during the close of the nineteenth century period.

In more recent times, particularly during the great War, some tremendous postal rates have been occasioned through the shipment of machinery and other heavy merchandise by mail. These items all occur on wrappers or tags and hardly come within the classification of a "cover." If wrappers be excluded it will be found that the postage rates on envelopes, that is on cover, will not be as high during the 20th century as they were in the early periods of U. S. postal history. The reason for this is simple enough, the rates were higher than they are now.

Once again, what can you tell us of High postage rates?

In the October number of "The Stamp Hunter" W. W. McLaren presents some figures on the relative scarcity of early U. S. on cover which are based on the results of his assiduous search for early correspondences in their attic hiding places. Out of the thousands upon thousands of covers he has located in all parts of the United States through his intensive advertising campaign he has arrived upon the following percentage of the stamps found in each hundred. Items not mentioned, like New Yorks, 5 and 10c, 1847's were found in a lesser ratio than one to a hundred. His percentage in all his numerous finds ran like this, in each hundred there were:—

One of the 1c, 1851
 Nine of the 3c, 1851
 Two of the 1c, 1857
 Six of the 3c, 1857
 Three of the 1c, 1861
 Three of the 2c, 1862
 Thirty-five of the 3c, 1861
 Twenty of the 3c, 1867
 One of the 2c, 1869
 Five of the 3c, 1869
 and fifteen stamped envelopes.

This result is rather curious in some particulars but the relative scarcity will generally accord with the experience of other U. S. collectors and dealers who have handled or seen considerable material. It will be noticed that the three cent perforated, 1857 is less often found than the imperf. brother of 1851 and when it comes to well centered copies vs decent margins the 57 stamp becomes a relative rarity. The 1869 issue is of course well known to be scarce on cover both because of the short time in use and the fact that about this time covers in the form of manufactured envelopes were generally being used and the old practice of saving the cover was being abandoned. We doubt however if the 2c 1869 be as rare as indicated or that the 3c 1869 be twice as scarce as the 2c Black Jack.

Mr. McLaren's figures are carefully compiled and based on a broad experience and are worth careful study by cover collectors. These figures of course have no bearing on the relative scarcity of stamps off cover.

One of the most curious covers it has been our good fortune to see was shown us by Mr. W. F. Goerner of Providence, R. I. Unfortunately the legal restrictions imposed by the U. S. law on stamp illustrations makes it impossible for us to share this treat with A. P. readers. A description cannot possibly convey the quaint and odd appearance of the whole piece. The cover, mailed in 1858 from Maine State Seminary at Lewiston, Me. bears a quaint advertisement of that school in the upper left corner and is franked with a 3c 1857 in the upper left. Addressed in old fashioned flowing script with the long "s" to Miss S. A. Curtis at Garland, Maine it probably contained an amusing account of school life from some girl or boy friend as the humor or eccentricity of the writer is displayed on the face of the cover. Boy or girl, the writer very carefully cut out the profile portrait of George Washington in the medallion of the stamp and affixed it on the envelope alongside the stamp, which, as the workmanship was exceeding neat, gives us two profile portraits on the letter and BOTH of which the postmaster carefully obliterated with a circular gridiron cancellation. What possessed the writer to perpetrate the deed and the postmaster to so carefully cancel we know not but the tout ensemble is most curious and reminds us that youth was perhaps just as lively in the era of the buggy as it is in the day of the automobile though the field of operations was limited.

What has become of all the soldiers mail that went to and fro between home and battlefield during the Great War? Mr. G. W. McDougal of Greenville, Penn. suggests that it might be a good idea for stamp collectors to secure these items for philatelic channels before most of it is destroyed via the furnace route. Mr. McDougal refers particularly to covers from the members of the A. E. F. while in France and Germany and which he considers, and rightly so, of no small philatelic interest even though not bearing stamps. These covers are all franked "Officers Mail" or "Soldiers Mail" and bear many interesting postmarks such as "U. S. Army Postal Service," "Received from Army Bordeaux," "U. S. Post Office M. P. E. S. 734," "Military Post Office Soldiers Mail," "U. S. Military Postal Express Service" and all have the censor marks such as "A. E. F. Passed as Censored." There were a great many Army postal stations and some of our soldier philatelists should find it of interest to form a collection of these and list the various markings. This has been done extremely well in connection with both the French and British Army cancellations. The task is a bit too large for this department but there should be no difficulty in forming a "Unit" to study these and the Editor will be glad to assist in publishing the results of such a study.

The "Town and County" cancell fans are still adding to the lists previously published in the A. P. and we asservate, as Konwiser says, that the 70 collector trying to make a complete collection will have his hands full of work and when completed, of stamps. Mr. L. R. Sours offers the additional items below:—

1879 OSCEOLA MILLS, POLK COUNTY, WIS. in purple.

1881 and 1882. The same. All on 3c greens.

1882 PERLEY, BARRON COUNTY, WIS. in blue oval.

1883 same, but in double circle.

WE MUST

Buy Some Collections! What have you to offer in fine U. S. or British Colonials? Please—No Junk. We buy the same as we sell—with "Sudden Service".

FENNELL STAMP CO.

Fullerton Bldg.,

St. Louis, Mo.

NEW ISSUE NOTES



AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ANTIGUA. The current 2½d King George Mult. Script is reported to have been changed in color from orange to blue.

BELGIUM. Henry Hooreman shows us a 2 franc blue in Type A. 58, typographed, perforated 14.

BOLIVIA. The odd "Sun Gate" issue over which there was so much controversy last year but which a number of collectors invested in notwithstanding the warnings of the philatelic press is reported by Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal as having been dropped by the Bolivian Government account the opposition of the public which appears to have appreciated the degrading influence on the post office department of having Bolivian stamps placed on sale in Europe months before any stamps ever reached Bolivia. This set now comes into the class of "Stamps prepared for use but not issued" and will no doubt be omitted from all catalogues. The complete set was marketed for a time at around \$50 a set. We also understand that the leading catalogues have agreed not to list the 1 and 2c values of the 1925 Centenary commemoratives which were delivered practically intact to the stamp speculator that paid for the printing of the set. We hope the good judgment of the cataloguers will be supported by collectors but no doubt many will nevertheless insist on getting stung.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Three new pictorials have been issued with local views. 20 heller red brown, (Chateau Karlstein in Bohemia), 30h green (Chateau Pernstein in Bohemia) and 40h brown (Chateau d'Orava in Slovakia), all wmk. Linden leaf, Perf. 10. On October 28th there were also issued three new values in the Hradschin type, a 2, 3 and 5 kroner. These are reported by Theo. Champion but the colors not given.

FRANCE. The current issues are now appearing with new surcharged values the three values seen by us being all on the Sower type. 25 centimes on 30c blue, 90c on 1F.05c red and 1F.10c on 1F.40c cerise. The new value is in figures with obliterating bars alongside to cancell previous value. Several similar surcharges for postage due and parcel post stamps are also reported.

ITALY. There has been added to the set issued to commemorate the 7th Centenary of the death of St. Francis a 30 centime gray green, perf. 11, in the type of the 5 Lire. (Type A.89).

MALTA. R. Roberts reports an additional value to the current series. Type A.22, one and a half penny light brown. Typographed, watermarked Mult. Script.

RARATONGA. R. Roberts shows us the homely 2 shilling "Admiral" type of New Zealand overprinted "Raratonga" in red in one line.

TURKS & CAICOS IS. R. Roberts reports Scott's Type A.9, the $\frac{1}{4}$ d issued in black, watermarked Mult. Script.

ZANZIBAR. The first value of the projected new postage set comes to hand in a 20c blue, Script watermark. The new stamps are the work of Messrs. De La Rue and are handsomely engraved as before and the design is very similar to Scott's Type A.12.

PRECANCELS



CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

It will not be until next month's notes that I'll be in a position to give detailed information regarding the recent Convention in New York City and the coming year's plans for a bigger and better Precancel Stamp Society. This convention was held at the same time as the APS and most likely will do the same at the 1927 convention. NOW is the time to start making plans for attending.

Mr. E. W. Murray—4021—submitted a Longview, Wash. Bell in roller killer type that will be included in regular precancels. The package on which the item came was one held for postage and Mr. Murray sent a block of Bells. These were precancelled in the invest with the package roller and affixt to package. Anyone getting one of these four KNOWN legitimately used Bells is indeed fortunate. Most likely there are others, and perhaps many of other issues have received the same treatment, but none can show a more decisive proof.

Elgin, Ill., and Cincinnati, Ohio, are appearing in types similar to U 8, a form that is becoming very popular on government made electrotypes. Jacksonville, Fla. comes in this type as city type IV. Camden, N. Y. is out on the Eric in type U 55 in normal, up and down positions. The Bell has been seen in only the normal from this town, the one so many get confused with Camden, New Jersey. Chester, Pa., has come on the Bell in two types—the first was the oval dauber and is absolutely OK, the specimen I have was received on cover, and the second is the regular U 52 in normal, invert, up and down positions.

I want to recommend the publicity pamphlet issued by the everlastingly boosting Hoover brothers as the best and latest piece of work that puts before the

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beginner the Outline of Precancels. This paper truly follows just what the title indicates—The ABC of Precancel Stamp Collecting, and was considered such a timely article that Editor Rotnem, of "Gossip" had it re-printed in the earliest available issue of his paper, Oct. 30th issue. The men behind this paper distributed it at the Convention and copies may be had as long as the supply lasts by requesting it from Mr. W. B. Hoover, 35 West 33rd, New York City.

The Bureau Printed precancels continue to be a popular line and in making new precan collectors and in turning some old timers to specializing may be said to be doing more than the black Hardings did, and certainly more lasting. Several new varieties but no new cities have been reported since last notes. Jamestown, New York, and Orange, New Jersey, may be taken off the list till the stamps appear. The orders were not of proper amount to allow being filled tho it is understood the plates have been made.

The recently acquired organ, THE PRECANCELIST, was defeated in the PSS vote for Official Organ and "Weekly Philatelic Gossip" will continue as that paper. The PRECANCELIST will most likely be a strictly membership organ issued quarterly and in which vital questions of interest to PSS members only and discussions bearing only on precans will be given.

There has been some doubt in many precancel collectors' minds about requesting postal clerks to put certain precans on packages mailed to themselves if that office uses precans regularly under a PO permit. There is nothing wrong in doing this if only stamps such as are ready for use are requested—I mean that no special varieties should be asked for—nothing that could be termed made-to-order or by-request should be tolerated. Many postoffices use precans on all parcel post mailed in the PO and in this manner many items may be obtained at face value, this being done at a great many POs during December to facilitate handling the increase of parcel post. Neither should any stamps be taken to the clerks to be precancelled and used on parcels whether the PO is or is not a permit holder. This is what is termed "imported" stamps and is doing more harm than any other single factor cause it reacts in two ways. It is putting into precan channels a stamp that has never been in regular use at the PO to which taken, or it is making more of a certain issue and thereby greatly decreasing the value of the few that were legitimately used as the original cannot be identified from the imported. Our hobby is fortunate in having all the clerks co-operating to remove this practice.

Collectors of precancels in the ranks of the APS are requested to send in articles and suggestions for this department.

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No. 8.

November 1, 1926.

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- Sampson, Leslie G., 18 Raleigh Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. 45; Mech. Engr.; G. T. Richardson, 17 E. 42 St., New York. By Karl Koslowski.
- Schultze, Willy, Bureau of Science, Manila, Philippines. 45; Entomologist; C. S. Banks, Lveriza 1411, Manila, Philippines. By Edw. Costilla.
- Shapleigh, S. Chandler, Box 212, New Canaan, Conn. 38; Tool Steel Sales; Karl Brothers Inc., New Canaan, Conn. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Spang, C. E., 803 Walker Ave., Butler, Pa. 28; Foreman; Ed Smith, N. Chestnut St., Butler, Pa. By L. R. Saunders.
- Stiles, Kent B., 243-49 W. 39 St., New York City. 39; Editor; Hugh M. Clark, 1 W. 47 St., New York. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Storrs, Dr. Henry R., 850 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada. 51; Surgeon; Dr. W. D. Keith, 825 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C. By B. L. Voorhees.
- Strong, Wm. A., 3099 Yorkshire Rd., Cleveland, O. 34; Landscape Architect; Alvin Good, Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, O. By R. L. Hustis.
- Struck, Dr. K. H., 1003 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Davenport, Ia. 43; Retired Physician; Judge J. W. Bollinger, Putnam Bldg., Davenport. By W. C. McAlister.
- Swan, Chas. E., 3 Ivy Court, Trenton, N. J. 34; Manufacturer; J. R. Taylor, Trenton, N. J. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
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- Weight, F. W., 1000 Chestnut St., Burbank, Calif. 51; Poultryman; Burbank Milling Co., 1930 San Fernando Blvd., Glendale, Calif. By F. W. Allen.
- Weisz, A., 1 Adlegasse 8, Vienna, Austria. 62; Stamp Dealer; Philatelic Society of Budapest, Hungary. By L. R. Saunders.
- White, Kenneth M., Box 82, Rockville, Conn. 24; Bank Teller; H. O. Clough, Supt. Schools, Rockville, Conn. By A. V. Dworak.
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- Woodward, E. P., 32 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. 42; Insurance; Chas. E. Hogan, 1014 Turks Head Bldg., Providence, R. I. By L. E. Richardson.
- Wyman, L. C., 8147 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill. 31; Accountant; B. L. Voorhees, 25 Dearborn St., Chicago. By Paul W. Himan.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 2253 Fratus, Catano, 597 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. 65; Credit & Office Mgr.; Jordan Marsh Co., Boston, Mass. By R. L. Hustis.

- 4244 Hill, Oscar, 60 State St., Boston, Mass. 58; Insurance; Daniel F. Kelleher, 7 Water St., Boston, Mass. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- 3202 Mann, Percy McGraw, 1708 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 44; Expert Philatelist; Chas. J. Phillips, 10 W. 86th St., New York. By G. C. McNabb.
- 4322 Pember, Karl A., Woodstock, Vt. 46; County Clerk; J. J. Kleeman Jr., 116 Nassau St., New York. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- 6868 Zuckerman, Harry R., 2310 Walton Ave., New York City. 30; Accountant; G. Goldberg, 7 First St., Clifton, N. J. By P. M. Wolsieffer.

New Stockholders.

8980. Allen, S. S., 1245 Halsey St., Portland, Ore.
- 8981 Aucker, J. N., 320 Dewart St., Shamokin, Pa.
- 8982 Banks, Mrs. Robt. Lenox, 352 State St., Albany, N. Y.
- 8983 Baxter, Jas. H., Box 155, Chester, Pa.
- 8984 Black, Forest A., 371 Hamilton St., Leominster, Mass.
- 8985 Bonette, C. E., Jr., 5443 Lydia St., Kansas City, Mo.
- 8986 Bray, C. H., 1310 Cherry St., Denver, Colo.
- 8987 Bridges, R. E., Box 306, Mooresboro, N. C.
- 8988 Bull, Wilfred D., 409 Washington St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 8989 Cooper, C. J., 2324 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo.
- 8990 Coken, Donald A., 2618 Lincoln Ave., Alameda, Calif.
- 8991 Creegan, Jos. B., 1529 Ridgely St., Baltimore, Md.
- 8992 Dufford, R. T., 312 S. Garth St., Columbia, Mo.
- 8993 Easson, Eric H., 367 Wallace Pl., Elmira, N. Y.
- J8994 Eckmann, O. R., 99 Park St., Gouverneur, N. Y.
- 8995 Edwards, Judge T. A., State Capitol, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 8996 Foppiana, Frank A., 2436 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 8997 Gaffney, A. D., Hoquiam, Wash.
- 8998 Gerlach, Paul E., 224 Wisconsin St., Chicago, Ill.
- 8999 Goodwin, W. T., 240 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 9000 Hale, G. E., Buckley, Ill.
- 9001 Halfyard, Rev. S. F., Mandan, N. Dak.
- 9002 Harlan, Paul M., 19, 2975 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
- 9003 Hommel, Jas. G., 99 Washington Ave., Morristown, N. J.
- 9004 Horton, Theodore, 346 State St., Albany, N. Y.
- J9005 Hughes, Jack Robt., 610 Chetwood St., Oakland, Calif.
- 9006 Jensen, Viggo, Jyderup St., Jyderup Station, Denmark.
- 9007 Lytle, R. S., Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
- 9008 McKinlay, A. P., 1326 Lucile Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 9009 Moore, Bernard J., 1013 Chestnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.
- 9010 Norton, Ray L., 969 Hayes St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 9011 Parsons, Geo. K., 1 W. 54 St., New York City.
- 9012 Patterson, J. W., 21 Walnut St., Moravia, N. Y.
- 9013 Pott, Willis M., 133 Summit Ave., Summit, N. J.
- 9014 Reed, H. Clay, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, Del.

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 9016 Rodenhausen, Carl, 2142 Buhl Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
 J9017 Roedel, Herbert, 321 St. Paul St., Denver, Colo.
 9018 Salmon, David A., 3223 Klinge Rd., Washington, D. C.
 9019 Schenck, Remson, Mountain Lakes, N. J.
 9020 Sewall, Frank V., 3 Budge St., Oromo, Me.
 J9021 Sheran, Bob Langdon, 3613 W. 17 St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 9022 Sister Carmela S. H., College of Notre Dame, Belmont, Calif.
 9023 Smith, Vernon H., 2848 Garber St., Berkeley, Calif.
 9024 Stange, George A., 25 Stuyvesant St., New York City.
 9025 Stuart, Gilbert, 17 Ross Court, Medford, Ore.
 9026 Tainton, Reginald E., 10158 113th St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
 9027 Ttdeschi, Ing. Giulio, Coroso Francia 19, Torino, Italy.
 9028 Uhlmann, Paul, 1667 First Ave., (P.H.) Cincinnati, O.
 9029 Vanderbilt, Geo. V., 10 The Crescent, Montclair, N. J.
 9030 Weitz, Chas. H., 244 Morningside Ave., Cliffside, N. J.
 9031 Wendell, Oliver H., 3811 Whitney Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 9032 Wilson, F. B., 181 2nd Ave. N., Nashville, Tenn.
 9033 Winkler, J. H., 3006 Van Buren St., Alameda, Calif.
 9034 Wolfgang, Geo. R., 453 Empire St., Leetonia, O.
 9035 York, Holcomb, Cummington, Mass.

Reinstated.

- 2574 Rotch, Francis, 1515 E. Marion St., Seattle, Wash.

Deaths Reported.

- 6690 Field, D., 7 Vigo St., London W. 1, England.
 4167 Smith, Herbert R., P. Q. Box 11, Norwalk, Conn.

Resignations Received.

- 6086 Browne, S. S. S., Hodge Rd., Princeton, N. J. (Now Randolph Hotel, Oxford, Eng.).
 7472 Coutant, Capt. E. S., Box 1003, Stuart, Fla.
 5122 Cresson, Ezra T., 11 Amherst Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.
 7004 Landenberger, H., 2335 High St., Denver, Colo.
 3502 Lorenzen, E. B., 1013 2nd St., Sandusky, O.
 J8072 Ostberg, S. H., Haddonfield, N. J. (22 Crescent Ter., Collingswood, N. J.).
 1896 Robertson, A. W., 1618 National Ave., Rockford, Ill.
 7308 Smith, Chas. L., Central Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 8112 Whipple, Harry A., Glens Falls, N. Y.
 7693 White, Wm. M., 21 Main St., Lewiston, Me.

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- 6643 Albrecht, W. C., Roslindale, Mass.

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 6865 Avery, A. M., Dallas, Tex. (Now Anson, Tex.).
 7945 Benson, R. S., Baltimore, Md.
 7325 Bowers, D. N., Birmingham, Ala.
 J8724 Carmody, Francis, San Francisco, Calif.
 7527 Child, Stanley G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 J7471 Collas, Felix, Carlton, Vic., Australia.
 7955 Dicranian, M., Boston, Mass.
 6091 Dodge, Washington, Princeton, Calif.
 8034 Duschak, H. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
 7770 Eckhardt, Max, Belleville, Ill.
 6767 Eilers, H. F., Pawtucket, R. I.
 4959 Ferry, R. P., 244 S. Main St., Lakemills, Wis.
 5697 Folger, Arthur H., Davis, Calif.
 7535 Grandmontagne, R., Youngstown, O.
 6731 Hall, Arthur W., Quincy, Mass.
 8094 Haskell, Harry G., Norwood, Mass.
 8155 Hayes, Harvey J., Pasadena, Calif.
 8049 Hill, W. H., Fort Edward, N. Y.
 5554 Hilbert, Lt. W. E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 7003 Hill, Walter C., Saginaw, Mich.
 5888 Hirner, Jos. S., Luebbering, Mo.
 5634 Klosowski, Rev. M., Rusholt, Wis.
 7185 Kurten, Theresa A., New Orleans, La.
 7004 Landenberger, H., Denver, Colo.
 7304 Mecutchen, C. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 8457 Naruhn, Rudolf, East Liberty, Pa.
 7434 Norman, C., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
 3704 Parke, Rev. H. C., Los Angeles, Calif.
 7559 Pellerin, Antoine, Montreal, Canada.
 J6711 Plomert, R. I. Jr., Arcadia, Calif.
 1922 Pond, Chas. L., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 6848 Reynolds, Walter V., White Plains, N. Y.
 6009 Riggs, Bessie B., Baltimore, Md.
 6239 Roos, Isidore, New York City.
 8549 Schug, LeGrand E., Syracuse, N. Y.
 2787 Smith, C. Edwin, West Chester, Pa.
 7142 Smith, Wikoff, Philadelphia, Pa.
 3191 Sweep, A. A., The Hague, Holland.
 7687 Taylor, E. L., Ottawa, Ont., Canada.
 7650 Waktemeyer, Dr. J. T., Denver, Colo.
 7270 Whitman, Herbert S., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.
 6860 Wolf, Morris M., Baltimore, Md.
 7754 Wood, E. A., Dallas, Tex.
 8087 Zachoreck, Fred O., San Francisco, Calif.
 4942 Ziegele, Wm. J., Buffalo, N. Y.

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 387—8431 Hays, John I., Box 121, Greystone Park, N. J.
 388—3173 Rufe, W. Byron, 80 White St., New York City.
 389—7512 Steefel, Lawrnece D., 713 Delaware St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 390—1451 Watson, H. D., 68 William St., New York City.
 391—7695 Willis, Jno. D., 607 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Change of Address.

- 8752 Ahlhauser, W. C., to 422 24th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 8695 Abbey, Lee M. to 85 Norman St., East Orange, N. J.
 7464 Alber, Chas. F. to 6151 Rhodes Ave., Jackson Pk. Sta., Chicago, Ill.
 7277 Bonesteel, Maj. C. H. from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. to 3220 Klinge Rd. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 7659 Braun, Harry J. to 66 Hutton St., Jersey City, N. J.
 6145 Broadbent, H. S. to 1628 Francis Ave. S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 5507 Browne, F. G., from Chicago, Ill. to 1254 North Hill Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 6306 Cannon, Wilbur F. from Long Island City, N. Y. to Box 283, Claremont, Calif.
 8507 Cooney, Frank V. to 322 Berkley Drive, Syracuse, N. Y.
 8725 Cole, C. C. Jr., from Miami to 2484 S. Bay Shore Drive, Coconut Grove, Fla.
 31 Davison, Alvah to 650 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 6466 Dusold, Rev. Aug. G. from Stoughton, Wis. to Briggsville, Wis.
 7849 Eigenbauer, Jas. from Elmhurst, N. Y. to Fulda, Germany.
 8093 Emig, Conrad to 116 Erasmus St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 2990 Farnham, Fred E. to 555 Aldine Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 8422 Ferree, G. P. from Chelsea, Okla. to 612 W. Illinois St., Urbana, Ill.
 8600 Gray, Miss A. S. from St. Helena, Calif. to Veteran's Home, Napa Co., Calif.
 6693 Gage, Alec H. from Pasadena, Calif. to 1356 McCadden Place, Hollywood, Calif.

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 8428 Hahn, Dave from Woodlawn, Pa. to 7814 Floyd Ave., Swisvale, Pa.
 7340 Harris, A. J. from Forsythe, Mo. to Branson, Mo.
 7539 Heilpern, Isaac from Brooklyn, N. Y. to 511 W. 138 St., Apt. 27, N. Y. City.
 6399 Henderson, Andrew to 11404 94th St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
 8767 Herrmann, Karl F. to 1051 W. 58 St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8306 Hilton, Homer, to P. O. Box 86, Winnetka, Ill.
 7421 Holtz, C. W. to 216 No. Lucerne Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8434 Hoover, W. B. to 35 W. 33 St., New York City.
 8904 Irving, Robt. to 1812 Micheltorena St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8439 Jensen, H. V. from New York to 1802 Washington Ave., New Orleans, La.
 7828 Klienknecht, A. G. to 6840 Frankstown Ave., E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 6271 Kling, Eric H. from Vestervick, Sweden to Wellesley, Mass.
 7296 Kriegl, Otto from Detroit, Mich. to 950 Irolo St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 4831 Lee, W. E. to Box 1401, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 5968 Levin, Jacob to 845 17th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 7006 Manning, L. W. from Cincinnati, O. to Rogers Court, Ashland, Ky.
 8915 Medina, Gilbert G. from Danli, Honduras to 1108½ W. 37th Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
 8162 Molvig, A. to Anker Heegaardsgade 3, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 5972 Murray, Paul P. to 2616a Alhambra Court, St. Louis, Mo.
 7080 Musser, H. Clay, from Detroit, Mich. to 301 S. Gill St., State College, Pa.
 8322 Newberry, G. S. to 1918 McGowan Ave., Houston, Tex.
 4956 Obermans, H. F. to 1942 East Lakeside Ave., Erie, Pa.
 1125 Ogden, Mrs. Minnie to Flower Apt., 338 Cedar Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
 5740 Owen, Paul K. from New York to 112 Hillside Ave., Newark, N. J.
 5839 Parnell, F. H. to Engineers Office, W. W. Park, Detroit, Mich.
 8814 Peterson, Howard R. from Harlan, Ia. to Box 46, Council Bluffs, Ia.
 5472 Scheuer, Jacob H. to 1165 Park Ave., New York City.
 6080 Sisson, Mrs. W. A. from St. Louis to 200 Sylvester St., Webster Groves, Mo.
 5683 Sloane, Geo. B. to 51 W. 48th St., New York City.
 7263 Springall, Albert E. from Cordoba to Ave. Oriente 6 No. 11, Orziba, Ver., Mexico.
 5805 Stahn, Justus M., from Wilkensburg, Pa. to 604 Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 7930 Steenberg, Erling to 103 Noel St., Springfield, Mass.
 6737 Stevens, Harry R. to 239 Quincy St., Sta. B, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 8841 Stouffer, Wm. H. from Idaho Springs, Colo. to 830 Penn Pl., Tucson, Ariz.
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- 5686 Tracy, Lt. Col. J. K. from Evanston, Ill. to 1405 Howard St., Chicago, Ill.
 3962 Tubman, Dr. T. H. from Cleveland, O. to 30 S. High St., Akron, Ohio.
 8852 Vose, Hamilton Jr. to 3740 Sheridan Rd., Lakeview, Chicago, Ill.
 6858 Wheeler, Alden M. to 2015 Broadway, San Francisco, Calif.
 7388 Wood, Archibald A. from Omaha, Neb. to Apt. A, 1411 Concourse, N.Y. City.
 6194 Wight, R. C. to 908 Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Membership Summary.

Membership October 1, 1926	3880	
New Stockholders	56	
Reinstated	1	
		3937
Deaths Reported	2	
Resignations Accepted	47	49
Total Membership November 1, 1926		3888

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.,
 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Official Notices.

RECRUITING.

The first prize, the Chas. J. Phillips prize of a free trip to New York, was won by Edwin P. Seeböhm with 70 new members to his credit. The second prize, the Charles Beamish prize of \$50.00 cash, was won by L. R. Saunders with 56 new members to his credit. Special mention should be made of the third highest, C. S. Ernest, who obtained 43 new members. Excellent work was done by several other members, a full account of which will be found in the Secretary's annual report to be published in the Convention Proceedings.

PATIENCE REQUESTED.

Due to a month's absence of the secretary and delay in receiving printed forms from the printer, the work of the secretary's office has been interrupted. President Wilhelm was stricken with appendicitis while on the Overland Limited returning to his home, October 31st. Those having correspondence with both offices will please be patient for a time. We hope to soon have all work and correspondence taken care of.

The Secretary.

A. P. S. Officers, 1926-27

President—A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, California.
Bd. of Vice Presidents—Dr. F. A. Kraft, W. O. Staab, Dr. S. G. Keller,
 1017 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Secretary—Dr. H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colorado.
Treasurer—H. H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass.
Sales Superintendent—J. Eustace Guest, Box 1042, Dallas, Texas.
Editor—A. D. Pennel, 807 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REPORT *of the*

TREASURER

November 1st, 1926.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$8581.66	
New Certificates	70.00	\$8651.66

LIFE MEMBSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$7980.00	
New Memberships	210.00	\$8190.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$7847.84	
Receipts	357.60	\$8205.44

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Receipts		\$	.50
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$	195.68
Dues paid in advance			36.33
		\$	232.01
Transferred to General Fund	\$ 136.18		
Transferred to American Philatelist	49.25	\$ 185.43	\$ 46.58

GENERAL FUND.

Debit Balance		\$	889.20
Disbursements			882.38
		\$	1771.58
Receipts—Dues	\$2935.31		
Reinstatements	3.00		
Interest on Bonds	51.67		
Transfer from Suspense (Dues)	136.18	\$3126.16	\$1354.58

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Debit Balance		\$	477.39
Disbursements			1649.15
		\$	2126.54
Receipts—Subscriptions	\$2122.11		
Advertising	317.48		
Interest on Bonds	20.83		
Transfer from Suspense (Sub.)	49.25	\$2509.67	\$ 383.13
			\$26831.89
Cash on hand		\$	6214.69
Bond Investments		20617.20	\$26831.89

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department **NEWS**



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 8.

Whole No. 31.

Back home again. Mrs. Guest and I are back home again and hard at work endeavoring to give the membership just that sort of service that we have tried to give the past five years. We had a delightful trip and met personally many of the members, both at the convention and the exhibition. It was a big affair and both of us had an enjoyable time. We found nearly 300 registered letters and over 300 ordinary mail letters awaiting our attention and so you can imagine how busy we have been, and if you did not get those blank books, or that acknowledgement of new books, or a reply to your letter promptly, you will understand why.

Thanks to the membership. Over 1500 of you voted for a five-year term for the Sales Supt. as well as the Editor. Only a few over 100 voted against this amendment. It went over with a large majority and adopted by the convention and incorporated in our new by-laws. We will endeavor to show our appreciation by giving you the best service possible and make an effort to make the department more serving to the members each successive year.

The New By-Laws. Hats off to President Wilhelm and his committee, at last the long promised by-laws have been passed, and they were finally drawn and put thru due to the persistent efforts of President Wilhelm. He has accomplished many things for the good of the Society during his administration, but this last accomplishment is worthy of special note.

Marking backs of stamps. Several buyers have called our attention to the manner in which members entering stamps are marking the backs of the stamps. This retards sales. For instance recently we had books from a member and on most of the stamps he put his initials and APS number in purple ink. This will make the sales of the stamps practically nil. Bear this in mind. Keep your stamps in the condition that will help their sale, rather than prohibit.

St. Louis, next year. St. Louis was chosen by a vote of nearly two to one as the next convention seat. Toronto was the other city considered. At first Toronto won by default as it was not known there was another invitation, but on the suggestion of Mr. Wolsieffer the matter was brought up for re-consideration and St. Louis won by a wide margin. The meeting will probably be in August, so begin to plan now.

A. P. S. Booth popular. The booth of the Society at the Exhibition was a very popular meeting place for members and others. There was hardly a time when it was not crowded to capacity. A good lot of recruiting work was done by Mr. Wolsieffer, who had charge of the booth, and this will show up in new applications during the next 60 days. A register was maintained at the Booth and every member coming there was requested to register, and it was surprising just how many of our members were actually in attendance.

Afghanistan collectors. We have in the department a fine book of specialized Afghanistan entered by Col. Appleton. If interested in this country let me hear from you.

Convention attendance. The Convention attendance was large, over 500 registering—a new high record. Many of them were from out of town as far West as California, several from Canada, and nearly every State was represented.

Biggest year ever in sight. This season will be the biggest stamp season ever, if signs are right. Never before have we seen such interest, demand for circuits is exceptionally heavy and the aftermath of the Philatelic Exhibition cannot be estimated. We look for a booming year for our hobby.

Those large circuits. We are still able to send out those large special circuits of general stamps, low and medium value. We find these popular with large general collectors, one member just in found several hundred stamps to add to his collection of 20,000. Why not try one? Either general, or British Colonials, French Colonials, 20th Century, 19th Century, South and Central America etc., also Precancels. One of this class recently found over 300 stamps for his large collection. We want to serve you. Let us know how we may.

Reports and remittance must be sent promptly. Members using the circuits as buyers must bear in mind that the report and remittance must be sent in at the time the circuit is forwarded. There is no exception to this rule—the department is on a cash basis.

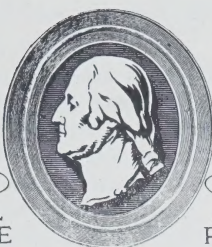
Our plan of operation. Our main purpose is to effect sales of stamps, therefore we always give the matter of making up circuits and sending out book first preference, second the retirement and return of the books. This we feel sure you will agree with us is the fairest method. First to give attention to selling and fill in the gaps by retiring books. Those wanting books retired should bear in mind that our books are kept in circulation and sometimes it is several weeks after their request arrives that we get hold of the books. They cannot be recalled from circuits. We always appreciate return postage when it is enclosed, especially in connection with matters not effecting the general duties of the department.

Recruiting is necessary. If we are to maintain the Society to its highest efficiency we must have more members. So always keep in mind that your part toward the organization is to obtain every possible member.

Permanent fund. The Permanent Fund has been established. This makes it possible for members to remember the Society in their wills as well as to make other donations and contributions. The fund cannot be spent, only the interest accruing from the trust investments. So our good friend "P. M." will not have to be the "watch of the Treasury" any longer.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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The New Haven Envelope.

By GORDON IRELAND, J.S.D., F.R.P.S.L., A.P.S. # 403.

New Haven, the largest city of Connecticut and in 1920 fortieth in size in the United States, was settled under the name of Quinnipiac in April, 1638, by The Quinnipiac Company. It was renamed in August, 1640, from Newhaven on the south coast of Sussex, England; but the American town from the beginning, albeit mistaken, used the two separate words with the capital H. The settlement was independent of those at Harford and along the shore of Long Island Sound and consented to become with them part of Connecticut Colony only on Dec. 13th, 1664, by "surrender", after a protracted religious and political struggle. It was chartered as a Town April 27th, 1686 and incorporated as a City January 8th, 1784, being with Hartford joint capital of the State until October, 1873. It lies on a sandy plain only a few feet above sea level between two small rivers and two conspicuous sandstone bluffs, East Rock, 360 feet high, and West Rock, 400 feet high. The Green, the central area of nine equal squares into which the original mile square settlement was divided, now occupied only by three Churches, is remarkable for its size even in New England towns; around it the first settlers had their houses, and it served as a grazing ground and safe corral for their cattle at night. Yale College, founded at Saybrook in 1701 by ten ministers who desired for their successors a stricter theological training than they themselves had received at Harvard, was removed to New Haven in 1717, and by its growth, in more recent years as a University, has influenced in many ways the life of the City. The Italian community forms one of the largest groups of that nationality in the United States. The population of New Haven was in 1840, 12,960; 1845 (estimated) 18,652; 1850, 20,345; and in 1920, 162,519. Philip S. Galpin was Mayor from June 6, 1842 to June 1, 1846; and the City was even then a considerable manufacturing center.

It will be recalled that the period of Postmasters' Provisionals in the United States runs from about 1845, probably the result of importation of the prepaid stamp idea from Great Britain, to the taking effect on July 1st, 1847 of the Act of March 3rd, 1847 (Note 1) by which the Postmaster-General was authorized to prepare postage stamps to be affixed as evidence of payment of postage, and it was made unlawful for any Deputy Postmaster to use any postage stamp not received from the Postmaster-General. The rates for letter postage had been originally fixed, in the Act of March 3rd, 1825 (Note 2), at from 6 to 25 cents on a scale of distances from 30 to over 400 miles; and amended by the Act of March

3rd, 1845 (Note 3), taking effect July 1st, 1845, to 5 cents for a single letter any distance under 300 miles and 10 cents over that distance; single letters were those weighing not over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; double and treble letters went at double and treble rates; while "drop" letters, not for transmission but for window delivery only, cost 2 cents each. These rates remained in force until after the introduction of official stamps. By the Act of March 3rd, 1851 (Note 4) the rate on a single letter to any place in the United States not over 3,000 miles away was reduced to 3 cents when prepaid, 5 cents when not prepaid; and double rates for further distance. Under President John Tyler, Charles A. Wickliffe of Kentucky was Postmaster-General from Sept. 13th, 1841 to March 6th, 1845; under President James K. Polk, Cave Johnson of Tennessee from March 6th, 1845 to March 8th, 1849; and under President Zachary Taylor, Jacob Collamer of Vermont became Postmaster-General on March 8th, 1849.

The New Haven Post Office was before 1836, and probably as early as 1824, a room in the basement (or ground floor, the main lobby being up a flight of outside steps) of the Tontine Hotel (named from investment funds connection with the then prevalent insurance scheme) on Church Street facing the Green and on part of the site of the present Federal Building. Some time in 1836 the Post Office was moved to the corner room or store on the ground floor of a two story brick building on a lot 60 feet by 96 feet in size at the north-east corner of Chapel and Union Streets. The Post Office remained here until February 14th, 1860, when it was removed to a brown stone building put up and owned by the United States at Nos. 32-36 (renumbered in 1862 Nos. 56-64) Church St. July 1st,



The New Haven Post Office. (Fig. 1.)

1918 the large granite and marble Federal Building (on the site in part of the old Tontine Hotel) about No. 169 Church Street, whose corner-stone had been laid June 4th, 1914, was completed and the Post Office moved into the whole ground floor, where it now is. The lot at the northeast corner of Chapel and Union Streets with adjoining land to the extent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres in all was acquired in 1807 for \$13,000. by William W. Woolsey (Note 5). He apparently erected a building (Figure 1) containing three stores and covering the whole lot; but at what date prior to 1839 seems unascertainable. Mr. Woolsey died in that year in New York City, and his son-in-law and Executor on September 1st, 1848 sold to Hungerford & Cone, merchants, of Hartford, the land and building "with brick store occupied for the Post Office" (Note 6).

On April 27th, 1850, Hungerford & Cone quitclaimed the premises to James Brewster, subject to a lease to James G. Brown and Francis H. Brown, running to April 1st, 1851, at a yearly rental of \$550. of "store and basement in the Post Office Building" (Note 7); evidently the easternmost portion, if the sign in the picture is to be believed. The building was "improved" by James Brewster about 1849-50; and during the alterations the Post Office moved temporarily across Union Street to the Adelphi Building, on the northwest corner of Union and Chapel. No leases to the United States Government are to be found on record in New Haven prior to 1860, and Post Office Department files relating to that period have been destroyed with other obsolete records by authority of Congress (Note 8), so that more exact information as to the duration and terms of occupancy of this corner store by the United States appears not available. The building came to be known as "Brewster's Hall" and he continued to own the property until March 10th, 1860, when he sold it for \$30,000. to The Elm City Bank of New Haven (Note 9). This Bank re-organized February 5th, 1864 as



The Second Natl. Bank. (Fig. 2.)

The Second National Bank of New Haven, re-built on the site (Figure 2), and occupied its own building there until November 1st, 1904; when it removed to its present bank building at No. 129 Church Street (alongside the present Federal Building). This corner lot was then sold to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co. (Note 10) for incorporation in its "East Cut Improve-

ment" through that portion of the City. The Railroad demolished all buildings, closed five blocks of Union Street, made a wide excavation, and put in nine tracks below street level, with elaborate bridges and viaducts to carry streets and trolleys. The traveller by rail from New Haven east or north (including all who go from New York to Boston) will, about one thousand yards from the present New Haven Station, pass under the Chapel Street Bridge and between it and Iron Truss #1085, supporting the overhead electric feed wires, about one hundred feet northeast of Chapel Street, he will pass nearly or exactly (according to the track his train is on) over the ground that supported the site of the birthplace and life of the New Haven Envelope.

Edward A. Mitchell was born in Bristol, Connecticut on June 7th, 1815, and lived in New Haven all his life. Of a prominent family, he early became connected with many enterprises, and particularly with silver-working. He had exceptional business capacity and while never prominently identified with politics was easily one of the leading citizens of the town and built up a rather notable fortune. He was appointed Postmaster of New Haven on September 12th, 1844, by President Tyler, in succession to Henry Huggins, who had held the office since January, 1842, also by appointment of President Tyler. Postmaster Mitchell took possession on October 24th, 1844, and served for the remainder of President Tyler's term, through the whole of President Polk's Democratic administration, and until July 2nd, 1849, when John B. Robertson, a Whig, appointed by President Taylor on June 14th, 1849, entered upon his duties. Mr. Mitchell after his nearly five years' service as Postmaster continued his active business and social life in New Haven, especially his silver business, in which he had as chief clerk in 1874 Cyrus Berry Peets, and died at Fernhurst, his country home in East Haven, a suburb, on Sept. 14th, 1876, aged 61 years 3 months. A steel engraving of him by H. & C. Koevoets, of New York, from a

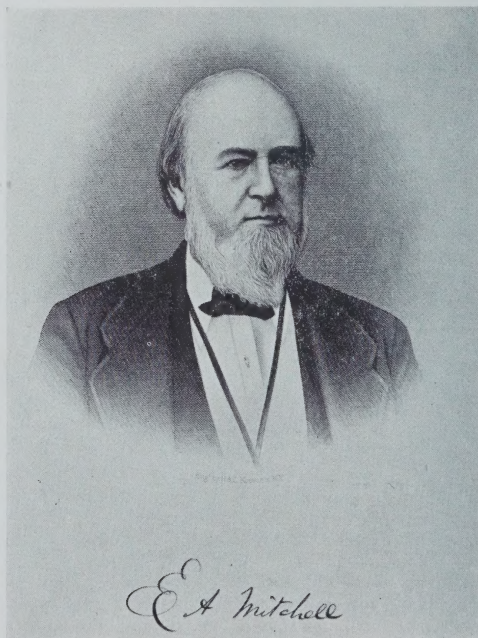


Fig. 3.

photograph, with a fac-simile signature (Figure 3) appears in Atwater's History of New Haven (Note 12); and an oil portrait made in 1919, also from a photograph, by Herman Sodersten, a portrait artist of New Haven, is one of the complete set of New Haven's Postmasters hanging in the Postmaster's public reception room in the present Post Office. Postmaster Mitchell left a widow, two daughters and an only son, Charles Le Moyne Mitchell, born in New Haven August 6th, 1844, a lawyer and Democratic Representative from the 2nd Connecticut District in the 48th and 49th Congresses (1883 to 1887), who died in New York City on February 28th, 1890 (Note 13). He left a widow and an only surviving child, Edward A. Mitchell, born about 1873 and now a resident of Washington, D. C.

Augustus E. Lines, a prominent engraver of New Haven, was born there November 4th, 1822, and died of apoplexy in New Haven on November 8th, 1902

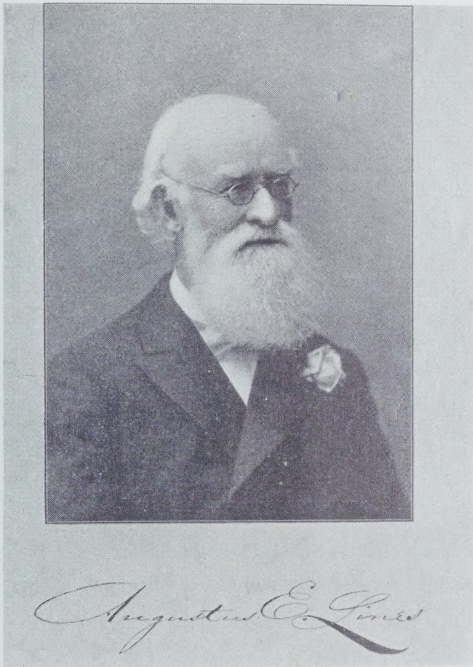
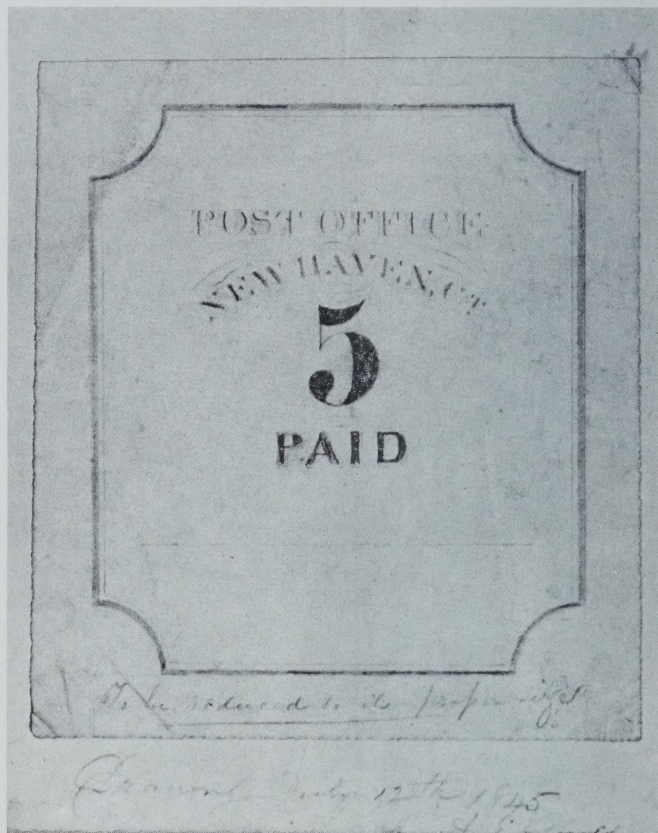


Fig. 4. -

at the age of 80 year and four days (Figure 4), leaving a widow and a foster son, Harry K. Lines, now of New Haven. Frederick P. Gorham, an engraver, who in 1844 was working for A. Daggett & Co. copper plate engravers at No. 124 Chapel St., New Haven, was born in New Haven in 1815, and died in Orange, a suburb, June 30th, 1866, aged 51, leaving a widow, a son and four daughters, all teachers, two of whom are now living in New Haven, unmarried.

The source of Postmaster Mitchell's inspiration, as to the convenience of having some easy means of indicating prepayment of charges on letters brought to his office, whether from the English experiments, or nearly contemporaneous arrangements by individual Eastern United States Postmasters, cannot now be determined; although it is possible that there is in existence some old family correspondence which may hereafter shed some light on this point. Whatever the immediate cause, some time in the first half of 1845, and probably after the

passage to the Act of March 3rd, 1845 (Note 3) fixing the single letter rate at 5 cents, Postmaster Mitchell ordered of Engraver Lines a design for a hand stamp, similar to a date canceler, which should indicate payment of charges on letters



Original Sketch for the "New Haven." (Fig. 5.)

posted for forwarding. Mr. Lines produced a pencil sketch (Figure 5) 106 mm. high and 92 mm. wide, inscribed at the foot "To be reduced to its proper size" and "Drawn July 12th, 1845 by A. E. Lines". This sketch, now for the first time it is believed brought to philatelic notice, was found among old papers of Mr. Lines and presented on April 12th, 1908 by Harry K. Lines to the New Haven County Historical Society, in whose rooms it is permanently on exhibition (Note 14). Postmaster Mitchell paid Mr. Lines \$6.00 for the job, as appears from an entry in an old account book of Mr. Lines' now or recently extant (Note 15). It will be noted that this sketch was substantially followed in the design of the die as prepared; the curved-in corners and text are exactly the same; the lettering is strengthened and carried out to the margins of the block, and there are added a period after "Paid" and "P. M." at the end of the line for the signature. With these modifications, the design was cut (reversed) into a block of brass 31 mm. high and 26 mm. wide and affixed to a wooden door-knob shaped handle similar to that of the ordinary hand dater (Figures 6 and 7). The dates of its completion and delivery are not known, but could hardly have

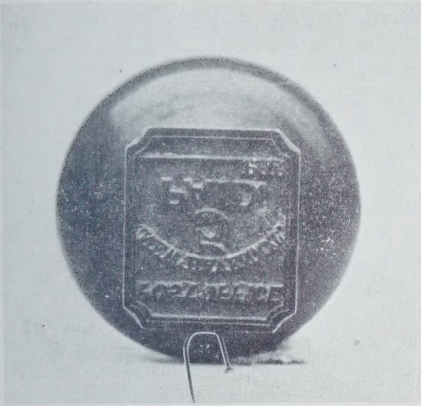


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

been before August, 1845. It does not appear from any original source so far examined that the New Haven engraver, Frederick P. Gorham, had anything at all to do with the preparation or execution of the design or die; but it is of course possible, without any present record to show it, that he cut the die from the Lines sketch. The pencil original in the possession of the Historical Society would appear to be irrefutable evidence that it, at least, was made by Lines and not by Gorham. If Postmaster Mitchell named Gorham as the engraver in his letter from New Haven to Dr. J. A. Petrie on May 15th, 1871, as has been stated in other histories of these stamps, he may have meant actual cutter of the die, as just suggested; or knowing both men as engravers in New Haven, he may have confused them in his recollection. On Postmaster Mitchell's death all his personal property went by his will to his widow and she in turn bequeathed all her personal property to their son, Charles L. Mitchell. His will left all his property to his wife for her life, and on her death to their son, Edward A. Mitchell, in whose safe custody the hand-stamp now is, and through whose courtesy and interest the views of it are here presented. It may be hoped that suitable arrangements have been made for its vital, though not necessarily annihilatory, defacement (Note 16) so that it will be philatelically harmless in any hands to which it may eventually come. The origin of the belief now shown to be erroneous, that Postmaster Mitchell had presented the original die to the New Haven County Historical Society, appears to lie in a statement to

that effect by Cyrus Berry Peets (who died in New Haven on November 5th, 1918) chief clerk for Mr. Mitchell in 1874 (when he was 33), to Mr. James English (Note 17), his personal friend, now a prominent citizen of New Haven, who supplied Mr. Hiram E. Deats with some data on this stamp in a letter of April 13th, 1897. Mr. Deats turned over all he had gathered to Mr. John N. Luff when that gentleman was working on his "Postage Stamps of the United States" (published in 1902), and has since been unable to locate any of the material, mislaid if returned; and considered unimportant, as Mr. Deats says (Note 18), the matter being then digested and printed.

There is nothing new to be added to the existing explanations of the use of

the hand-stamp. Persons wishing to take advantage of the convenience brought to the Postmaster, or authorized him to buy at their expense, ordinary letter size business envelopes, usually white; they were imprinted in the upper right hand corner from one blow of the hand-stamp, in red or blue ink from a pad, probably one of the official ones furnished by the Post Office Department, signed by Mr. Mitchell personally in an ink of a different color, blue, red or black, and delivered to the customer on payment at the rate of 5 cents for each impression in addition to the cost of the envelopes, if bought by the Postmaster. Letters then mailed in these envelopes were recognized as prepaid, for the single half ounce rate, at the New Haven Post Office, only; sent thence as prepaid matter and accounted for to the Post Office Department as paid at the New Haven office. Other offices, of course, would refuse to recognize prepayment if any of the envelopes were offered to them for original transmission. The entire matter of Postmasters' Provisionals grew troublesome and even acrimonious; and all were put an end to by the law of March 3rd, 1847 (Note 1). After July 1st, 1847, some may have passed through the mails, but could not have been lawfully recognized as prepayment, even at New Haven. The entire possible period of use of these stamps was thus less than two years.

It may be noted that while the normal (or perhaps slightly embellished) signature of Postmaster Mitchell was 51 mm. in length (Figure 3), the space on the stamp was barely one-third of that, a scant 17 mm., and the resultant necessary cramping and careful crowding together of the initials and letters is clearly evident.

For lack of that "Directory of Rarities" which, as has been pointed out (Note 19) is a boon our wealthier collectors could well confer on less fortunate ones at little cost to themselves, it is difficult to piece together scattered auction items and occasional sales rumors into any accurate connected history of the known specimens of this, or any other, first water gem; but an effort may be made in that direction, as far as we can at present go, subject of course to revision and consolidation as identification improves.

1. A cut square specimen, discovered by William P. Brown, was described in his "Curiosity Cabinet" in May, 1871; and also (probably the same article or a re-write) in the New Haven Palladium on May 11th, 1871. This copy was later sold to Ferrari, and may have been one of the four copies in the III and IV sales in Paris, in 1922; though none then sold has been apparently described as cut square.

2. An entire reported by Charles H. Mekeel in 1889, addressed to "Horace Clark, Esq. Middleton, Conn." There was in 1845-47 no Middleton in Connecticut, nor is there now, so far as known; there was and is a considerable city named "Middletown", and the difference may have been an error of the contemporary philatelic press.

3. Entire, red on light azure cover, signature in brown (originally red?); addressed to "Francis Markoe, Jr., Washington, D. C." The late Edward B. Sterling, veteran dealer of Trenton, New Jersey, attending an auction sale of old autographs in Philadelphia in 1892, bought for 10 cents a lot of eight letters written by Professor Benjamin Silliman of Yale College between January 11th, 1822 and February 15th, 1846. In a letter dated October 21st, 1845, he found this cover, addressed as stated. The find was extensively written up at the time, especially in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News; and Mr. Sterling was preparing a new history of the stamp for the Albemarle Stamp Collector when it suspended in July, 1923. Mr. Sterling made 13 tracings in red ink on tracing paper of the stamp, while the envelope was in his possession. It later came into the Ferrari collection, and was sold at the recent Auction for £1250. Benjamin Silliman,

B. A. 1796, M. A., M. D., LL.D., was Professor of Chemistry at Yale from 1802 to 1853, and Professor Emeritus from 1853 until his death in 1864. His son, Benjamin Silliman, Jr., B. A. 1837, M. D., LL.D., was also Professor of Chemistry at Yale, from 1846 to 1885. The letter and envelope in question, although probably from the elder, may have been from either of them; and if sufficient examination of the documents should some day be afforded, and Markoe traced at the Washington end, it might be possible to add one more detail to the many items of scientific distinction and local tradition which already cluster around the Silliman name.

4. An entire, stamped in faint red-brown on toned white envelope, with signature in clear blue. John K. Tiffany and Charles H. Mekeel tried to restore the color of the faint stamp impression by the application of sulphate of iron, with a brush, not touching the signature. The operation was unsuccessful, indeed almost fatal to the stamp; but the envelope was sold to Mr. Deats, and later reported to have been sold to Ferrari for £500. It brought £15 in the recent auction.

5. A cut square, dark bluish, was found by Charles H. Mekeel in May, 1894.

6. A defective stamp, with the signature in red, was sold in the Ferrari auction for £125.

7. An entire in red brown on a buff envelope was sold in the Ferrari auction for £500.

Reprints or impressions of various sorts from the original hand-stamp have been made on several occasions. The first probably, 20 in number, were made in 1874 by Cyrus Berry Peets, the clerk above mentioned, under Mr. Mitchell's express direction; they were stamped in dull blue on thick white hard paper, signed by Mr. Mitchell, and had "Cancelled" or "Copy" on them, Mr. Luff says. Another lot, about 30 in number, were probably later (not in 1871 as sometimes supposed) made in carmine, and signed by Mr. Mitchell, some in dark blue and some in red; of those signed in blue, Mr. Deats at one time had four. A third lot of reprints was made, for Seebeck according to some reports, in dull red on pieces of soft yellowish-white paper, not on envelopes; these were not signed, but some have since been seen with forged signature. Probably the latest re-impressions were made by Mr. Edward A. Mitchell, the present owner of the hand-stamp, in March, 1923, in lilac rubber stamp pad ink on soft white wove letter paper. These were without fac-simile or other attempt to reproduce the Postmaster's signature; and eight of them, presented by Mr. Mitchell, were stamped by the present writer "1923" on the line before the "P. M." in green ink which it is believed cannot be removed without destroying the substance of the paper. It may be added that the New Haven Philatelic Society for some time used club stationery bearing at the head a reproduction of the stamp, including the signature; the whole design is printed in dark blue on thin white wove rather crisp paper watermarked (though usually not through the stamp) "Old Deerfield Bond".

Influenced perhaps by the fairly widespread if scant knowledge of the City of New Haven, and certainly stimulated by the recurrent finds, the interest of the general public, as well as of the philatelic world, has always been rather specially warm to this stamp, and a good many short articles and news notes have appeared about it in the press. Occasional items, even in the New Haven papers, have not always been complete or accurate; and much of the philatelic matter has been of temporary quality, or a more or less successful re-write of the few original articles. Some of the items that seem to have the best contemporary news or permanent value are listed below. (Note 20).

This sketch of one of the most popularly known of the United States Post-

masters' Provisionals seeks only to perpetuate in philatelic records such accurate information as could be obtained from the sources closest to the event, eighty years after. It is especially incomplete in its relation of known genuine copies, their pedigree and present locations; and if what is here set forth should induce enough dealers and collectors who have cause to know more as to existing specimens to speak up in public, to make a really comprehensive list possible, this article will have served not only as perhaps a slight contribution to knowledge of the New Haven Envelope, but most proudly as a means of preparing the first entry for the Directory of Rarities which must come eventually in a more co-operative age as a matter of interest and protection alike to all who have to do with the early pieces that are the real prizes of our hobby. Additional information and corrections or suggestions of any sort will be welcome, directly or through this journal, and if enough of importance is accumulated, the appearance of a suitable supplementary note might perhaps be fairly expected to close the main story of this envelope.

For their co-operation, understanding and unselfish spirit of helpfulness, the thanks not alone of the writer but of all philatelists interested in having as complete and accurate as possible a record of any detail of stamp history are due to Mr. Edward A. Mitchell, grandson of the Postmaster; Mr. William R. Ricketts, who furnished the Philatelic Literature references; Mr. James English of New Haven; Prof. Allen Johnson, President of the New Haven County Historical Society; Mr. Edward G. Buckland, Vice-President, and Mr. Edward Gagel, formerly Chief Engineer, respectively, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; and Mr. Charles Rufus Harte, Construction Engineer of the Connecticut Company.

GORDON IRELAND.

Havana, Cuba, November, 1926.

NOTES.

1. (P. 2) Vol. 9, U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 201; Chap. 63, Sec. 11.
2. (P. 2) Vol. 4, U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 105; Chap. 64, Sec. 13.
3. (P. 2) Vol. 5, U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 732; Chap. 43; Sec. 1.
4. (P. 3) Vol. 9, U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 587; Chap. 20, Sec. 1.
5. (P. 4) New Haven Town Clerk's Records, Vol. 56, p. 66.
6. (P. 4) New Haven Town Clerk's Records, Vol. 127, p. 221.
7. (P. 4) New Haven Town Clerk's Records, Vol. 133, p. 100.
8. (P. 4) Letter from First Assistant Postmaster General, March 2nd, 1923.
9. (P. 5) New Haven Town Clerk's Records, Vol. 186, p. 277.
10. (P. 5) New Haven Town Clerk's Records, Vol. 569, p. 131.
12. (P. 6) Opposite page 380 (1887).
13. (P. 7) His picture also is in Atwater's History of New Haven, opposite page 635.
14. (P. 8) The Historical Society's own building at 144 Grove St., New Haven, is in process of acquisition by Yale University; so that the collections will hereafter be available at some new site.
15. (P. 8) Publication of this article has been delayed for three years, for the sake of getting a photograph of this page of the account book from Mr. Lines, and certain additional data from Mr. Mitchell. It seems undesirable to wait longer; and if the picture and other information can ever be obtained, they may be published at some future time, with reference to this place.
16. (P. 9) As in the case of Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein and the Plates of the 5, 10 and 15 centavos of the Rivadavia Issue, Argentine Republic?
17. (P. 9) Letter of October 17th, 1922.
18. (P. 10) Letter of November 30th, 1922.
19. (P. 11) Leader in London Philatelist for July, 1921; No. 355, Vol. 30, pp. 161-162.

20. (P. 15) History of the Postage Stamps of the U. S. A.; John K. Tiffany, 1887; p. 51.
 Story of Our Post Office; Marshall Cushing, 1893, pp. 419-428.
 Postage Stamps of the United States; John N. Luff, New York, 1902; pp. 29-30 (Contains a number of details now known to be wrong).
 Catalogue for Advanced Collectors, Collin & Calman, p. 1062.
 American Journal of Philately; 1st Series, 4:59, 4:125, 11:4; 2nd Series, 1:5, 4:212, 10:301, 11:3, 12:245.
 American Philatelist; 6:114.
 London Philatelist; 2:73.
 Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News; 2 June 29'92, 2;3 June 22'93, 2;4 May 10'94, 1;5 May 16'95, 6; 13:122; 13:171; 30:414; 32:206; 33:60.
 Philatelic Journal of America; 3:244; 3:366; 4:66; 4:138; 5:84; 6:388; 8:295; 10:35; 11:80; 12:143.
 Post Office; 2:42; 2:54; 2:78; 2:133; 2:186.
 Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal; 3:206; 7:10.

A New Variety of the New Haven.

By HAROLD C. BROOKS.



The "Brooks" Copy of the New Haven Provisional. Variety "Blue on White."

Any new bit of information that can be added to the history of stamps or envelopes provisionally issued by postmasters is always of interest to collectors and students of these issues. The finding of a cut square New Haven in 1871 and its original identification as a provisional issue created quite a furore in philatelic circles at that time, twenty-six years after its issuance. Although it had reposed in a stamp collection for several years it had assumed no importance in the eyes of its owner, who evidently classed it merely as an unusual type of pre-postage handstamp.

To me, it seems remarkable that any additional information of major importance should be forthcoming at the present time, especially the discovery of a new variety. But that was my very good fortune—one of the red-letter days in the life of one who has an insatiable, incurable stamp hunting appetite. This find was made in 1924, the envelope having been stored away in a Southern attic for seventy-nine years.

Much has been written concerning colors of impressions, signatures and papers. Postmaster Mitchell in his letter of May 15, 1871 stated he thought all impressions were in red, stamped on white envelopes and signed in blue ink, but could not remember perfectly all the minor details connected with the preparation of these envelopes. Impressions have been seen by the writer in varying shades of red and blue, signatures in red, blue and black. Variations of color are obviously due to chemical action. Nearly all impressions of the originals have a faded appearance. Thus far, there have been authenticated and recorded only six original imprints, of which three are entires and the others cut squares. Impressions in shades of red exist on buff, white and light blue papers, while the blue impression is recorded only on buff. Extensive inquiry has failed to locate another copy similar to the one I found, which is a gray-blue impression with blue, black signature, on a WHITE envelope. This additional specimen brings the total of known originals to seven.

It came to me in a bunch of folded letters mailed from 1841 to 1847. At the time, I was on one of my periodical advertising sprees, receiving about seventy letters and packages daily from the South, and was obliged to go through such material somewhat hurriedly in order to finish all correspondence before the arrival of the next day's mail. In running through one lot, all seemed to be the ordinary pre-stamp covers of little or no value, but something impelled me to unfold one which was postmarked "New Haven Ct. Jul 7". The letter was dated July 7, 1843, written and signed apparently by B. Silliman, Sr.

A few years previous, I had purchased a number of complete sets of old philatelic journals which proved interesting reading. Among them were several volumes of "The Post Office". In the June 15, 1892 issue appeared an article featuring the find of a New Haven envelope by Mr. E. B. Sterling. This envelope, so the article stated, contained a letter written by Professor Benjamin "Selleman". Owing to the incorrect spelling, Mr. Sterling tried to correct this by a communication appearing in the August 15th issue, in which he stated that it should be "Silleman". For this he was taken to task in the September 15th issue by Hallock C. Alvord who stated he was not only a philatelist but also a graduate of Yale, and knew positively that the proper spelling was "Silliman". Subsequent issues contained rather sharp exchanges on the subject, while Mekeel's Weekly, issues of February 7 and March 21, 1901, contained notices of the death of Benjamin Silliman and commented on his innocent connection with philately. There was no attempt to credit either the father or son with the missive, although one item stated authoritatively that there were THREE gentlemen of that name, all in some way connected with Yale College.

By this time, the name of Silliman and its variations, together with its important philatelic association, had made such an impression that the finding of even a Silliman letter produced a pleasurable thrill and, of course, prompted a further search. In unfolding one of the other letters, an envelope dropped out—and there it was—the real thing! It contained no letter, but the chirography of the person who addressed it was identical with that of the folded letter written in 1843, so without question was a Silliman envelope. It was postmarked "New Haven Ct Apr 17" and was addressed to Dr. J. F. Sowell, Athens, Lime-

stone Co., Alabama. The envelope was also marked "Due 5" owing to the ten cent rate for a single letter travelling that distance.

Until recently, I felt certain this was addressed by the elder Silliman, as the signature on the folded letter contained what appeared to be the very plain abbreviation, "Sr". The penmanship also seemed to confirm this, being precise and orderly, while the letter contained in the Sterling find, addressed to Francis Markoe, Jr., Washington, D. C., was written in a rather crude and unformed style, apparently indicating the latter as having been addressed by the junior professor.

In these suppositions I was wrong. Through the courtesy and assistance of Mr. H. E. Deats and Mr. Elliott Perry I have been able to definitely establish the identity of the writers of both envelopes. I have letters written and signed "B. Silliman, Jr." in which the handwriting duplicates perfectly that which appears on the envelope which I found. This not only serves to identify the new specimen as having been written by the son, but also proves the Sterling copy to have been addressed by Benjamin Silliman, Sr. The latter specimen is in the Hind collection and was on view at the New York Exhibition. The name of Silliman has, in a sense, become synonymous with New Haven, and it is altogether reasonable to assume that one or more of the existing cut squares were used by the Silliman family, who evidently showed their appreciation of Postmaster Mitchell's progressive spirit by giving his especially prepared envelopes their liberal patronage.

In the engaging pastime of unearthing old stamps from their original hiding places, the hunter finds pleasure all along the road. At times, game seems most extinct or, as often happens, a fellow "philatunter" comes in with the quarry you started. The fields have been traversed many times, yet manage to yield a good bag now and then. The possibilities of reward through following co-incidental clues are great, and interesting side lights on postal history are often met with in old letters.

An old folded letter may not be a friend of the catalogue, but it is always worth UNFOLDING.

UNITED STATES LOCAL STAMPS

A Concise History and Memoranda
by Henry C. Needham

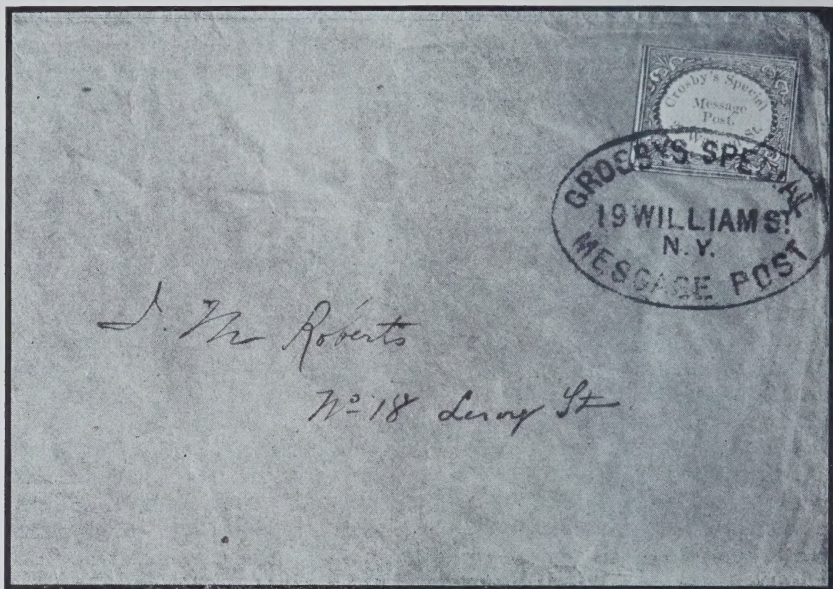
CROSBY'S SPECIAL MESSAGE POST.

New York City.

We illustrate here a cover from the Ferrari Collection, sold at auction in Paris June 18, 1924.

This cover is interesting for the reason that the stamp has never heretofore been illustrated or catalogued.

For a number of years the compiler has had in his collection an unused copy of the stamp (also a proof on lilac paper) but has had no knowledge as to its use or history. The mere fact that the stamp which is maroon red on white



bears on its face the address of 29 William St., whereas the cancellation shows the office at 19 William St., is interesting and would perhaps indicate that the stamp was really used in the business of this little Post.

When this cover appeared the compiler made a further investigation, other than his work on Crosby's City Post and the history of the stamp issued by that Post and made for Mr. Crosby by Mr. J. W. Scott, and found as follows:

That Orrin H. Crosby (not Oliver H. Crosby) was a dealer in books and stationery at 29 William Street, residence New Jersey, from at least 1863 to 1870. From 1871 until about 1880 he conducted the same business at 19 William Street, residence Jersey City. In 1869-1870-1 Mortimer B. Crosby was a messenger in his father's Office at 29 William Street, residence New Jersey. In 1871-2 Lewis M. Crosby conducted a Post and Letter Delivery business at his father's address, 19 William Street, residence 137 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.

From the foregoing we must conclude that the stamp illustrated was prepared by Mr. Crosby or his sons shortly before the business was moved from 29 William Street to 19 William Street; that the stamp illustrated was used after the removal of the business and before the new stamps bearing the inscription "Crosby's City Post" were received.

We believe this stamp to be quite authentic and accordingly list it.

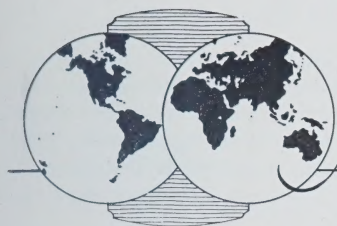
While no value is expressed on this stamp we must assume that the rate was the same as that later charged, viz. 2 cents.

CROSBY'S SPECIAL MESSAGE POST.

One Type Only. 1870.

No Value. Maroon red on white.





Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Housing the Collection.

By BILL BLOSS.

To show a stamp collection at its best is the ambition of every collector.

On the face of it, this appears to be a very simple problem. The novice says, "Why worry, when the printed album has a space for everything?", as he proceeds to fill the spaces. For the man who collects one of a kind, and every kind, the printed album is the best solution.

However, some collectors do not care or feel able to collect everything, while others want to carry their collections into the minor varieties and more elaborate phases of the hobby. They are, therefore, confronted with the old problem of devising their own means of housing their collections.

The writer has made a serious study of this subject, and has had the pleasure of inspecting almost every kind of system used for keeping a collection. Simple as it appears, he is of the opinion that it is the most complicated and important feature of the hobby. It is a problem never solved, for 99% of the collectors he knows are forever changing their methods of handling their collections.

This bugaboo of mounting gets the Toggenberg of many an ardent collector. One man we know, an enthusiastic stamp lover, has two trunks full of beautiful stamps, all in envelopes, cigar boxes, coffee cans, approval cards and what not. When asked when he is going to put his collection in shape to know what he has and hasn't, he shivers, fishes for an alibi and hunts for the nearest exit.

This man has too many brothers in the hobby. We know too many collectors who use the stock book, envelope, approval card system of keeping their stamps. They never know what they have, or need. They ruin many fine stamps by this method of handling. They have nothing to look at or show their friends, yet they are rich in stamps. Are they just lazy or are they afraid to tackle the job of mounting?

They all cry lack of time. It takes time to mount a collection, but it is pleasant work once one learns the system, and a few hours regularly spent soon pay dividends by making the collection more interesting, more complete, and of course, more valuable, for a properly arranged collection will always realize more than an accumulation of unsorted or unmounted stamps. System and neatness costs little and pays much.

We have seen and used the card system of handling a collection. For displaying a collection of intricate types, where one or two stamps of each type are to be handled, and constant additions are to be made to the collection, this sys-

tem has its advantages. We used a 5x8 plain card of heavy ledger stock to show up early U. S., drawing our types on the card, or using catalog illustrations where available, and found the system advantageous simply because it made it possible to keep all additions in order, and to revise the cards without unnecessary labor.

One of the principal disadvantages of this system, however, is the danger of damage by rubbing and moving the cards about. The bound or loose leaf book is the only real safe way to eliminate this damage.

The blank album is the most satisfactory method of housing any collection not adapted for the printed album. There are many kinds of blank albums, to suit the individual taste and pocketbook. In choosing, the collector should analyze his collection and its future growth.

For a temporary housing, where many new stamps are to be added, one is sometimes wise in using a small album like the Miniature. This has the advantage of small page size, for mounting one set or a few stamps. Frequent revisions and additions can be made without disturbing other pages. The pages are adaptable to typewriter use. Because of its small size, however, the book does not open flat, so is not the best for permanent display.

The ring book of commercial use, with quadrille ruled filler, is also useful for temporary mounting. These books can be had in various grades and sizes at any good stationery store. The ring mechanism does not hold the pages solid, however, and the friction of moving will cause rubbing, and is apt to damage such stamps as chalk surfaced British Colonies and others where colors will rub. Some collectors are enthusiastic for ring binders, but the unsightly mechanism, page friction, and wear at holes by page turning must be considered.

For permanent mounting, one of the most popular styles of album is the linen hinged quadrille page held in concealed post binder, made under several trade names. These albums are more costly than many, but they give ultimate satisfaction and are used by many of the foremost collectors. The linen hinge feature makes a flat opening book, an important thing in working on or displaying a collection.

The page size of the blank album is important to consider before purchasing. We have seen collections mounted in books ranging from 5x8 to 24x36 inches in size, with almost every size in between. We consider the page size of about $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in. the happy medium. Too small a page is unsuited for long sets, and may not lay flat. Too large a page is often awkward to work on, hard to make good arrangement, and should be avoided. On the large page, one requires many stamps for a good display, and when it is necessary to re-arrange, as is often the case, it involves too much re-mounting. The $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ page is sufficiently large for most sets, an easy size to work on, and well balanced in proportion.

There are numerous styles of spring back albums on the market. These range in various sizes. The principal disadvantage of the large size spring back books is the failure of the binders to hold the pages solidly.

The quadrille ruled page is the most satisfactory for the average collector. The faint background makes it possible to place the stamps in accurate alignment, and unless one is a draftsman or skilled in using drawing instruments, it is very difficult to secure good results on a plain sheet. Nothing looks so bad as crooked mounting.

We have seen several good collections mounted on colored or black pages. For blocks of four, the black page such as used in photograph albums makes a striking display. Gray mounting paper is also attractive for this use. However, we must consider that the centering of the stamps will show up like a row

of white buttons on a black dress. The white margins make wonderful frames for setting off the stamp designs, but they must be even.

In a future article, we will continue the album problem, with discussion of means and short-cuts for laying out the collection.

LITHOGRAPHED vs. TYPOGRAPHED.

B. C. writes for information regarding ways to distinguish the lithographed and typographed stamps of recent Russian issues. He opens up a problem that confronts many collectors, having to do not alone with Russian stamps but with Finland, Guatemala, Bavaria and other issues where the designs are almost the same in most details. These differences are difficult to describe without enlarged illustrations, hence collectors have little help beyond their own studies.

There are minor differences in designs and inscriptions on the two Russian issues, but these can hardly be described. In unused condition, the typographed can sometimes be segregated from the lithographed by the fact that the typographed will show a slight embossing on the reverse, caused by the heavy impression of certain lines of the plate into the paper. This same method is used to distinguish the 2½ mark Bavaria 1920, in addition to the dot differences.

Of course, the perforation marks most values of the typographed Russians as such, but the 3, 4, and 10k values come imperforate both ways. The 30 and 40k perforated are distinguished by watermarks. Can any Russian specialist give us detailed information how the 3, 4 and 10k. imperfs can be distinguished?

TEN GOOD STAMPS TO BUY.

P. C. B. questions our judgment on Esthonia #44 1920 2M. blue. He states that 6,622,700 of these were issued, against 1,874,600 of the same stamp in ultramarine. Our reason for listing #44 in preference to #45 is due to the fact that, in unused condition, we have had no trouble in securing stock of #45 while #44 has been elusive, and on many want lists. However, both are good stamps. He states that #65, 206, and 259 to 262 are really hard to get, and we agree.

A. R. adds to our list of penny rarities Peru 679 1914 Official 1c orange. It lists 10c but has disappeared.

Panama 1919 2c on 2½c #217 1519-1919 commemorative. Most of these seem to have gone to the port of missing stamps.

Persia #488 26c 1911 appears to be the one that was not sold to the Swiss dealer who bought the remainders.

Ivory Coast 1906 #30 35c comes along after one has the others of the set. Why?

SOME MORE ELUSIVE ONES.

Ronald M. Angus of Victoria, B. C., tells us of a collector who has gathered together every stamp in Scott's catalogue that lists at 10c or under with the exception of the following eleven, which seem to be absent from dealers stocks and sales circuits. Sounds unbelievable. Can anyone explain any of these?

Columbian Republic, No. 734, Cats 8c, Persia No. 154, Cats 6c, Persia No. 167, Cats 5c, Roumania, No. 132, Cats 2c, also 139b that cats 6c, Salvador Nos. 895, 896, 1065, 1066 and 1067, all cataloguing under 10c and Belgium No. 521 that cats 4c. The total catalogue of these eleven stamps is 56c. Who can supply them at this price?



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Address all communications to

**ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

EDITOR'S COLUMN



A MERRY CHRISTMAS we hope has been enjoyed by all A. P. S. members and in sincerely wishing all of you a happy and prosperous New Year the Editor seconds the thought of the following rhyme contributed by one of our friends:

May your hinges peel,
Your collection grow!
May the "cans" prove real
And the prices low!!
May the New Year bring
You the best of stuff!
I could wish you more,
But,—ain't this enough?

THE CALL FOR HELP in improving the A. P. made in the November issue brought us several excellent articles that will appear in print shortly. We are still in need however of short articles on single stamps and also the aid of our artist members in providing headings and decorations. In addition to this assistance calling for special ability we must again beg for the general co-operation of the membership in connection with the advertising if we are to continue the present number of pages. Every A. P. S. member that advertises should use the A. P.; there is no better medium and the rates are very low. Every A. P. S.

member that replies to any advertisement should not fail to mention that his inquiry is in response to the advertisement in the A. P. This magazine is a members magazine, not conducted for financial gain and its growth depends solely on the support given it by its readers. If every member will make a New Year's resolution to assist the A. P. during 1927, and carry it out, we guarantee you the best journal in the World. Try it and see!

"PRECANCELS" or not? L. R. Saunders, who under a heavy handicap of poor health, strives to present an interesting page concerning precancels in this journal is much discouraged over the seeming indifference attending his requests for information. We believe that this department is a popular one and merely suffering from the normal amount of inertia that the stamp reader is troubled with but at Mr. Saunder's request we are placing the matter squarely before precan enthusiasts whether the department shall be continued or not. Will you kindly favor us with your wishes, suggestion and advice?

PRESIDENT A. H. WILHELM has greatly improved in health since our last report and expects to shortly name the Committees and initiate the work provided for under the new By-Laws, all of which has been delayed by reason of his illness.

DR. H. A. DAVIS has also been on the sick list and begs the indulgence of his correspondents for any delays that have occurred.

THE UNSOLICITED APPROVAL EVIL occurs in other trades than the stamp business and account the numerous complaints from persons receiving unsolicited merchandise the "Better Business Bureau" of Kansas City, Mo., has been working with the Post Office authorities in an effort to stop this unfair use of the mails. A Bill has been introduced in Congress to prevent the practice of sending unordered merchandise through the mails and is now in the hands of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. It is suggested that stamp dealers and collectors support this bill by writing their representative in Congress at once. Mr. Wilhelm has already written on behalf of the A. P. S. but individual support will be very helpful.

THE SPIRIT OF SEEBECKISM still hovers over South and Central America and the Bolivian expose in connection with the "Sun Gate" issue evidently has not destroyed it but merely caused it to return to the land of its origin. Mr. A. W. Dunning sends us a copy of the liberal offer that a new medium is circulating among the stamp dealers. This comes from one "Bruno Hecht" of San Salvador and in addition to offering for sale to the highest bidder the entire present issue of Salvador also suggests that a "newly to be issued" stamp set of which only a limited number of copies would be issued to the public can also be acquired. Friend Hecht says he can "start the necessary proceedings." It is not likely that any dealer in this country will be Hecht's angel but Europe still has a few dealers who delight in speculations of this character and there are always some collectors who will buy the stamps, so there you are. Perhaps the San Salvadoreans might take a bit of philatelic advice on this matter and some-

one might be doing that country and stamp collecting both a good deed by having a chat with the representative at Washington.

(P. S.: We have written him.)

A PHILATELIC EXHIBITION is to be held at Montevideo, Uruguay, this coming March according to the advice of Mr. A. H. Davis of Buenos Aires, who states that it will be well supported by South American societies and be quite a big show. What a fine treat the Uruguay specialists would have if they could induce the winner of the Grand Trophy at New York to send his collection!

BARCELONA, SPAIN is to be the seat of a great International Stamp Exhibition in 1929 according to plans now being formulated by the "Universal Exhibition Committee" of Barcelona, which, composed of the leading collectors of Spain with Dr. Domingo Carles as President, has made an early start with the expectation of putting on a superlative event. Particulars will be furnished on inquiry and through the A. P. by D. Eugenio Llach, Editor of "La Illustration Filatelica" who is acting as Secretary for the exhibition committee. With over two years preparation this ought to be some show!

THE SOCIETE PHILOTELIQUE HELLENIQUE with headquarters at Athens, Greece, has taken up the cudgels for Philately against the counterfeiters operating in that country. The Society submitted a memoranda to the Greek Ministry giving the history and development of stamp collecting throughout the World and the measures taken by other governments in support of the hobby. The Greek government has in turn requested the Society to furnish it with the forms of legislation in force in other countries and especially in regards to laws against counterfeiting. This enterprise by our Greek fellows is highly creditable and whatever legislation is secured against the forger in Greece will benefit collectors in other countries as well.

THE McKINLEY STAMP CLUB was organized at Canton, Ohio, on November 4th, with twenty charter members and through the generosity of its first President, W. G. Saxton, himself a life member of the A. P. S., the Club is to be made a life branch of the national society. Mr. J. D. Cathon, Secretary of the organization, says that he expects to secure a membership of 75 to 100 members within the next few months and will be pleased to hear from collectors living in and around Canton as well as visitors to that city.

"THE FIRST ISSUE OF CHINESE POSTAGE STAMPS" will be our feature article next month. This article is the first section of an excellent handbook on the stamps of China by M. D. Chow that is now being published in quarterly installments by The Chinese Philatelic Society in their philatelic bulletin and who kindly gave us permission to reprint the portion bearing on the first issue. Collectors of Asiatic stamps will find the official organ of The Chinese Philatelic Society a very helpful guide in their studies as the many contributions of Mr. Chow, the leading specialist of China, are the last word on the subject. Subscription to the bulletin may be made through the American agents whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue.

REVIEWS.

THE TYPES & PLATES, U. S. ONE CENT, 1851-57, by Stanley B. Ashbrook.
(Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Publishers. Price \$1.00).

None of the major varieties of United States postage are so intricate and complex as the types of the one cent, 1851-57 and yet may be said to be amazingly simple. This paradox is true because of the painstaking and patient elucidation of these varieties that the foremost specialist in them has now given U. S. collectors. Mr. Ashbrook has made the logical assumption, contrary to most philatelic writers, that his book will be read chiefly by those that know little or nothing about the subject and as a result of this thought we have a marked contribution to philatelic literature, a specialized study of interest and instruction to the veriest tyro.

The U. S. One Cent of 1851-57 is in its specialized detail an intricate subject but a delightful one, complicated in its types, but once grasped the most charming and instructive of all United States stamps. No other U. S. stamp so markedly portrays the variations that occur through the use of the "line engraved" printing process. The one cent provides a graphic example of each of these varieties from the humble "shift" on through the "re-entry," double and triple, to the plate flaws, "cracks" and recuts. Printed from twelve plates, one of these in two "states," the total of stamps subject to plating number 2,600 and for general collection purposes all these have been separated into five major types. These types are easily distinguishable in their best examples, especially if you have Ashbrook's book, but out of the 2600 plate copies there are a few poor type examples or hybrids that make a proper classification difficult even to the average specialist. With the aid of this new work however the greenest amateur should be able to classify every stamp in its correct type or know the reason why it can't be done. For this alone the book is a well worth while purchase by every U. S. collector, but much more is offered, for having accomplished the main purpose, the identification of the types, the book goes on to give a carefully digested summary of the other mysteries of this stamp and so cleverly is it done that the veriest tyro again gains an insight into the charm and interest that lies in the intensive study of the specialist.

Beginning with a brief outline of the mechanical principles and operations involved in the printing of "Line Engraved Stamps" the manuscript first clearly explains the first four types with a description of the plates they were printed from, and by easily understood wording and a wealth of fine illustration follows with a complete description of the minor varieties of each plate so dear to the specialist heart as well as pocketbook. What greater boon has ever been conferred upon the amateur in U. S. specialized study than to have fine illustrations for such eagerly sought for One Cent varieties as the well known inverted transfers, 91L1, 92L1, 93L1, the rare types 7R1E, 99R2, the "big shift" 82R2, the Plate One surface cracks, the big crack from Plate 2, the rare cracks and shifts from the scarce Plate three, the Type 5 shoulder curls, etc. etc.? The first two One Cent plates having been covered in such detail that one can "plate" many of the positions from the excellent illustrations, the author proceeds to furnish quite a lot of heretofore unknown information about Plate three, and quite a study of the interesting Plate 4.

The extremely difficult plates from which the perforated stamps were printed are handled in detail. These last plates still afford, fortunately, as we see it, quite a field for research, and should attract and challenge the ingenuity of the best of the ever growing number of U. S. specialists. While Mr. Ashbrook has

made quite some progress in the reconstruction of the plates, the work is not complete and we venture the opinion that it is possible that their complete reconstruction might upset some of the theories of even so redoubtable a student as Mr. Ashbrook.

While the Type Five stamps exhibit no such startling varieties as come from the first four plates we have from them the few things the first plates miss, such as "curls on the shoulder" and "gashes on the forehead" and which complete the list of every possible variety that come from line engraved plates. These are here again fully illustrated by the author and since they exist on stamps that are relatively plentiful they should afford much pleasure and profit to those that cannot venture into the more expensive field.

Mr. Ashbrook, who has for over ten years painstakingly studied the blue one cent stamp and expended thousands of dollars in study material and photography, deserves not alone the highest praise for his philatelic achievements but also, with his publishers, no less commendation for giving U. S. collectors this first rate, instructive and profitable study at so modest a fraction of its real value. We trust all U. S. collectors will in turn evidence their appreciation by at least co-operating with him by furnishing such data as they may have concerning the items he asks for in the closing chapter.

STOLEN STAMPS, A Philatelic Romance, by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden. (Published by the Author, No. 51 West 48th St., New York City. Price \$1.00, deluxe edition \$1.50).

The writer of this charming philatelic romance has distinguished himself in so many fields that his skill as a litterateur comes not unexpectedly but turns to view just another facet of his brilliant accomplishments. His preface denies the actuality of his narrative but to us it reads suspiciously like the embellished memory of an extraordinary life and the characters none too heavily disguised. Perhaps we yield too much to this thought because of a desire to contribute to the "making of the authors fortune", for it is indeed difficult to visualize him in the act of ejecting a fair lady from his bathroom or as venturing upon a raging sea in a cockle shell boat with a pulchritudinous damozel in his arms. Forsooth, the tale must be false and yet—what makes it read so realistically? What higher praise the writer's Art?

No mean story this of a forty thousand dollar stamp collection gone astray, decorated with detectives, judges, district attorneys, warrants, a holocaust and sundry other things, not the least being fair women and—love! With these stirring and spicy ingredients the good doctor has mixed a lively tale that adds an enjoyable diversion to the usual flow of philatelic literature.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, by J. Ritchie. (Southern Stamp Co., Box 5887, Johannesburg, S. Africa, Publishers. Price 5 Shillings, post free.)

Five months after the combining of the four colonies of Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape of Good Hope into The Union of South Africa there was issued, November 4th, 1910, the handsome commemorative stamp that constitutes No. One of this youthful government and which in the succeeding sixteen years has been followed by but two sets of postage stamps, one set of airmails and three sets of postage dues. From this small number of stamps, just 53 major varieties in Scott's catalogue, the author draws his material for a booklet

of compelling interest and which again proves the almost unlimited extent of the field of specialism in moderately priced stamps and those of recent issue. Considerable new data concerning dates of issue and numbers of stamps printed is given in this work together with a wealth of fine illustrations showing the varieties of design and watermark under discussion. A well prepared handbook and indicative of the high standard of Philately that flourishes at the far distant tip of the African continent.

DIE BRIEFMARKEN DER PROVISORISCHEN TURKISCHEN REGIERUNG IN ANGORA, by Adolf Passer. (Die Postmarke, Koling 2, Vienna, Austria, Publishers. Price 3 Austrian schillings, post free.)

The author of this booklet of 40 pages offers a clarified and chronological listing of the difficult series of provisional stamps issued by the Nationalistic Government established at Angora by Mustapha Kemal Pasha at the close of the World War. The stamps treated are true provisionals and have no taint of having been issued for collectors and are consequently uncommonly met with, especially so on original cover. The compiler of the list, who was awarded a "Palm of Honor" for his Turkish collection at the recent New York Exhibition, is a careful student and the leading collector of Turkish stamps and his present work is unquestionably the best authority available. Though written in German the book is so well illustrated that its use will be practical to collectors not familiar with that language and we recommend it to all that have had the daring to specialize in so difficult a subject.

SOCIETY



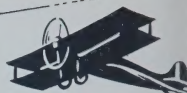
ITEMS

THE REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB of Regina, Sask., Canada, has elected the following officers for the year 1926-27: Patron, Senator J. A. Calder of Ottawa; President, Joseph B. Parker; Vice Pres., P. M. Bredt; Secy.-Treas., B. McDermott and Sales Manager, Walter Jones.

MILWAUKEE PHILATELIC SOCIETY. At a banquet Wednesday evening, October 27th, at the Hotel Blatz, the Milwaukee Philatelic Society welcomed Mr. Wilhelm with hearty acclamation as President of the A. P. S. Dr. Kraft, president of the local society and vice-president of the A. P. S., introduced Mr. Wilhelm, after introductory remarks relative to the progress made in philately during the past year. Mr. Wilhelm then spoke familiarly to the gathered members, upon matters concerning the A. P. S., the New York Convention, the International Exhibition and his visits to various cities. The meeting continued informally, during which time everyone tried to make speeches, but Mr. Wilhelm won out with four to his credit. It was impossible to say whether the meeting broke up, broke out or broke down.—ALBERT W. DRAVES, Secretary.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to George W. Angers, P. O. Box 412, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

R. F. D.—BY AIRMAIL.

The first Rural Free Delivery route by Airmail in the United States was, as noted in one of our previous Bulletins, begun at Lake Winnepesaukee on August 1, 1925. There has just been received from Second Assistant Postmaster General Glover at Washington, copies of its authorization. He writes as follows—“After providing service on the Lake from July 1st, 1925, strong requests were filed in that month for the further improvement in the supply of points in the vicinity of and west of Wolfeboro, upon which investigation was promptly made by the Railway Mail Service who conferred with the Lake Winnepesaukee Association and it was found rather difficult to further change the boat service at the time and an offer was submitted by Lieut. Robert S. Fogg, who carried mails by Hydroplane about as desired by the Association, at \$35.00 a day. Service was authorized accordingly as shown in the accompanying copy of order. Lieut. Fogg is the son-in-law of the Postmaster at Concord, New Hampshire. While this service was authorized below as temporary boat service, it was the understanding that it would be performed by a Hydroplane.

Post Office Department, July 31, 1925.
State—New Hampshire.

Route #2092. Round trips a week (6)

The superintendent, Railway Mail Service, at Boston, Mass., is hereby authorized to employ temporary service from the Weirs to Wolfeboro, returning by Camp Wyanoke, Camp Ossipee, Boycroft, Windleblow, Camp Belnap, Wawbeek, Camp Winochie, Little Bear Island, Cow Island, Long Island, and Sandy Island, to the Weirs, New Hampshire, 6 times a week from August first to September eighth, 1925, at the rate of \$35.00 a trip, the carrier to deliver and collect mail at each point. Amount to be paid for the service to be stated in future orders.

(Signed) Paul Henderson, 2nd Assist. Postmaster-General.

This service was inaugurated on Aug. 1st without any advertising and no special cachet or mark was placed on the covers carried, but a member of our Society hearing of it asked Lieut. Fogg on the 3rd day to see if he could get some of the letters he had carried previously, which he did, obtaining only four or five of the First Day and two or three more of the second and third day, and on these he certified that they were carried by him on those respective days, and signed them. There are also three or four letters sent by the Postmaster at Concord and signed by him on the fourth day of the flight. These are the only known covers of the first few days. Later, almost at the end of the service, a dealer

sent some covers which he had rubber stamped in black ink with "via Airmail", so early covers existing of this interesting innovation in the Postal Service are very scarce and of considerable value.—THATCHER R. KIMBALL.

JAPAN.

Osaka, Japan-Dairen, (Manchuria) China.

Particulars of this flight are now at hand and it seems that on the flight from Osaka to Dairen no mail was carried. The planes encountered heavy weather and were forced down before completing the initial flight. After several days delay the return trip from Dairen was made on Sept. 20th, 1926. Mail was carried on the return trip to the number of approximately 7800 pieces, part of which was picked up at Keijyo (200) and at Hiroshima (5000). Between Keijyo and Hiroshima 2500 pieces were carried.

The covers are stamped with two different cachets, one for Dairen and the other for Keijyo. Cachet is circular, 1 9-16" in diameter, with an inner circle framing an airplane in flight and a wreath. Between the two circles appear Japanese characters which read "commemorating air mail flight between Dairen and Osaka, 15-9-20." Cachet is applied in purple ink, and each cover is numbered in blue by a numbering machine. In addition, the cover before us carried the words BY AIR MAIL, applied with a rubber stamp and in red ink.—FRED-ERICK D. MARKEE.

JAPAN-POLAND.

We have a card carried on the flight made by Capt. Orlinski, the Polish pilot, in the first long trip made by an aviator from this country. On his return trip from Tokyo to Warsaw, Capt. Orlinski carried 150 cards to commemorate this flight. These cards were postmarked Tokyo 15.9.10 (Sept. 15th, 1926) and received the arrival stamp of the Warsaw airfield on Sept. 25th. A few were autographed by the pilot. The cachets are—Japanese, in black ink, regular postal cancellation, Polish-Warsaw, airport, in purple.

SWITZERLAND.

Covers were received here on November 11th that had been carried on another First Trip in Switzerland between Leysin and Lausanne. The covers bear the sending stamps of Leysin, dated October 31st, 1926 and the receiving stamp of Lausanne is dated November 1st. No further details are available at this time.

LISBON, PORTUGAL TO PARIS, FRANCE.

Another First Trip cover has been received, this time from the flight Lisbon, Portugal to Paris, France. This is the first time Portugal has come to life on the air mail subject and the flight was under the supervision and patronage of the Government. The trip was made on Sept. 18th, 1926. Our cover has regular Portuguese postal stamps of the current series, cancelled with hexagonal cachet reading "correo Aereo, 18 Set. 26. Lat. 17". Back stamped "Amiens-Gare-Somme" and date.—F. D. MARKEE.

FIRST AIRMAIL TO ARRIVE IN NEW YORK FROM THE EAST.

Sir Alan Cobham, K.B.E., A.F.C., the intrepid aerial navigator, who flew from London to Australia and return, and who was Knighted by the King as a result, arrived on the Steamship *Homeric* at New York on November 25th, where he was tendered a testimonial dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the 29th of November by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, at which time Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, was present as the welcoming representative of the United States Government. Sir Alan brought along the D. H. "Moth" seaplane to demonstrate the feasibility of economy in time of delivery of mail by airplane from incoming ocean liners, by the liners carrying on board airplanes of the type which he brought over for that purpose. In his flight from the *Homeric* to New York City, when his plane was lowered from the deck of the *Homeric*, a line fouled its tail, so that he was unable to better the time of mail delivery in this initial attempt, over the usual manner of loading the mail to mail boats at Quarantine in the usual manner. He brought with him, however, a few covers of exceptional historical significance from an aeronautical point of view, in that it is the first successful attempt to transport first class mail from a liner to New York City, and undoubtedly is the precursor of other attempts leading up to the cutting off by a number of hours the delivery of first class foreign mail in this country. These covers bear the usual 1 ½ penny stamp upon which is cancelled "Homerick" in one line, and below it, still on the stamp, the date "25 Nov '26". In the upper right hand corner of the cover is the statement "FIRST AIRMAIL TO ARRIVE IN NEW YORK FROM THE EAST" in capitals and underlined as indicated, below which is printed "Carried from S. S. "Homerick" on nearing New York by a D. H. Moth Seaplane, and landed at Battery Point Piloted by Sir Alan Cobham." In the lower left corner of the face of the cover is the inscription "Signed 25/11/1926" and the initials of the aviator, autographed by him. The face of the cover also bears a two cent U. S. stamp, cancelled "New York, N. Y. Nov. 25, 1:30 PM. 1926, G. P. O." and is backstamped "Millburn, N. J. Nov. 26. 6:30 AM 1926 RECD". The covers all bear the same address on the face, and represent all of the mail carried by Sir Alan.—EDWARD C. WORDEN.

From a recent speech by Mr. Hon. W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster General, we quote the following extracts which are of vital importance and worthy of being recorded: "The Post Office Department points with pride to its record, which it will shortly hang up. When one learns that the Government-operated service, in the fiscal year 1926, flew 2,547,992 miles and almost a million miles of that was flown in darkness, with only two fatalities, or an average of 1,273,996 miles per fatal crash—that is a record that any service could be proud of. And the record in miles flown per crash is even just as remarkable, it being 283,111 miles. In that same period of time we carried 14,145,640 letters or 353,841 pounds at the average number of 40 letters to the pound. The percentage of trips scheduled and performed is extremely interesting and it shows that there were scheduled 2,014,399 miles, and 1,888,047 miles completed with mails, or a percentage performance of 93.73%. This was the record on the Transcontinental Service and the record of the New York-Chicago Night Service is just about as remarkable, showing 390,660 miles scheduled and 368,090 completed, or a percentage of 94.22%. Perhaps not as good as the best railroads but still somewhere near that of many railroads.

The Post Office Department is proud of the record of its Air Mail Service.

It believes that it has done more for the advancement of Commercial Aviation, through the building and maintenance of the Airway from New York to San Francisco, than any other known agency. It has blazed the way, so to speak, and has shown what could be done if a schedule was laid down and lived up to. It has shown that night-flying could be made safe and sure, except for its contention with its deadly enemy—FOG—and this will soon be conquered.

The boys who fly the Air mail are brave men. If life seems rather slow, or you are craving excitement just a bit more than you get at home, take a trip out to one of our landing fields where night flying is accomplished each night; see the pilot come out to his ship with the waddling walk created by his parachute; see him climb into his seat, taxi around the field, then take off and up into the black and inky darkness overhead where he is alone with God and himself, flying on and on until at last the lights of his landing field are picked up and he glides down and sets his plane before the hangar where his mail is transferred to another ship and a new pilot to hurry it on, to speed it up, and ever in their minds is the thought that it is the mail and it must go through. If, as I have said, you crave excitement, try flying 400 miles in the middle of the night.

There can be no braver body of men than those who daily fly the Air Mail. Would that it were possible for me to give you some of the stories of their experience such as the one which happened recently when Jack Milatzo furnished the thrill, taking four hours and 42 miles from Bryan to Cleveland. He pulled over a layer of clouds east of Bryan and took a ride out over Lake Erie, miles out, and, as the boys said, when he decided he had had enough, he decided to come back, came out of the fog 20 miles east of Bryan and had unlimited visibility to Cleveland. Remember in the fog and over Lake Erie. FEAR—they have no fear. Then, too, take the experience of J. D. Hill, who furnished us with a recent thrill and established a legitimate blind flying record for his division, flying unseen for 1 hour and 35 minutes blind. Leaving Hadley Field, New Jersey, he pulled up into the clouds at Easton and came through a hole at Punxsutawney, Pa., about 10 miles south of the course. That was a remarkable piece of navigating.

Or, take the story of the pilot who took his ship through a cut, blind, and felt his wings touch the side of the mountain and, when he landed, there was the evidence, such as grass and twigs on the tip of the wings. As I remarked, when this story was told to me, it was "a knock on the door of Eternity."

And every day and every night this service goes on. The pilots are ever anxious to go; no chance is too great; fear is not known in the service, but the word 'Service' is. Let us all say 'Hats off to the Pilots of the Air Mail Service.' "

THE LATEST GUATEMALAN FLIGHT.

Another experimental flight has recently taken place from Guatemala City to Quicha. Lieut. Dias left Guatemala at 9:10 on November 20th and arrived at Quicha at 9:40 with a mail of about 250 letters. They bear the departure cancellation November 19, 7 P. M. and the Quicha reception cachet Nov. 20, 1926, and a rectangular cachet with Primer Correo Aereo, Guatemala-Quicha in two lines in purple ink. Only the ordinary postage is being used on these experimental flights in order to encourage the public use of Airmail and show what can be accomplished by it. It was intended to have a return flight but in making its landing the plane was completely wrecked and the aviator slightly injured.—T. R. KIMBALL.

JAPAN ORGANIZES.

We learn with pleasure that Japan has recently organized an Air Mail Society under the name of Aero Philatelic Society of Japan, Mr. Emy Y. Teramoto being the President. We await further details.

CONTRACT AIR MAIL SERVICE.

Effective at the close of November 30, 1926, the Contract air mail route No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa. via Washington, D. C. to Norfolk, Va., and return was temporarily suspended.

\$172.00 IN STAMPS ON PACKAGES.

The American Banker, a daily banking publication, set what it asserts, is a new record with \$172.15 in stamps plastered on a package bound for Los Angeles, via Air Mail.

The parcel was a bundle of copies of The American Banker destined for the American Bankers' Association convention in Los Angeles. It contained 200 copies of a 32-page special convention number and left New York by airplane on Monday morning, arriving in Los Angeles early on Wednesday. The postage on each copy of the publication was thus eighty-six cents and a fraction.

NEW AIR MAIL RATE.

Washington, Dec. 8. A country-wide air mail postage rate of 10 cents a half ounce was announced today by Postmaster General New to become effective Feb. 1. It will carry mail anywhere in the country. Further details are forthcoming.

COMMUNICATION.

To Collectors of Air Mail Covers, Likewise to Dealers and All Interested in Air Mail:

Everyone recognizes the historic value of Air Mail Covers, particularly First Flight.

Many of our Collectors of Air Mail Covers and Associates of Air Mail Clubs send covers by First Flights, and it is earnestly requested we all use our best efforts to use envelopes of the smaller size, instead of the long cumbersome official envelopes or the large square envelopes.

Small neat covers are very much better to mount on the album page than the large official envelopes.

Many large covers are not collectible and the value and charm correspondingly decreases, so let us pass word to all our friends interested in Air Mails that they should be particular in sending letters by Air Mail to select the small size covers.—JOSEPH A. STEINMETZ.

RUSSIA.

Only 10 letters are believed to have been carried on the first air mail from Verchnendinsk to Urga (Ulanbator City), in Mongolia, by a Junkers machine, on

August 3rd. From Urga, the mail was taken to Harbin (China) by rail. Postmarks were applied at each city, but no special cachets appear to have been used.—Aero Field.

JAPAN.

Captain Orlinski, the Polish pilot, accomplished the first long distance flight for his country when he flew to Tokyo and back during September. On his return trip, he carried one hundred and fifty covers, which had the ordinary Tokyo despatch postmark, dated "15.9.10 (Sept. 15)" and received the Warsaw airport cancellation of September 25th, on his arrival. A number of the cards were autographed.

AIR MAILS, PIONEERS OF PROGRESS AND CIVILIZATION.

By FRANK E. WILLS.

I am very much in accord with the recent article written by Mr. Geo. Angers (Oct. 26 A. P.) in defense of aero philately.

It is indeed high time to cry a halt to the cheap sneers of those who were in many cases wonderful advocates of the air plane when it was used as an instrument of destruction but seem to have little or no regard for it as an instrument of peace, progress, commerce and civilization. The air plane is one of the most wonderful of the worlds inventions and one of the few things perfected during the war period that has proven of use in times of peace.

It has been my great privilege to witness the start of the two most remarkable achievements of the conquest of the air. The first was the Hawker flight which left Newfoundland on Sunday, May 18th, 1919 and which was unfortunately not successful. I was also present at the start of the successful Alcock flight which left St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the evening of Saturday, June 14th, 1919, and despite the fog which persisted nearly all the voyage over the Atlantic, arrived at Clifden, Ireland in 15 hours and 57 minutes. The distance covered was 1,880 miles, a non-stop flight that has never been duplicated.

The critics that say that airposts and covers are "made to order" are quite right. But for that matter so are all stamps, even the "mint" ones that are made by many Governments largely for sale to collectors. Collectors don't want stamps slapped together any old way and so why expect the air cover to be different? After all one collects because of the interest in what the stamp or cover represents or what it has achieved. Sentiment in collecting is always more than dollars and cents, that is something a good many of the "brick heavers" at airmails will have to wake up to and learn, also that Aero-Philately is here to stay and every knock is a boost. The following poem by Mr. William Chamberlain gives the true spirit of the Air Mail.

A. P. S. MEMBERS

Are invited to join the: **WORLD PHILATELIC SOCIETY**. Library—Sales Dept. "Stamp Collectors Magazine" is Official Organ. Good Fellowship. Non Aristocratic. Send for application blank at once to:

John Pirhalla, Jr., Secretary, 311 S. Fourth St., Duquesne, Pa.

The Pony Express of the Sky.

Oh, out of the stillness a shadow,
 And out of the spaces a whir,
 A spreading, a flashing of pinions,
 Where the eagle was master, a stir—
 Lo, The world crawls below, plain and prairie,
 Clear the track, O ye hawks soaring high!
 For the mail of a country is passing—
 On The Pony Express of the Sky.

There, once went the pathfinders—Fremont,
 Pierre Dorian, Lewis and Clarke.
 They journeyed like worms, toiled and sweated—
 Behold me, as free as a lark.
 I may be the plaything of lightning,
 But back of the thrill is the bliss
 Mine's the line where the stars blink and wonder,
 The buzzing, cloud-scaling express.

Down there creeps the pale Mississippi,
 And yon the Missouri leaps forth.
 Proud Harney to me is a molehill,
 Pike's Peak a mere wrinkle of earth
 With the winds and the rainclouds I fellow,
 On the tempests my muscles I try:
 I'm the mission-spiced bird of a nation,
 The Pony Express of the Sky.

To Your throne, God, I climb to pay honor;
 I've the soul of a soldier and nun;
 For unselfish triumph is worship
 Of You—May Your purpose be done.
 I laugh with the rose of the morning,
 And the vespers of evening cry—
 Look up, O ye mortals! I'm passing,
 The Pony Express of the Sky.

AT THE P. O. WINDOW.

Post Office Clerk:—"You have put two cents too much postage on this letter."

Old Lady:—"Oh Dear. I only hope it won't go too far."—Philatelic Magazine.

E-ASY!

The "Pencl" error is a British production but had it been American there would have been more reason for the "E" being without its bar.—Scotts Philatelist.

SPECIALIZING IN B. SEES.

There was an old lady of Flint
 Who collected stamps used—also mint,
 But the I. and II. dies
 So troubled her eyes
 She's now got Strabismus (or squint).

—Philatelic Magazine.



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor.

Through this column there has been presented the last few years considerable data on U. S. stamps and cancellations which we rather hopefully believe has been both of interest and help to the many specialists in these issues. As has been noticed however by quite a few there has been little contributed concerning the curious issue of U. S. 1869 and in an effort to remedy this unintentional slur on the little square stamps we are making a special call for material, cancellations and varieties, of this issue.

The stamps of 1851-60 were engraved and printed by Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. and their successors, Toppan, Carpenter & Company. The issue following these, 1861-66, was however delegated to the National Bank Note Company of New York and in 1868 the first contractors, now Butler & Carpenter, Philadelphia, made a strenuous effort to regain the Government printing contract and actually put in the lowest bid for the work. The contract for the 1869 issue was however again awarded the National Bank Note Company largely because that firm had acquired the exclusive right to use the patent of Charles F. Steel of New York, issued Oct. 22nd, 1867 (No. 70,147) covering the application of an embossed "grille" to postage stamps to prevent their cleaning and re-use.

The new stamps were ready for issue about the middle of March, 1869, but the Postoffice department desiring all the previous issue to be used up did not supply the stamps generally until some time later. Cancellations prior to May 1st, 1869 are unusual and to systematize our study of this issue we suggest that we first direct our efforts to establishing "early" or first dates of use in connection with all values. If we have sufficient co-operation in this we will take up the matter of varieties and odd cancellations later on. Will all that have copies of the 69's, on or off cover, showing dates prior to May 1st, 1869, be so kind as to assist us in this?

H. M. Konwiser has shown us a group of old time advertisements of the 1870-85 period offering for sale various supplies for Postmasters including hand-stamps for postmarking and cancelling mail. These devices are generally spoken of as "daters" and it would appear that the business of supplying them was both extensive and highly competitive. We have before us the illustrated price lists of four different firms, F. P. Hammond & Co. of Aurora, Illinois; John Goldsborough, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ward & Adams of Aurora, Illinois, and H. W. Hubbard & Co. of New York City.

The advertisements are highly interesting as they picture the various styles of postmarks and cancels familiar to specialists in the 1870 issues and offer special reasons for the use of particular styles by way of endorsements from men in the government service. Of the four advertisements it is curious to note that only one, that of F. P. Hammond & Co., offers and illustrates the type of cancel known as "Town and County", though all offer in some form the type including

the postmasters name. The complete equipment offered the postmasters was in no case expensive as the average price of from 10 to 15 different kinds of stamps required, such as "advertised," "return to writer," "missent," "postage due," etc., together with the "dater" and "canceller" was between \$3.00 and \$8.00. Mr. Konwiser is gathering some data concerning these tools of the trade that will be published in a later issue.

Mr. Malcolm H. Ganser of Norristown, Penn., recently purchased a stamp collection that was formed by a chap evidently as much interested in postmarks as stamps and in the large number of postmarks mounted in the collection were quite a few "Town and County" type. The following we believe are all new additions to the lists previously published:

Aurora, Cayuga Co. N. Y. (1881)
 Lennox, Lincoln County, Dakota (1881)
 Zionsville, Lehigh Co. Penn. (1881)
 Stewartstown, York Co. Pa. (1879)
 Sellersville P. P. Bucks Co. Pa. (1875)
 York, York County, Neb. (1881)
 Broadalbin, N. Y. Fulton Co. (1882)
 Fiskdale, Worcester Co. Mass. (1882)
 Sagg, Suffolk County, N. Y. (1882)
 Slatington, Lehigh Co. Pa. (1882)
 Spring City, Chester Co. Pa. (1880)

Among these postmarks there was also one "Fort Wingate" N. Mexico on part of a 3c 1870 dated Dec. 29th, 1880. How about the "Fort" and "Territorial" cancels, can't we make a list of these? There has been no response to our inquiry concerning these, perhaps because they are scarce but certainly not because you haven't any at all.

Mr. W. M. Lester, 2010 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, California, would like to have his fellow collectors tell him how football tickets for the big games of the various colleges are mailed out. He says he has covers coming from all the Pacific Coast Universities but so far has only come across one from an eastern college. This last is a "Yale-Harvard" envelope and bears a 17 cent meter cancel in dark green. The University of California uses a precancel 17c stamp, which is an interesting emergency use of a precancel on first class matter. Will our readers kindly help Mr. Lester with the required information about the eastern colleges?

A. P. S. Officers, 1926-27

President—A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, California.
Bd. of Vice Presidents—Dr. F. A. Kraft, W. O. Staab, Dr. S. G. Keller,
 1017 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Secretary—Dr. H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colorado.
Treasurer—H. H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass.
Sales Superintendent—J. Eustace Guest, Box 1042, Dallas, Texas.
Editor—A. D. Fennel, 807 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
International Secretary—G. C. Cuenod, 1624 Avenue K, Galveston, Texas.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BOLIVIA. W. Lester tells us that Scotts #121 was bisected and used in connection with the same stamp to make a 15c rate during two weeks of July 1924 preceeding the issue of the surcharged 15c stamp account the need for this value. This bisect is not mentioned in any of the current catalogues though it would appear to be legitimate.

BULGARIA. R. Roberts reports a new 10 L. in sepia and pale red, the design a revival of the first issue with Bulgarian Lion in central oval slightly embossed. The inscription at left and top in Bulgarian and at right and bottom in French. Mr. Roberts says there is considerable public objection to this stamp account the use of French and there is a likelihood that the stamp will be withdrawn and re-engraved to take out the French inscriptions.

CAMEROONS. All remainders of the issues prior to the current pictorial issue, Scotts #170-207, were destroyed by order of a decree dated August 14th. The incineration of these stamps, the surcharged issues on Middle Congo, took place at Douala and close to a half million stamps were destroyed of a total face value of 74,910.00 francs.

CEYLON. R. Roberts reports the issue of a new value to the current set, 9c red on yellow paper. Printed in sheets of 240 from plates 13 and 16 on Mult. Script paper.

FRANCE. The following surcharges and changes of color have recently appeared:

- 25c on 35c violet, Sower type.
- 30c green, Pasteur type.
- 45c violet, Sower type.
- 50c on 75c blue, Pasteur type.
- 50c on 1fr25c blue, Pasteur type.
- 75c lilac, Sower type.
- 90c red, Pasteur type.

GERMANY. The new permanent postage series bearing portraits of famous men of the classic period of German history has received much favorable comment as the well drawn portraits are effectively placed on a plain background. Republican Germany however still revolts at having the portrait of Frederick the Great on one of its stamps and newspapers are advising the public to use other values. As issued to date the set consists of:

3pf brown, Goethe.
 5pf green, Schiller.
 10pf carmine, Frederick the Great.
 15pf vermillion, Emmanuel Kant.
 20pf slate, Lud. von Beethoven.
 25pf blue, Goethe.
 30pf olive, Bruno v. Lessing.
 40pf violet, Leibnitz.
 50pf brown, Johann Back.
 80pf chocolate, Albrecht Durer.

All perforated 14 on paper watermarked network.

LATVIA. Mr. George Jaeger of Libau kindly shows us examples of a new newspaper series for use in the prepayment of newspapers forwarded by the State Railway service. The stamps are oblong and similar in size and design to the Belgian Parcel Post stamps. According to the report of the Finance Dept. The Latvian Railways the present issue consists of 165,000 stamps. The values are 10 santimi olive, 15s lilac, 20s red, 50s green and 1 Lats yellow. Stamps were engraved by Prof. Richard Sarrinsch and printed in the State Printing Office at Riga on paper watermarked wavy lines.

LUXEMBURG. Henry Hooreman sends us examples of the new portrait series with profile of the Grand Duchess Charlotte facing to the right. The stamps were engraved and printed by The American Bank Note Co. and issued November 10th. Stamps are on unwatermarked paper, perforated 12.

5c violet	50c brown red
10c olive	65c grey brown
20c orange	75c rose carmine
25c yellow green	80c bistre
40c grey olive	1 Fr. slate

1 Fr. 25c blue

PERSIA. R. Roberts reports the following additions to the "Regne Pahlavi" provisional overprints, the surcharge the same as on Scotts #703-706. 2 Kr. green & brown, 3kr grey and brown and 4kr blue and brown, all with silver border.

SAAR. Four values of a charity set printed in Paris by Helio Vangirard are reported by various European journals. The stamps are of handsome appearance and only 500,000 of each value are to be issued. The date of issue is given as October 25th and the stamps to be good for postage until Jan. 31st, 1927. Doubt however is cast upon the status of these labels by "Stamp Collecting" and "L'Echo." 20c+20c black, 40c+40c brown, 50c+50c orange and 1.50 M.+1.50 M. deep blue.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Fed. Malay States). R. Roberts reports the following changes of color in the current series: 4c orange and 6c carmine, script watermark.

SWITZERLAND. The annual issue of the popular "Pro Juventute" Charity stamps took place December 1st, and will be good for postage until April 30th, 1927. According to A. Koechlin, A. P. S. #3911, of Berne, Switzerland, the four stamps issued this year conclude the series portraying the cantonal arms. The

values and designs are 5c+5c, bearing the arms of the canton of Thurgau, 10c+5c, green and red, with arms of Basel, 20c+5c, red, black and blue, with Arms of Aargau and 30c+10c, red, white and blue with the usual design for the high value, the Arms of Switzerland, to which is added this year a rather poor reproduction of the "Lion of Lucerne", the monument erected in memory of the famous Swiss Guards of Louis XVIII who were slain in defense of the Tuilleries at the outbreak of the French Revolution.

ZANZIBAR. R. Roberts reports two additional values to the series of new design chronicled last month. 3c orange and 50c claret. Script wmk.

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PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

The Bureau Prints continue to be added to. The latest seen items are Berkeley and Milton 1½c coils while other late reports are Berkeley 1½c ordinary, Los Angeles 3c coil, and the same from St. Louis with Atchison, Kansas, Tonawanda and Albany, N. Y., and Wheeling, W. Va. on the 1½c ordinary. Since last notes were written several more copies of the scarce Frenchtown, N. J. 1c Bureau coil have been reported, bringing the known number of copies to about 15. Still a mighty few when you consider the many collectors who are seriously specializing in this line of precancels.

Perhaps the most outstanding event of the recent P. S. S. convention was the raising of one hundred dollars for publicity purposes. This was done in record time and Mr. F. F. Greeley was appointed Publicity Manager. The official organ of the P. S. will continue to be the Weekly Philatelic Gossip and the quarterly issued by the society will be known as the Precancel Gazette, edited

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by Prof. A. F. Gamber and as business manager will be Mr. W. B. Hoover, a combination that can't be beat. Watch it grow.

The recently issued White Plains stamp appeared in precand form so quickly after date of issue from some towns that investigations were immediately started. So far there has been no direct violation of any postal laws sighted but the spirit of the collector is decidedly out of order. Even tho the stamps were precand and used under legitimate circumstances the philatelic pressure which made it possible that those stamps be available after being "imported" and the creating of new and unnecessary varieties should be pointed out as being absolutely against the wish of the greater number and a detriment to the hobby. In this way those who do these things will be shown their error and better cooperation may be hoped for. Tulsa, Oklahoma, White Plains precans are of such vintage.

On the other hand there are many offices receiving large consignments of this issue and are using their precand method to get them out of stock. Wichita, Kan. electro is one of this class. Maryville, Mo. and Auburn, Ind. are using the handstamp to clear out their stocks. There are many many more listed for sale and exchange but as to their being absolutely in regular office procedure I cannot say. It will be a help to all if ALL will tell what they know of each new variety—in that way it will get its real valuation when listed.

Staten Island, New York, is out in an electro similar to U 5 between lines 15 mm. apart and the type more extended. This was reported thru Mr. R. C. Bach, editor of The Stamp Collectors Magazine, and to prove their authenticity he used the OLD issue 11 and 13, the Hale and the White Plains on cover. Old issues receiving new types will increase in value and are items that'll fully repay any one who simply lays them away. Some of the common 1c current issue are very near unobtainable. No doubt the collectors would like to hear more of the rare low dneomination items so you fellows who have the corner on them give us others the news.

In reply to my inquiry whether or not the revalued 3c carmine of Canada would be precancelled Mr. W. J. Glover informs that there is no possibility of this happening as all have been kept in the Philatelic Agency to be sold to collectors as revalued stamps.

This department has been running almost a year. The cooperation has been very poor. Therefore—if the precancel collectors of the A. P. S. do not want and do not show more interest in this department it will cease to be a part of the monthly of which you are so proud of. I am perfectly willing to take my share of the blame that it does not appeal to all but I will not take the entire blame. It is your department. Support it. Otherwise there'll be slow music to the ears of the few who do scan it.

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Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 4.

December 1, 1926.

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Brown, Thos. G.	Soto, M. Tous	6868 Zuckerman, H. R.
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- Whitehouse, L. M., 636 Wylie St., Honolulu, Hawaii. 52; Civil Engineer; Allen & Robinson Lumber Co., Merchant & Fort Sts., Honolulu. By Frank F. Wills.
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- 9039 Black, W. C., 7647 Washington St., Kansas City, Mo.
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 9052 Crellin, E. A., 245 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
 9053 Cuevas, Raymond, 776 Wisconsin St., San Francisco, Calif.
 9054 Cruickshank, James H., 3120 Federal St., El Paso, Tex.
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 9058 Dennis, Curtis Eller, 620 N. 2nd St., San Jose, Calif.
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 9060 Fagan, Todd W., 213 E. 2nd St., Topeka, Kans.
 9061 Fitzhugh, Norman S., Kanawha Natl. Bank, Charleston, W. Va.
 9062 Flint, Chas. L., 473 Hammond St., Bangor, Me.
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 9075 Holl, Earl A., Route 1, Pesotum, Ill.
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 J9078 Hunter, James D., 6009 Admiral Way, Seattle, Wash.
 J9079 Ickes, Raymond, 900 S. Private Rd., Hubbard Woods, Ill.
 9080 Jackson, W. H. Jr., Troy, Mo.
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 9082 Lande, Armand J., 160 W. Kerizie St., Chicago, Ill.
 9083 Landsburgh, Mark, 1928 Belmont Rd. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 9084 Larsson, Ludvig, Box 1455, Seward, Alaska.
 9085 Lopez, Francisco Martino, Leon y Castillo 172, Las Palmas, Canary Is.
 9086 Macrae, Howard H., Apt. 3, 1433 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif.
 J9087 MacRae, Robert M., 2307 Hinds St., Seattle, Wash.
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 9093 Newell, Ralph W., 83 Spring St., Keene, N. H.
 9094 Ohshiba, Minekichi, 38 Omotecho, Koishikawa, Tokio, Japan.
 9095 Porter, Tracy W., 711 Parkside Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 9096 Rebuffat, J., 14 Rue Montgrand, Marseilles, France.
 9097 Roe, Martin M., 431 Howard St., Detroit, Mich.
 9098 Schaffer, Raymond C., 1322 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 9099 Schmahl, Roy C., 98 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 9100 Snyder, J. E., Brownsville, Tex.
 9101 Soderblom, Svante N., 1324 San Anselmo Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 9102 Strobel, C. Ralph, 4148 E. 112th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 9103 Sudlow, W. B., Apt. 16 San Carlos, Brownsville, Tex.
 9104 Taylor, Palmer J., Walnut St., Williamsville, N. Y.
 9105 Tecktonius, Sixten, 1166 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif.
 9106 Tiemann, Hugh P., 363 Frick Bldg. Annex, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 9107 Tompkins, M. M., 717 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
 9108 Tongue, Gordon W. R., 1003 Seaboard Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
 9109 Warner, Harold R., 315 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.
 9110 Weber, August C., 1682 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 9111 Wennberg, Charles, Drottninggatan 82, Stockholm, Sweden.
 9112 Wiseman, A. C., 5386 Locksley Ave., Oakland, Calif.
 9113 Fraser, Philip D., Porter St., Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
 9114 Rich, Elizabeth H., 490 West End Ave., New York City.

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- 5918 Bussdicker, Dr. R. D., American Hospital, Kermanshah, Persia.
 6978 Phinney, Wm. R., 235 Meadow St., Willimansett, Mass.

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- 8038 Fuller, C. R., 1009 Oregon St., Oshkosh, Wis.
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1896 Robertson, A. W.	7308 Smith, Chas. L.	8112 Whipple, H. A.
7693 White, Wm. M.	8094 Haskell, H. G.	

New Life Members.

392— 251 Dunning, A. W., Cedar Landing, Wilmington, N. C.

393—8866 Yakey, Harry C., 722 Clarendon St., Syracuse, N. Y.

394—9114 Rich, Elizabeth H., 490 West End Ave., New York City.

Address Wanted.

Mail is returned from the following, at last known address:

8835 Soderblom, Sven E., Rm. 759, 65 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Application Recalled.

Vail, A. H., 917 W. 10th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Application Returned.

Krahenbuhl, Alexander, Ave. des Alpes 84, Montreux, vaud, Switzerland.

Changes of Address.

5752 Ahlhauser, W. C. to 422 24th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

4895 Alker, Jas. W. from New York City to Great Neck, N. Y.

8567 Anderson, Spencer to 65 Nassau St., New York City.

6455 Arcularius, F. H., to 252 N. E. 28th St., Miami, Fla.

6249 Armer, F. Howard from Ballston Spa, to 24 N. Melcher St., Johnstown, N. Y.

6293 Ashcraft, B. A. to 318 W. Cherry St., Clearfield, Pa.

7656 Barger, Arthur, from Framingham to 839 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

8983 Baxter, Jas. H. from Chester, Pa. to Marmarth, N. Dak.

5813 Bell, Jos. A. from New Orleans, La. to 1624 Park Drive, Raleigh, N. C.

4293 Bernstein, Edw. Dr. to 10 Petero St., Detroit, Mich.

4385 Blum, Max L. to care Kaufmann & Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

7098 Bode, August to 55-23 Flushing Ave., Maspeth, N. Y.

8710 Bohnet, Fredk. P. from New York to 149 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

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- 2482 Bowker, H. F. from Vellejo, Calif. to U. S. S. Seattle, Care Postmaster San Francisco, Calif.
- 8711 Boyaner, Samuel to Apt. 26, 62 W. 124th St., New York City.
- 6518 Brown, Chas. G. from Trenton, N. J. to 2229 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.
- 7328 Butcher, Chas. T. from Kincaid to 679 Stewart St., Peterboro, Ont., Can.
- 7950 Buzby, Stockton to 2540 Madison Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 8298 Caton, Harry B., to 1100 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- 7952 Clokey, Ira W. to 1635 Laurel St., So. Pasadena, Calif.
- 1547 Coning, F. W. from New Brunswick, N. J. to 2103 9th Ave. W., Seattle, Wash.
- 1570 Crowell, H. C. to 702 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.
- 367 de Lachasse, Gustave from Oakland, Calif. to 27 rue Carnot, Avignon, France.
- 8743 Emslie, Capt. W. J. F. to 523-7 Alberta Blk., Edmonton, Alba., Canada.
- 8891 Erikson, Jerry to 266 Maple Ave., Hartford, Conn.
- 3944 Fox, Harry to 148 S. Lucas Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 7034 Fuld, Dr. B. A. to 3974 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.
- 8517 Green, Harold W. from Woodfords, Me. to 210 Deering Ave., Portland, Me.
- 3500 Haack, Wilh. E. to Hardenbergstr 33, Leipzig S 3, Germany.
- 7177 Hawley, F. H. to 1851 E. 87 St. N. E., Cleveland, O.
- 7540 Hendrickson, E. D. from Punta Gorda, Fla. to Cleveland, Florida.
- 8195 Irving, H. Kenneth from Rochester, Pa. to 3021 6th Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
- 332 Jasso, P. from New York to Rosellon 400, pral 2a, Barcelona, Spain.
- 8614 Jennings, H. C. to Box 313, Brownsville, Tex.
- 8616 Joseph, J. E. to 924 Mazanita St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 7910 Kramel, Karl M. from 1202 to 1134 N. Dupre St., New Orleans, La.
- 8623 Leggett, F. H. from White Plains, N. Y. to 53 Claremont Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y.
- 3920 Lincoln, L. B. to 442 Surf St., Chicago, Ill.
- 8628 Locher, Rudolf W. to 79 Elm St., Hornell, N. Y.
- 3852 Marston, H. W. from Glendale, Mo. to 6 Highland Pl., Kirkwood, Mo.
- Apl. McGogy, J. F. to 479 35th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
- 6142 Menczer, Edw. A. from Lynwood, Calif. to 382 E. 82 St., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 5766 Miller, B. K. from Wild Rose, Wis. to Milwaukee Club, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1784 Morgenthau, J. C. to 51 W. 48 St., New York City.
- 8070 Nelson, Warner S. from Tampa to P. C. Postoffice, Box 103, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- 6745 Neumann, Walter R. to 60-39 Westerole St., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
- 7082 Norman, Hermann A. D. from 9 to 11 Sackville St., Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

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- 4317 Noske, F. W. to 3038 Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
 4956 Obermanns, H. J. to 1942 E. Lake Side Drive, Erie, Pa.
 3859 Owen, A. E. from Montclair to 452 Upper Mountain Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
 630 Phinney, O. H. from Santa Ana to Box 602, Alamosa, Colo.
 6282 Pitblado, I. to Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
 3262 Polk, W. C. from 214 to 825 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
 5948 Pratt, Joseph H. from Biltmore to Chapel Hill, N. C.
 8275 Rauert, Walter H. to 4216 McPherson St., St. Louis, Mo.
 8131 Razis, Dr. Const. G. to Alkionis St. vicux Phalise, Athens, Greece.
 7751 Skilton, E. A. to 1433 Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Springfield Junior Phil. Socy. from Erling Steenberg, Secy. to Clayton H. Willard, Secy., 382 Park St., Springfield, Mass.
 Apl. Strobel, C. R. from Hingwa, Fukien, China to 4148 E. 112th St., Cleveland, O.
 5952 Taylor, J. R. to 17 S. Broad St., Trenton, N. J.
 8557 Thalmann, Paul U. to 201 A Thomas Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
 5651 Trouchet, Francois to 7208 Harvard Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 5305 Tyler, C. M. to 1010 Center St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 8849 Van Tuyl, W. to 1040 Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
 5142 Wacker, Harry from Brooklyn, to 349 Broome St., New York City.
 8487 Walser, P. H. to Box 614, Tyler, Tex.
 8111 Wheeler, Rodney to 300 West Main St., New Britain, Conn.
 8566 Wyckoff, Chas. S. to 2421 Santa Clare Ave., Alameda, Calif.
 7807 ApRoberts, G. I. to 602 Credit F. Bldg., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 5811 Rcher, Ira F., to Box 323, Shreveport, La.
 1908 Ault, Wm. E. to 3879 Connecticut St., St. Louis, Mo.
 6144 Bennett, Samuel from Reading, Pa. to Millville, N. J., 221 Sassafras St.
 5480 Beals, Jas. B. from St. Paul to care Kalman & Co., McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 7946 Berkson, C. H. from York, Pa. to 420 Minnesota St., St. Paul, Minn.
 6603 Bjerke, Jno. C. to 836 N. Laramie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 7060 Bolinger, Donley M. to 2105 E. Ocean St., Long Beach, Calif.
 2981 Bollman, August to 2930 S. 18th St., St. Louis, Mo.
 6906 Bostwick, Wallace R. to 29 Dwight St., New Haven, Conn.
 6253 Bristol, H. R. to 66 Broad St., Plattsburg, N. Y.
 6821 Charbonneau, J. A. from Detroit, Mich. to 626 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 7526 Chapman, Jno. H. to 1031 E. Hanna Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 5920 Cherry, J. F. to 624 Crestview Ave., Akron, O.
 5542 Clarke, E. W. to 418 Bedford Rd., Pleasantville, N. Y.

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- 5694 Coburn, Harry H. to 1457 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 3700 Corini, M. H. to 4129 20th St., San Francisco, Calif.
 5578 Crouch, Jas. E. from New York to 693 Virginia Ave., Akron, O.
 7663 Dahlberg, Gordon, from Huron, S. Dak. to Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colo.
 7730 Dorer, Casper J. to 1861 E. 81 St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 7565 Edgerton, M. B. from Brussels, Belgium to 3123 Wesley Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
 7851 Feeney, Richard to Box F, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
 2115 Gaerte, F. E. from Ravenswood, Ill. to Box 310, Morton Grove, Ill.
 7171 Gamble, C. M. from Ottawa, Kans. to Bristol Hotel, Salina, Kans.
 7895 George, R. E. to 420 E. Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 7705 Gerson, Sidney, to 227 O. T. Johnson Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
 2396 Hoffman, A. H. to 391 Prentiss St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8771 Hopkins, H. P. from Quincy, Mass. to 1707 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 8194 Ingram, Augustus from Long Beach, Calif. to care Union Trust Co., Washington, D. C.
 7739 Lampel, K. W. to Pragerstrabe 10, Dresden, Germany.
 2795 Lane, Chas. H. to 38 Pleasant St., Leominster, Mass.
 8367 Lodge, Lester L. to 2633 Buena Vista Ave. W., Detroit, Mich.
 8532 Lowe, Clifford F. Jr. to 12 Dewey Ave., Clinton, Mass.
 8997 Ludin, Chas. to 433 W. McMicken Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 7301 Lustig, Jos. E. from Yonkers, N. Y. to Box 29, Morris Height Sta., New York City.
 7787 Malige, M. E. from Nantes to Saint Leu la Forest, Seine et Oise, France.
 1579 McLellan, Malcolm N. from Plainfield, N. J. to 421 W. 114 St., New York.
 6614 McLin, Wm. H. Jr. from Old Orchard, Me. to R. F. D. 2, Ware, Mass.
 8540 McRae, Thad. to 1249 Webb St. N. E., Detroit, Mich.
 7917 Mott, Mrs. O. W. to 760 Beverly Park Pl., Jackson, Mich.
 5972 Murray, Paul P. to 515 Tower Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 6586 Pathe, Kalr, to 411 Woodward Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
 5896 Perlsh, Henry from Far Rockaway to 504 W. 110 St., New York City.
 2886 Pifer, Edw. P. A. from Tulare to 45½ W. Dakota St., Pasadena, Calif.
 6190 Pohl, Jno. J. from Newport News to 56 Hopkins St., Hilton Village, Va.
 7605 Raines, H. W. to 513 Prince St., Alexandria, Va.
 26 Rich, Jos. S. to 490 West End Ave., New York City.
 6588 Ringer, Paul H. to 44 Grove St., Asheville, N. C.
 4973 Rowley, Arthur M. from Springfield, Mass. to 1435 Coast Blvd., La Jolla, Calif.
 8471 Sanguinet, F. Hal from Celina, O. to 4 N. Euclid St., St. Louis, Mo.
 4524 Scramlin, Wayne A. from Climax, Mich. to New Smyrna, Fla.
 4543 Seldes, Geo. to care A. & C. Boni, 66 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 8167 Shields, Foster S. from Detroit, Mich. to 506 Summer Pl., Knoxville, Tenn.
 6244 Smith, E. A. to 622 W. 10th St., Topeka, Kans.
 7512 Steefel, Lawrence D. to 735 Huron St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 592 Stone, Arthur F. to 7 Highland Ave., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 8841 Stouffer, Wm. H. from Idaho Springs, Colo. to Beaumont Hospita, El Paso, Tex.

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- 8844 Sumereau, Eugene to 65 Nagle Ave., New York City.
 5772 Sweetser, Douglas to 85 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
 5432 Taylor, Morgan W. to 888 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
 1451 Watson, H. D. from New York to 934 Albemarle Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 6858 Wheeler, Alden M. to 2015 Broadway, San Francisco, Calif.
 8002 Jonsson, Knutur from Hafnarfirdi, Iceland to Box 1002, Reykjavik, Iceland.

Correction.

In the December American Philatelist, page 200, under Resignations Accepted, that of #8094 Haskell, Harry G., is an error. A complaint is registered against this member and the acceptance of his resignation was published through error.

Membership Summary.

Membership November 1, 1926	3888
New Members	79
Replaced on Roll	2
	3969
Deceased	5
Total Membership December 1, 1926	3964

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary,
 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Official Notices.

LEFT FOR PARTS UNKNOWN

J8808 O'Connor, Willard A., 1105 Broadway, Ft. Wayne, Ind., has left for parts unknown with valuable A. P. S. circuits. Members will please be on the lookout for this young man 18 years of age, and forward any information obtained to our Sales Supt., J. E. Guest, Box 1042, Dallas, Texas.

NEW YORK CONVENTION BADGE

The New York Committee has generously donated a supply of the convention badge of the 41st Annual Convention to those members who will obtain a new recruit. If you were not at the convention and did not obtain one of these souvenirs, here is a chance to get one. When sending in a new application to the Secretary, ask for the badge and enclose a 2c stamp.

TWO DOLLARS ADMISSION FEE AFTER JANUARY 1, 1927

Members will please take notice that after January 1st, 1927, the admission fee will be \$2.00 and that the share of stock at \$1.00 is done away with according to the new set of By-Laws. New application blanks are now in press and

DEALERS

Ask for my Monthly Price Lists concerning sets, packets, and collections.

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Arany Janos-Ucca 1,

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

will be sent to all members requesting same. PLEASE SAY HOW MANY you wish when ordering from the Secretary or R. L. Hustis, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee. The old blanks may be used when taking applications in person, but they should not be sent out by mail unless the information accompanies it of the change in admission fee from \$1 to \$2.

The new By-Laws will be printed in full in the book of "proceedings" of the New York Convention. It is expected that this book will be mailed as a supplement to the January number of the A. P. All members are requested to read the By-Laws carefully and inform themselves fully thereon.

RULES FOR APPOINTIVE OFFICERS

The rules, regulations and laws of the various departments and committees as published in May, 1926, so far as the same are not inconsistent with the By-Laws adopted at the 41st Annual Convention, will remain in force and effect as rules until the Board shall have adopted new rules as provided by the last named By-Laws.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

A. P. S. Regional Governors.

One of the first moves to put into force the new Constitution and By-Laws of the Society as adopted by the 1926 New York Convention is seen in the appointment by President Wilhelm of the three regional Governors for the Society. Those named are:

Dr. E. G. Mason, 520 First street, E. Calgary, Alta., Canada, who will have charge of all British North America, Canada, Newfoundland, etc.

Dr. Edward Hirstel, 1003 Selling Bldg., Portland, Oregon, who will act for the Pacific States and some of the Western section of the Middle West.

A. W. Herr, 919 Texas ave., Houston, Texas, whose territory includes all the Middle West and Southern States.

The directors at large, Dr. J. Brace Chittenden and Rev. C. C. Silvester, will act for the Eastern States.

President Wilhelm is very hopeful for the success of the plan of placing the Society in closer contact with the collectors of each district and looks forward, after the scheme is successfully applied and its problems worked out, to the appointment of Governors for Mexico and other South American countries and also for European countries. The results of the work of the present appointees will be looked forward to with great interest.

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REPORT of the**TREASURER**

December 1st, 1926.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$8651.66	
New Certificates	96.00	\$8747.66

LIFE MEMBSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$8190.00	
New Memberships	90.00	\$8280.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$8205.44	
Disbursements	347.25	\$7858.19

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$.50	
Receipts	.15	\$.65

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 46.58	
Dues paid in advance	9.50	\$ 56.08

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$1354.58	
Receipts—Dues	824.87	
Reinstatements	5.00	
Warrant # 2295 cancelled	65.50	
	\$2249.95	
Disbursements	\$ 806.43	\$1443.52

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 383.13	
Receipts—Subscriptions	594.38	
	\$ 977.51	
Disbursements	\$ 118.57	\$ 858.94
		\$27245.04
Cash on hand	\$6627.84	
Bond Investments	20617.20	\$27245.04

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department **NEWS**



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 9.

Whole No. 32.

Best Wishes for the New Year. Your sales manager and Mrs. Guest both with you one and all a very Happy and Prosperous New Year. We thank the members who sent personal Christmas greetings and assure them that we were glad they thought of us. We are going to endeavor to give you a better service than ever before during 1927. Help us make the department greater, patronize it.

Large circuits still popular. To send a member who has a collection of over 20,000 varieties, 40 books of low and medium priced general stamps and have him send them back with a check for \$100. is nothing unusual. Why not give me an opportunity to fill those blank spaces of your collection. We are doing it for others, and can do it for you. Special circuits, general, or 19th or 20th or British or French Colonials, South and Central America and almost any other classification except U. S. can be sent promptly on request, and you will be given up to 30 days to go over them. Try this plan once.

Sales so far this year. Our sales up to December 31st were ahead for the same period last year. When you are selling \$55,000.00 in stamps a year it takes a continual service to get an increase each year. We hope to show a substantial increase, but if we merely hold our own it would be some task. We can make a new record if you will spend a little of your stamp money with us. Have you ever tried the circuits?

Retiring books. We are continually retiring books, we try to do all our retiring by the 15th of the month, each month, so that the checks may clear by the end of the month. It is a task in itself to retire several hundred books, and if your books do not come back as quickly as you think they should after asking for them, bear in mind that selling the stamps is our first consideration, and that we must give that our first attention, getting out circuits, for members who wish their books retired other than in due course of business should be willing to wait until this phase of our work can be reached, as naturally our first service comes to selling members who want their books circulated, and buying members who wish circuits. Our most satisfied users as sellers seldom ask for their books, they leave it to our judgement to retire when we think best, and they are satisfied.

Answering numerous inquiries. Our address is P. O. Box 1042, Dallas, Texas. Stamps to be entered must be mounted in our books, which are obtainable from me at 5c each. Books hold 120 stamps each. Stamps should be mounted alphabetically by country and numerically by Scotts and marked with your own net selling prices. Book when filled to be sent to me, and they will be circulated among buyer members. It is best to group your stamps by country or section, such as U. S. in one book, British Col. in another. etc. In this way we can give more specific circulation. However if you do not have enough stamps to do this make a miscellaneous book. Charges for selling, $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of sales; insurance, 1% of net value of book, minimum 25c, both of which are deducted when books are retired. Do not send in any money with books for these charges. Blank books always cash with order—we have to ask this to avoid bookkeeping of small items. Books are usually circulated until sold 50%, if possible, therefore to insure early retirement price stamps at attractive prices. Competition is keen in the department with regard to selling prices. Stamps should be mounted on one side of page only, otherwise books will not be acceptable. They must be priced in American dollars and cents, and there must be no prices in fractions.

We will pay a reward, for the apprehension of one Willard O'Connor, formerly of 1105 Broadway, Fort Wayne, Ind. This member left his home about October 20th and at that time had in his possession circuits of the A. P. S. consisting mostly of French Colonials, also some B. C. By the time this comes out in print we hope to have found this young man, as we have a National detective agency on his trail. The society members owning the books are protected against loss by the insurance fund, and the society itself protected by the guaranty signed on this young man's application indemnifying the Society against any loss that might come to it thru acceptance of applicant as a member. However, this is rather hard on the local member who guaranteed the application and our efforts to locate this party are more to help him out of his liability than anything else, although when the party is finally found he will be made an example of and if he has sold the stamps to some one an effort will be made to recover them. It is hoped that eventually neither this guarantor or the Society will suffer a loss.

The U. S. Circuits. Every few days we receive a letter complaining that the members are not getting U. S. as often as wished. We cannot help this. We have not enough books to take care of the several hundred members who want them, some even weekly. We think that a member will be able to get at least two circuits of U. S. this season, provided the number of U. S. books do not increase, but to give them all these circuits as often as they want them we would have to have a thousand or more new books of U. S.

No inside favorites shown. One member writes to ask if there are any insiders who get the pick of the books before they go out on the circuits to the members generally. Absolutely No! No need to be suspicious of this. We have no favored ones. All are treated alike. We have members who ask for special U. S. circuits, etc., but we have always replied that it is impossible to do this for them. So all fare alike, whether U. S. collectors or otherwise.

Items up to \$2.00. It has been commented on that the fact is that items up to \$2.00 net sell better in the department than stamps of higher price. And this is doubtless so, but why? If one enters stamps of the higher prices then he should bear in mind that he is competing with auctions, where 50 % is rarely obtained for single stamps offered that catalog \$5.00 and up. If those entering the stamps of this higher class will price them in line with auction prices they will sell just as readily as the lower priced items. This fact remains that the lower priced items are seldom offered at auction, they could not profitably be offered, and this is the reason that many collectors having 10,000 to 25,000 varieties in their general collection find so many stamps they need in our large individual circuits of miscellaneous stamps. We can sell the higher priced items, if they are marked according to the auction market. However if you wish quick sales, and quick sales always mean a sacrifice on results in dollars, the auction is the place. You probably will get less for your stamps, and pay a higher commission, but you will get your money much more quickly.

Precancels. We find a renewed interest in this line of collecting. However, we say that buyers are not yet willing to pay 50 % of catalog except in rare instances. If you collect precancels we are in a position to send you a large special circuit with plenty of time to go over it. This is satisfactory, for we know of two members who recently found over \$100.00 worth that they needed in one of these large bunches.

They say we pick them, and like most tales it's a rumor without foundation. Every little while we have folks insinuate that we pick all the good things out of the books, but this story that we heard while in New York is so far fetched that we think it worthwhile repeating. We heard that we were still taking all the good things out of the books, and the party in order to make his story a little stronger said he had heard that we took a strip of Norway No. 1 that came in the books at a low price. That goes back to 1919. In that year we received from a correspondent abroad on private approval a strip of 6 Norway No. 1, marked in Marks and it was such a bargain we bought it, and have it today. We had this with us a couple of times when attending a convention and also it was at once photographed and published in the A. P. S. However, it never came out of a book submitted for the A. P. S. but someone in passing along the story added this to his tale, malicious or otherwise, and it has been going the rounds for 5 years or more. Our purchases from the A. P. S. books are smaller than anyone else who sees them. We do not have time in the busy season at all to think of stamps for a personal collection. Anyway any member knowing us personally knows that we would not be so unfair, although we would have a perfect right to take any stamps we might like to purchase at any time.

SELLING or BUYING

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BEST RESULTS. TRY IT!**

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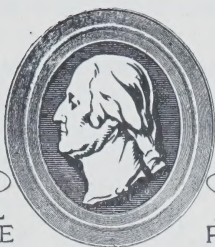
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THE FIRST ISSUE OF CHINA.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE "HANDBOOK OF CHINESE POSTAGE STAMPS"

By M. D. CHOW.

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It is obvious that Chinese postage stamps have not been as seriously considered by philatelists outside of China as they should be and I attribute this fact largely to the lack of reference books and current specialistic literature. To the present time only the general catalogues offer the collector a meagre guidance as none of the articles on this subject are complete in description or of the style that would suit a specialist. It is my hope in this article and in the "Handbook of Chinese Postage Stamps" being published by the Chinese Philatelic Society to so present the many interesting details concerning the stamps of my country that the interest and study due them will be stimulated in the United States and Europe. China is the oldest and largest country of the Far East and unless collectors decide to erase from their philatelic atlas this tremendous and historic territory they must accord the stamps of China a front rank in their line of philatelic gems. This I believe will soon come to pass and the value of these stamps, now at their lowest point, rapidly increase as they become better understood by collectors.

The history of the Chinese postal service can be divided into three stages, namely The Imperial Customs Post, The Chinese Imperial Post and The Chinese Republican Post. At each transitional stage many interesting and rare stamps were produced, for instance, between the Imperial Customs Post and the Chinese Imperial Post, there were many rare varieties of the surcharged Dowager Empress Jubilee and 3 cent revenue stamps. Between the Chinese Imperial Post and the Republican Post, there were the famous Provisional Neutrality issues and the varieties and errors of the London and Shanghai overprints. Not less than 90 % of the Chinese rarities were produced during these two transitional periods. Besides the permanent issues, there were many other special issues, such as provisional, charity, commemorative, air mail and savings issues. Furthermore, in addition to the issues of China proper, there were some territorial issues as those of Tibet, Formosa and Eastern Turkestan.

The Chinese Imperial Customs Post.

The Chinese Imperial Customs Post was established in August, 1878. Before that time the name of the post was not known to China. In those old days official despatches were transmitted through the "Yi Chan," or "Government Courier Service" and private letters through the "Min Chu," or "Native Postal Agencies." No adhesive stamps of the present type were used, but on the envelope of a letter to be transmitted, a chop was impressed, just like in early days the so called "Frank" in western nations and the "Hikiyakuya" in Japan. Before the inauguration of the Customs Post the Shanghai Municipal Council had already postal offices of their own. The mails between the Foreign Legations at Peking and their respective countries were all gathered in Shanghai and the Customs took the voluntary responsibility for delivery. In the winter season, when communication was closed by ice at Tientsin for a period of usually about three months, a great inconvenience was felt. It was therefore in 1876 that the Inspector-General of Customs, the late Sir Robert Hart, with the assistance of the Tientsin Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Detring, organized the Winter Postal Overland Courier Service. Chinkiang, Tsingkiang and Shantung were on the route passed on the overland journey for the delivery of mails between Shanghai and Peking. The first delegate appointed to take charge of this Service in Shanghai was Mr. Wu Kuan, who was Mr. Detring's clerk before this appointment. So, in reality, the Imperial Customs Post had its origin from the Winter Service.

During the Winter Service, whether a system of postage stamps was adopted or not, is still a matter of doubt. But I have a strip of five curious stamps, the



Fig. 1.

center design of which was an elephant instead of a dragon, shown above in Fig. 1, and which seems most probably to have been typographed. They were bought from a certain stamp dealer in London. There was originally a horizontal strip of ten, and I got only one-half of them. Based on my conjectures, these stamps probably were printed one hundred to a sheet, ten rows of ten stamps. The printing is somewhat primitive and simple, appearing like that of the local stamps of Hankow or Kiukiang, but without perforation and gum as though the stamps were printed for proof or essay. Because they were printed with the denomination $\frac{1}{2}$ candareen in

Chinese character but 5 cash in English, one is very liable, at first, to think of them as the design printed as proof for the Customs issue in 1878 and finally discarded. Taking it for granted that they were the rejected designs, there would arise the following doubtful points:

1. If the stamps were used for proof, they could be drawn on paper and reduced to small scale by means of photography, so as to be used for selection. Very evidently it was never necessary for them to be typographed in a whole sheet of such a large quantity as 100 stamps.

2. As is known, the lowest value for the first issue for Customs stamps was 1 candareen, but never $\frac{1}{2}$ candareen. In case they were taken as designs for proof, how would they be printed blindly without knowing the face value to be printed and why would a complete plate be prepared?

After the Winter Service had been in operation for two years, the Customs authorities felt that the immediate establishment of a post office was a necessity. Mr. Detring, the Tientsin Commissioner of Customs, first submitted the suggestion. With the sanction of the Inspector General, the late Sir Robert Hart, the Central Post Office was established under the auspices of the Customs, under the name of the Customs Postal Department. This department, composed of only

seventeen employees, was begun on rather a small scale at the beginning. In the winter of the same year, for public notifications in English they still used the name of Winter Service. What I have stated above gives the general history of the development of the Customs Postal Department from the Winter Service. In consequence of this history, the Postal Service in China might be considered as having its beginning from 1876 rather than 1878.

As stated above, the Customs Post was formally organized on July 24th, 1878. In connection with the date for the sale of the first issue of postage stamps all catalogues mention August of that year. I find this statement probably to be incorrect. I have collected more than one thousand four hundred stamps of the first issue of which over six hundred were post marked clearly indicating months and years. The earliest date of the post-mark on these stamps was December, 1878, and besides those in my own collection, there are not less than two or three hundred of the dated stamps that I have seen with my own eyes and never found any with a date earlier than December. There is also another fact to prove its incorrectness, i. e., the following Customs Notification on 16th December, 1878, which was published in a certain foreign newspaper.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION, (Winter Service)

"Postage stamps and copies of Postal Tariff may be obtained on application at the Customs Postal Department."

Shanghai, 16th December, 1878,

(Signed) J. H. HART.

This is incontrovertible evidence that the selling of stamps to the public was begun in December. In all likelihood the misstatement in the catalogues, of the first month of sale of stamps was not without cause. As is known, the printing of these stamps of the first issue were completed at Shanghai in August and in the same month sent to the Tientsin Customs Commissioner, Mr. Detring, for examination. After being examined, the Tientsin Office returned them on November 23rd, of that year, resulting in the delay in selling the stamps until December.

The first issue of stamps received by the Shanghai Postal Department was as follows:

1 candareen,	1,000 sheets,	25,000 stamps
3 candareens,	1,000 sheets,	25,000 stamps
5 candareens,	1,000 sheets,	25,000 stamps

The First Issue of Postage Stamps.

The first issue comprised a set of stamps with three denominations, 1, 3 and 5 candareens. (Fig. 2.) The central feature of the design is a dragon, on the two top corners are the Chinese characters "Ta Tsing" (Great Tsing Dynasty) from right to left, on the right column "Yu Cheng Chu" (Post Office), and on the left column the value in candareens. On the upper line of the rectangular frame, above the dragon, is the word "China," below the value "candareens" and in the lower corners the figures indicating the number of candareens in English. The dies were typographed, being independent of each other and could be put together and separated as desired. Mr. E. J. Nankivell is mistaken in considering that the stamp was lithographed. This is absolutely wrong beyond doubt. The perforations were accurately gauged 12 ½. But in the 1923 Postage Stamp Exhibition at London, Mr. Murray exhibited two specimens of 1 candareen, of thick wove

paper, with $10\frac{1}{2}$ perforation and also Mr. J. Mencarini, as mentioned by himself, had seen stamps of this issue with $11\frac{1}{2}$ perforation. Logically they do not seem to have any ground for their statement as there were not any other perforating

machines used in the Customs Postal Department. However, the machine might be sometimes defective, causing the gear to be irregular, thus these peculiar varieties were produced.

The first issue of postage stamps may be divided into three distinct sets, having for each set different papers, colors, sizes, settings and numbers of stamps in each sheet. These will be separately discussed below.

Set I was issued in December 1878. The sheets were made up of five rows of five stamps on thin hard wove paper without water-mark. Each stamp measures $25\frac{1}{2} \times 29$ m.m.

The colors are as follows:

- 1 candareen, green, deep green and yellow green;
- 3 candareens, brown red, and vermillion;
- 5 candareens, yellow and yellow ochre.

According to Gibbons' catalogue, no 5 candareens stamps of this set were of yellow color, but only either yellow ochre or bistre. But as far as I know, the yellow color stamp for this set, though scarce, actually exists, but the bistre stamps are absolutely not in existence, with the exception that only a few proofs in this bistre color may be found by chance.

Set II was issued about June, 1882. The paper of the 1 and 3 candareens is the same as that of Set I, but that of the 5 candareens is of pelure paper. There are 25 stamps to a sheet, as Set I, but with wide margin. Each stamp measures $27\frac{1}{2} \times 31$ m.m. and their colors are classified as follows:

- 1 candareen, green;
- 3 candareens, brown red;
- 5 candareens, yellow ochre.

Set III was issued on 3rd March 1883, the paper was thicker, more opaque, without water-mark and the number of stamps was reduced from 25 to a sheet to 20, i. e. five rows of four



Fig. 2.

stamps. This reduction in the number of stamps to a sheet should probably be attributed to the repeated use of the dies for three times rendering them worn and unfit for use and, as a result 5 dies were discarded. Although the perforation was still $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. it was gauged rather roughly, due to the overuse of the machine, and is what we call rough perforation. The following are the different colors of stamps for this setting:

- 1 candareen, green and bright sage green;
 3 candareens, brown red, pale red, vermillion and deep venetian red;
 5 candareens, chrome-yellow.

The numbers issued are given as follows:

Set 1 & 2.	Set 3.
1 candareen 89,011.	1 candareen 117,475.
3 candareens 288,828.	3 candareens 269,940.
5 candareens 137,865	5 candareens 101,745.

VARIETIES.

The varieties in this issue can be classified according to perforations, papers and settings.

VARIETIES OF PERFORATIONS:—The perforations of this issue are regular, but occasionally we meet with those where one or two lines of perforations are missing, thus the varieties of the pairs and strips of three imperforated between were produced. All these varieties that I saw were in the vertical. I have never seen any one in the horizontal and wonder if this exists. I give below a list of these varieties.

- 1 cand., vertical pair imperf. between, thicker paper.
- 3 cand., vertical pair imperf. between, thicker paper.
- Strip of three stamps imperf. between.
- 5 cand., vertical pair imperf. between, thicker paper.

In the above list, the strip is quoted from Ferrari's 12th auction list in which it was not mentioned of what paper or whether it was a vertical strip or a horizontal one.

Besides, there is another variety of this issue, that is, an entirely imperforate denomination. Some people consider this to be merely a proof, but some one has suggested that the post office really issued such an imperforate item. Mr. B. W. H. Poole, in his "Note on the First Issue of China" emphasized the fact that he had never seen any used stamps of this issue with imperforation, and I too have not seen it. Also, I cannot find any reason why the Post Office would sell these incomplete stamps to the public. However, they might be considered as misperforated in consequence of mishandling.

Some philatelists have divided the imperforate varieties into two categories. One was absolutely of the proofs and the other of the regularly issued stamps but with perforations missing. They classified them on the ground that in the former category the stamps were all ungummed, and their paper and color were different from the issued stamps and in the latter category they should have gum on and coincide in paper and color with the issued stamps. It seems correct in a general way, but is, in fact, absurd in taking paper, color and gum as the basis for such classification. I agree that it is a necessity to take these two categories into account in considering imperforate varieties of this issue. However, I would rather rely more on the data of dies for such classification instead of paper and color. Therefore, I make the following classification for our consideration:

A. Proofs of earliest print, of which the die is somewhat different from the issued stamps.

B. Essays of later print, of which the die is identical to the regularly issued stamps. In case their paper and color are different from the regularly issued stamps, they might be essays for subsequent print; when their paper

and color are both exactly same with those of the issued stamps, they might be regular stamps but misperforated.

Now I venture to give some discussion regarding the dies for the first issues:

As is very easy to be seen, in the space between the wavy lines and claws of the dragon on the left corner of the centre design, there are a few tiny circles which, I believe, represent wave drops.

1 candareen—3 circles and 1 semi-circle.

3 candareens and 5 candareens—2 circles (the lowest circle being a little short of a complete circle.)

Of course, in the right lower corner there are also a few circles, which in the meantime I do not include in this discussion.

In some imperforate stamps we can find a peculiarity which is not known in any of the issued perforate stamps. This peculiarity consists of an extra small circle at the base of the design between the first circle at the left and the hind claw of the dragon's foot below. It is obvious that they are the original dies and

Fig. 3.



With extra circle



Normal

the imperforate stamps with the extra circle are the proofs of earliest print. However, what particular meaning this extra circle may have had, no explanation has been given hitherto. I will now give a solution to this riddle as follows:

It was a strict rule that all the official seals had to be made and distributed from the Central government in Peking and the place to which the seal was to be sent might be far away. Owing to difficult communication, it took months before arriving at the destination. Therefore, in order to avoid having a seal used after being stolen, on the four corners, the seal was made purposely of projected copper with the idea of rendering it unsuitable for use after stolen. These projected parts, as a rule, could only be filed off by the official to whom it was sent on authority of the government. It was then supposed to be a genuine official seal. Inference from the above fact shows that it was necessary to adopt same means for stamps, as in the case of official seals.

From the time of engraving the die to that of printing the stamps it has to pass through the hands of a great number of people. To prevent stealing for printing, the said system of making dies was adopted and one extra circle added, which would be sent and leveled for printing stamps after examination by the authorities. Therefore, in the proofs of the earliest print this extra circle could be seen, but without in those of the later print; and, consequently, there were less imperforate stamps with the extra circle than without the circle. I have in my collection both of these imperforate proofs and enough data to believe my explanation correct.

I classify all imperforate varieties of the first issue in two sections, A and B, as per the following table, in which the varieties under A are with the extra circles and those under B without.

A

	1 candareen	3 candareens		5 candareens	
Paper	thin	thin	very thick	thin	
Setting	I	I		I	
Colour	yellow green	vermilion		yellow	bistre
Gum	with	without		with	without

B

	1 candareen		3 candareens		5 candareens
Paper	thin		thin		thin
Setting	I	II	I	II	I
Colour	deep green		red	brown red	yellow
Gum	with		with or without		with

In the above table the setting I and II indicate the different arrangement of each sheet. I will give more detailed discussion in the subsequent chapter.

There was another kind of imperforate stamps of 1 candareen, 3 and 5 candareens, which were made of much thicker and tinted paper, and quite a different thing from that of sections A and B that I have mentioned above. These were neither the regular stamps nor proofs but only the imprints placed on the envelopes showing the corresponding stamps enclosed inside, so as to facilitate the checking work of the Postmasters. The place on which the stamp was struck is the back side of the envelope as Fig. 4.

I have only seen this sealing stamp in the 3 candareens. The 1 candareen and 5 candareen ones are rather hard to find.

Some consider the black proof to be the earliest one ever printed but really its die is of my B section and obviously by no means the original proof. I don't

think there is any black proof printed in the die of A section existing as I have never seen this kind nor even heard of it.



Fig. 4.

VARIETIES OF PAPER: The 1 candareen wider margin stamp on thicker paper listed in Gibbons' catalogue was added by the advice of Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace. This is, of course, a variety of paper. There was also a 1 candareen wider margin stamp misprinted on the paper of 5 candareens which was discovered by Mr. Lovelace too. Such a slight difference of the texture of papers was very liable to be overlooked and consequently it had never been noted until Mr. Lovelace pointed it out.

In Mr. Lovelace's collection, which now belongs to me, there are two copies of 1 candareen of Set III printed on toned paper. Mr. Lovelace considered these to be varieties. But after examination, I found that their present color is not at all the original color but has been changed due to the wet climate which caused the yellow gum to penetrate through the texture of the paper, and also perhaps to long exposure to the sun and wind. Similarly, the first issue of Shanghai exists in toned paper and I have compared the former with the latter and found that they were quite different in quality.

With regard to the variety of paper, there is one more interesting point which is worthy to be discussed, i. e. the watermark. It is known to all collectors that watermarked paper was not used in the first issue. But sometimes we can find stamps of this issue printed on watermarked papers and their watermarks were in irregular forms. This is, of course, the paper-maker's name or his trade-mark similar to some Shanghai stamps issued in unwatermarked papers and yet occasionally found with a papermaker's watermark in the paper. I have four specimens of the 1 candareen of Set II but have never seen this watermark appearing in the stamps of other sets or of other values. However, a Chinese friend of mine told me that in 1924 a certain stamp dealer in London sent him a block of five specimens of the 5 candareens of thicker paper and narrow margin, but he re-



Fig. 5.

refused to buy on account of the unreasonably high price. If this was not misinformation, there must be existing other values of this variety. Mr. Lovelace mentioned that the watermarks in his copies were "ON", as illustrated in Fig. 5, which he considered to be a part of the letter "LONDON." But the watermarks of my copies are not in this form.

VARIETIES OF SETTING.

The most interesting and valuable topic for discussion of the first issue of Chinese stamps is the setting. Nobody, at first, paid any attention to this point of investigation. Then Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace took the lead in this matter and was followed by Mr. B. W. H. Poole, until finally the topic has become one of importance to all collectors. Everybody knows that, in the first issue of Shanghai stamps, there are differences in setting which are easily detected. But the stamps of the first Imperial issue are not so easily distinguished. The Shanghai stamps were made from wooden blocks, the border, the central device and the numerals were set from type and brass rules, and, because of differences in the set-up at each time of printing, it is easy to detect dissimilarities. The Imperial stamps were from solid metal dies of the best workmanship and are so much alike that the differences are very slight. Although Mr. Harte-Lovelace and Mr. Poole have carefully examined them, there are still many settings almost impossible to classify. Among distinguishable settings there are not a few whose differences one can only sense and cannot express in words. I can but examine the reasons for the changes and the make-up of the several points of comparison of these stamps, so that the reader can get some idea of the subject. In order to examine the settings, it is necessary to have abundant material at hand and, in order to have sufficient material for examination, it is necessary to hunt for the stamps in large size complete sheets. These large size complete sheets, however, are rather hard to get. Since nobody seemed inclined to follow in the footsteps of Messrs. Harte-Lovelace and Poole, I bought Lovelace's collection last year and this year secured all the reference collections that Mr. Poole used when writing his article on this issue and, in addition, I have the stamps that I have personally collected during the last few years. Of this issue the only ones that I lack are complete sheets of the 3 and 5 candareens stamps of Set II. Of these denominations, not only is it difficult to get them in the sheet, but even in blocks are they hard to find.

There were 75 dies in all of the stamps of the three values and each value contained 25 dies which were made separately. At the time of printing these dies were put together to make a large block. After the printing the blocks were taken apart. For each new printing the block was put together again. Each time the dies were put together for printing, the arrangement was different, so whenever a new setting was seen, one knows that it must be a new printing. Collectors have thought that sets I, II and III were used for three printings only. That is not correct. I have examined these printings and according to their remarkable differences as to paper, size and the number of stamps to the sheet have divided them into three sets, but by no means were they limited to one printing in each set. Although the exact number of printings from one set-up cannot be definitely determined, yet, by examination of the arrangement of the dies of each setting, I have been able to arrive at general conclusions. According to my investigations, the 1 candareen of Set I has three separate settings, (i. e. three different arrangements of dies), of Set II, one setting, of Set III, three settings. The 3 candareens of Set I has three settings, of Set II only one and of Set III, three settings. The five candareen of Set I has only one setting, of Set II only one setting and of Set III, three settings. From this it can be seen that, of all the three sets, Set II has the fewest settings. One reason why Set II has so few is because the complete sheets and blocks of this set are so hard to find, another reason is that the time of issuing of this set was so short, only nine months, so that the number of printings of this set were naturally fewer than of the other sets. Personally I think that this set was only printed once, but it is impossible to say definitely.

When we examine each stamp, it is really very difficult to find points in which they differ. After I bought Mr. Lovelace's collection, I examined it for half a year without any definite results. Later, quite unconsciously, I discovered the location of the secret and was able to explain the difficulty. Now I want to explain this secret to my readers. Although there may be settings which are impossible to explain by words, yet one can study them with the eye and grasp them mentally and in that way understand them oneself. The reader should recall what I have already said in the preceding chapter about the earliest dies. In comparison with the ordinary stamp, one kind has a tiny extra circle, just below the first regular circle, located between the dragon's claw and the waves, in the lower left hand corner of the design. This circle, at the time of the regular printing of the stamp, was filed off by hand. Often the circle was not completely filed off and minute traces were left. These traces have been of great help to me in examining settings. Although, in other places in the border, there are points where comparison can be made, the traces from this circle are the most important places for detecting differences. Mr. Poole has previously recorded this fact in his work but, because he did not avail himself of this point as a guide in his discussion of the settings, he was not able to get the most out of the settings he did examine and, consequently, he has been mistaken in a few of them. As to the results from by investigation of settings, by far the greater part has been based on actual examination and only a small portion is the result of surmises. These results are based on the comparison of many large and small blocks and according to settings previously listed by Mr. Harte-Lovelace. There are, unavoidably, no doubt, some few mistakes for which I will, first of all, ask the reader's indulgence. But that which I personally believe to be accurate, for the most part, has been arrived at through the examination of complete sheets, carefully examined several times, and the results then recorded, so that points of contradiction should not be numerous.

The Setting of the 1 Candareen Stamp.

We should, first of all, examine and settle the question of the earliest setting, the arrangement of which is given below. Since this order of arrangement agrees with the order of arrangement of the earliest proofs, we can safely say that this is the first setting. Of the 25 separate dies, some are easily recognized and distinguished, some, however, are still the subject of discussion and cannot in a short space of time, be definitely classified. Of those that can be recognized and distinguished, the easiest to explain will be given below, those that are more difficult of explanation should be examined and noted by the reader himself, but I will not take the time necessary here.

1 candareen stamp, of
Set 1,—thin paper.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

No. 2. The left hand frame is curved inwards in a very pronounced manner.

No. 5. The top frame line is broken near its left end and there is a break in the vertical line to the left of "CHINA."

No. 8. There is a small break in the vertical line to the left of "CANDARIN," a little below the middle of the line.

No. 11. Similar to No. 8, but the break is in the middle of the line.

No. 16. The lower frame line is broken under the "C" of "Candarín."

No. 18. There is a tiny break in the frame line below the "1" in the right lower corner. Sometimes this break is very small and hard to detect.

No. 19. The vertical line to the left of the "C" in "CANDARIN" is broken near its base.

No. 21. The horizontal line above the "1," in the lower right corner, is broken a little to the left of the middle.

No. 23. The vertical line to the left of "CHINA" is broken.

No. 25. The left inner vertical line, to the right of the horizontal line with the hook in the first character in the left panel is broken.

According to Mr. Poole's book, setting No. 22 should also be included in the above. But the characteristics that he points out are sometimes seen and sometimes not seen, and since it cannot be depended upon, this setting has been omitted. In addition to the marks indicated in the different settings above, there are the traces of the filed small circle than can be used as characteristic marks. These can help us go ahead in our investigation particularly since they can be definitely located without a chance of a mistake. But these minute traces are very hard to describe as to shape, so I will not explain them here. The investigator can find and examine these for himself.

Of set I, in addition to the first setting, there is also the second and third settings. It is to be regretted that we cannot get complete sheets of these two settings and that only several small blocks are obtainable. However, these blocks are sufficient to show that the settings are different, as can be seen in the diagrams below.

Set I, second setting.

24
9

Set I, third setting.

24
25

These two settings, mentioned above, are obviously different from the first setting and, moreover, are different from each other, so that it is impossible that they should be found on one and the same complete sheet. They must, therefore be from two different settings. In addition there are several blocks whose set-

24	20
----	----

16
11

1	21
---	----

ings we shall there note. Whether these are of the same settings as the two mentioned above, or whether they are still another setting, it is not possible to definitely determine.

According to Mr. Poole's book there is, in addition, an imperforate block of nine, of the B sections, (without the extra circle). Its setting is as follows:—

Unfortunately Mr. Poole sold this block long ago and I have never seen it. I do not know whether it is possible to find settings other than the four that Mr. Poole has examined. If we only discuss the question of the setting of this block according to the arrangements of these four settings, it is impossible to say definitely whether it is of the second or the third setting or whether it is of still another setting. Therefore in regard to the candareen stamp of Set I, we can only come to the conclusion that there are at least three settings.

11		
16		2
	23	

Next we will take up the 1 candareen stamp of Set II. Of this denomination have two complete sheets whose settings are exactly alike. I have never heard

whether anybody else has seen settings different from this one. Because of the shortness of the period that this stamp was on sale, we can say that it was printed but once and that there was but one setting whose arrangement is as below:—

Set II, 1 candareen setting.

24	21	11		17
25	18	16	23	
8				19
7	12	9	5	2
1		20	6	13

The numbers of the diagram above are the numbers of the types of the setting I in Set I.

Each complete sheet of the 1 candareen stamp of Set III has but 20 stamps,—there are five dies that have been discarded. Of these discarded and not used dies I can only point out Nos. 1, 5 and 16 as being those that were never used again. I can not definitely give the numbers of the other two because the 1 candareen of Set III was printed more than once and the selection and rejection of dies would be different, in respect to these two, at each printing, due to the substitution of dies for those that had been worn out.

Set III, 1 candareen, first setting.

24	21		7
11	19	20	12
23	17		
9	8		18

.....

This complete sheet is short the lower row, whose setting is impossible to examine, so dotted lines are used to fill out the sheet.

Set III, 1 candareen, second setting.

24	7	18	12
13	23	6	19
	9		
	8		

.....

This complete sheet is short the lower line and is also short two stamps in the lower left hand corner and one stamp on the right hand side. These places are indicated by dotted lines.

In addition there are several blocks different from the above two settings, so there must be still another setting or perhaps several settings more.

13	23	20	24
11	8	19	11

Therefore we can conclude that the 1 candareen stamp of Set III had at least three different settings.

The Setting of the 3 Candareen Stamp.

The design of the 3 and the 5 candareen stamps are slightly different from that of the 1 candareen stamp in that the former are short a small circle in the lower left corner. However, the earliest proofs has one circle more than the regular stamps or the later proofs whereby we can recognize that the sheet arranged similarly at the earliest proofs setting, is the first setting. We will now give the setting, as below of set I.

Set I, first setting
of the 3 candareen.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	5

The differences between the settings of the 3 candareen stamps are all to be found in the traces of the filed off circle. Although more than half can be thus differentiated there but five that can be described, as below:

No. 3. There is a distinct break in the horizontal line above the "3" in the right lower corner and a small colored dot above and to the right of the numeral.

No. 7. This has a break in a similar position to that in No. 3, but there is no colored dot above the numeral.

No. 10. The "3" in the left lower corner is flattened at the base. Furthermore, the dot on the upper left corner of the character in upper left, there are minute breaks. If attention is paid to the flattening at the base of the "3" only and the dot of the character

just mentioned is not carefully examined, it will be easy to confuse No. 24 with No. 10.

No. 15. Between the first circle in the lower right corner of the central design of the stamp and the dragon's claws there are two colored dots which almost form a straight line. These two dots are 1 m.m. distant from each other and the upper one is $\frac{1}{4}$ m.m. from the circle, while the shortest distance between the lower one and the dragon's claws is also $\frac{1}{4}$ m.m. For illustration see fig. 6.

No. 21. This has a colored dot and a short curve line in the space previously occupied by the extra circle. Others have only one or two very minute traces of the filing at this place, but this line is very easily seen.

According to Mr. Poole's book, setting No. 12 can be distinguished, but the distinguishing marks are not dependable. Mr. Poole says that a colored dot is attached to the top left side of the top Chinese character in the right hand frame. I have hunted for this dot but have been unable to find it. Furthermore, the weakness which he says are in the lines of the right lower foot of the dragon are, with the exception of the proofs, not be found.

The second setting of set I is again different. The settings that can be distinguished are given in the diagram below.



Fig. 6.

In Mr. Poole's book there is a diagram similar to this one, but he has not been able to pick out four separate settings. He has, furthermore, wrongly listed No. 24 as No. 10, since he has only noticed the flattening at the base of the

**Set I, second setting
of the 3 candareen.**

22		4	15	
		11	10	21
	18			
19	9	24	3	
25	20	14	7	12

**Set I, third setting
of the 3 candareen.**

				12
10				9
15	20		19	
11	21	3		25

**Set II, setting of
the 3 candareen.**

10	17
----	----

"3" and did not know about looking for the minute breaks on the dot in the upper left corner of the character in the left corner.

The complete sheet that I have of the third setting of set I is short the upper row. The settings that can be distinguished can be seen in the diagram above.

From this we can say that there are at least three different settings of the candareen stamp of set I.

Everybody knows that the 3 candareen stamp of Set II is scarce. Not only are complete sheets of this stamp hard to get but blocks of large size are also difficult to find. All that I have had to examine is only the pair whose setting is given above.

Although the material at hand is so little, since Set II was on sale for such a short time, still we will not be very far from correct if we decide that this stamp had but this one setting.

The 3 candareen stamp of Set III is similar to the 1 candareen stamp of this same set, since the 25 dies are reduced to 20 dies. However, in one respect this stamp is different from other denominations in that it is possible to tell from the color of the stamp the order of printing. The brown red ones were printed the earlier and the vermilion colored ones were printed latest. The reasons for saying that the vermilion stamps of this denominations were printed latest are as follows:—

(1) The dies that were used for the vermilion colored stamp are particularly indistinct, so much so that they look as though they could be used again. Furthermore, the perforations are particularly coarse and are greatly different from the neat perforations of the brown red colored stamps.

(2) Among the vermilion colored stamps there is to be seen a curious die that has not been seen up to this point. This is called the "semi circle variety." On the lower left hand corner of this variety, outside the Vertical line to the right of the numeral "3", there is a small semi-circle. See fig. 7. What is the origin of this semi circle? According to my idea it is probably because the metal die had deteriorated to such an ex-



Fig. 7.

tent so that it could not be used any more and it was mended with a piece of metal. This variety I have only noticed in the vermilion colored stamps, and nowhere else, because right after this the first series of stamps were withdrawn and the stamps of the second series were used. From this we can tell that the vermilion colored stamps were the latest of this issue.

The discarded five dies of the red brown variety were Nos. 7, 16, 19, 21 and 22. Of the vermilion variety Nos. 7, 8, 13, 18 and 22 were discarded. The reason for this difference is that the dies first used became more and more worn out and several dies were selected from those that had been previously discarded and were used again, for instance, Nos. 16, 19 and 21 had been previously discarded but were later selected again to take the place of Nos. 8, 13 and 18. While the above is simply my theory, yet there are many proofs that would show us that it is not far from the real fact. The setting of the red brown variety of Set III is given below.

**Set III, first setting of the 3 candareen,
(Red brown variety)**

9	15	13	5
14	17	6	1
10	25	24	2
20	11	3	12
23	4	8	18

Of the vermilion colored variety I do not have a complete sheet and can only make certain deductions from the several small blocks that I have. Below are given diagrams of the pairs and blocks that I have examined.

10	11
----	----

a

10	19
----	----

b

2	23
---	----

c

3	5
---	---

d

20	1
----	---

e

15
24

f

16
3

g

9
4

h

19
20

i

	4
21	14

j

By looking at the above diagrams it can be clearly seen that a. and b. could not possibly have come from the same sheet. As to the other diagrams, whether they are parts of one sheet or from different sheets, there is no way of telling. Therefore I can but determine that there were at least three different settings of the 3 candareen of Set III, one of the red brown variety and two of the vermilion. The semi-circle variety came from die No. 4 of Set I and was not from a separate die. As to its position in a complete sheet, since we do not have the complete sheet of the vermilion colored stamp, it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion.

The Setting of the 5 Candareen Stamp.

Of the three denominations the five candareen stamp is the most difficult to describe since the coloring is too light and the distinguishing marks are so minute. Of the 5 candareen stamp of Set I I have two complete sheets, which are alike as to setting, which is as in the diagram below:—

Set I,
5 candareen setting.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	5

According to Mr. Poole's and Mr. Harte-Lovelace's books there are but two settings that can be distinguished, viz., Nos. 8 and 14. This, according to the above two gentlemen, is because the rest of the settings do not have any easily distinguished markings. The reason why I have been able to list eight additional settings is because I have paid particular attention to the marks of the filed off circle and have measured the position and distance of these marks. This method of distinguishing settings is very simple and easy and all difficult settings of the 1 and 3 candareen stamps can be treated in this way, which the reader can use himself. Among the settings that I am listing the only one that does not depend upon the filed off circle is No. 21, which is very easily detected. It is strange that neither Mr.

Harte-Lovelace nor Mr. Poole has listed this setting.

No. 1. At the lower left hand corner of the central design there is a mark $1\frac{3}{4}$ millimeters distant from the left vertical line and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. distant from the lower horizontal line.

In measuring the position of these marks always include the area of the mark itself in the measurement. For example, if the distance between the two opposite edges of a mark is $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. and the distance from the inside of the mark to the vertical line is 2 m.m., we would say that the mark is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. distant from the vertical line. When we speak of the vertical and horizontal lines, we mean the inner line of the frame around the central design of the stamp and, in measuring, we measure up to the inner edge of the line and do not take into account the width of the line itself.

No. 3. This has a mark 1 m.m. distant from the left vertical line and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. distant from the lower horizontal line.

No. 6. This has a mark 2 m.m. distant from the left vertical line and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. distant from the lower horizontal line.

No. 8. The right leg of the Chinese character in the upper right corner is prolonged and almost touches the line below. (See Fig. 9.)

No. 13. This has a mark $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.m. distant from the left vertical line and 4 m.m. distant from the lower horizontal line.

No. 14. There is no period after the word CHINA at the top of the stamp. Although there are, at times, some minute markings to be seen yet they are so small that it is impossible to see them with the eye unless a magnifying glass is used.

No. 15. This has a mark 2 m.m. distant from the left vertical line and 4 m.m. distant from the lower horizontal line.

No. 16. This has a mark 2 m.m. distant from the left vertical line and $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.m. distant from the lower horizontal line.

No. 21. There is a break in the horizontal line below the character in the upper right corner.

No. 22. This has a mark 1 m.m. distant from the left vertical line and 4 m.m. distant from the lower horizontal line.



Fig. 8.

The unused copy of the 5 candareen stamp of Set II, is one of the rarities of Chinese stamps. It is not easy to get single copies of this stamp, not to say anything of blocks and complete sheets. For this reason it is practically impossible to examine the arrangement of the settings of this denomination. Mr. Harte-Lovelace once saw the upper right hand corner of a complete sheet, with the margin attached, and its setting was No. 8. From this we can tell without a doubt, that No. 8 of Set I becomes No. 5 of Set II. With the exception of this one stamp there is no way in which we can examine the settings of any of the sheets.

Mr. Harte-Lovelace and Mr. Poole do not describe very carefully the setting of the 5 candareen stamp of Set III, because neither of them has ever seen a complete sheet. Fortunately I have one complete sheet of this denomination whose setting is as below.

Set III, 5 candareen
first setting.

1		3	
	6		14
22		15	
4	8		21
16			

Set III, 5 candareen
second setting.

16	
15	
21	14

Set III, 5 candareen
third setting.

11	14
----	----

The complete sheet of the 5 candareen of Set III is reduced from 25 to 20 stamps, therefore there are five dies which have been discarded. It is impossible to determine which dies have been discarded, since, in the more than one printings, sometimes this die is discarded this time and used the next or that stamp is used one time and discarded the next, this can be seen from the two diagrams above.

In addition to these, there are several small blocks which are different from the first setting. It is impossible to say whether they are parts, or not, of the second or third settings. See the diagrams below:

5	8
1	9

A

	...
8	...

B

22	...
	...

Mr. Harte-Lovelace says that No. 9 of Set I is No. 4 of Set III. This might be referred to the diagram b. We ought to know that what Mr. Harte-Lovelace says of this setting is the result of the examination of just this one block. In summing up, we can say that the 5 candareen of Set III has at least three different settings.

In addition there is a variety in the setting, viz., a double print, which, however, is rarely seen. I have two copies of the 1 candareen, Set II of this variety. The color of the double print is very light. Double prints of the 3 and 5 can-

reens have not been seen. There is another variety in which the pupils in the dragon's eyes are missing. This is the so-called "blind dragon" variety. I do not consider this variety an important one, since it was due to the fact that, in printing, the colored ink was not sufficient to extend to the eyes. It is not a variety in the setting.

In conclusion the above material covers all the discussion that is now possible in regard to the first issue of Imperial stamps and that this covers all that I have been able to get from the examination of this first issue since the range of discussion is in direct proportion to the amount of material for examination on hand. If, at a later date, I can get hold of fuller material, I will give it to my readers and make this work all the more complete.

THE END.

ALBERT HUROVITZ

A. P. S. 6483

Albert Hurovitz, a member of the staff of the Marks Stamp Co., died December 21st, 1926 at his home in Toronto, Canada. Though only in his early twenties he gave promise of becoming an extremely competent philatelist as he was very studious, loving his stamp work and made it his hobby as well as his livelihood. Mr. L. A. Davenport, who sends us the sad news of the death of his fellow worker, says of him:—"To us with whom he was so closely acquainted his death is a deep personal loss, the cheerful way he went about his work made him loved by everyone in our organization and by all our patrons with whom he came in contact."

EDWARD M. TAYLOR

A. P. S. 2053

The news of the sudden death of Mr. Taylor, a resident of Alhambra, California, and one of the leading collectors of the country, comes to us through his intimate friend, Bertram W. H. Poole, who writes:—

"It is with very great sorrow I have to report the sudden death of Mr. Edward M. Taylor. Of a modest and retiring disposition, Mr. Taylor did not seek the philatelic limelight, but was nevertheless one of America's foremost collectors. His collection of Mexico is undoubtedly one of the most extensive and finest ever made and his Bolivia, which secured the philatelic research award at the 1913 New York Exhibition, is without an equal. Mr. Taylor was chiefly interested in American stamps and at various times amassed wonderful collections of Paraguay, Nicaragua, Columbian Republic, Canal Zone, Danish West Indies and Panama. His United States and Hawaiians, dispersed some years ago, were also a remarkable lot and included many rarities of the first water. He was also interested in Montenegro and his collection of these could hardly be duplicated. Mr. Taylor came of good old Quaker stock and was greatly beloved by all who had the privilege of knowing him. Personally his loss is a severe blow to me for we had been intimate friends for a great many years."

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

CHINA is spoken of by some as a backward country and by others as the Mother of Civilization. It is true that the Chinese read and write backwards as we view it but there is little else to speak of as backward in the life of modern China. As far back as 2800 B. C. the Chinese developed the use of the plow and culture of the silk worm, they gave the world a calendar in 2300 B. C., the earliest forms of writings in 1300 B. C. and so on through the centuries their culture marked the beginning of many arts and inventions such as bronze ware, paper, block printing, moveable type, the compass and paper mache. Philately is today a flourishing hobby in the ancient empire and represented by a strong national Society, The Chinese Philatelic Society with headquarters at 141 Seymour Road, Shanghai, China. It is through the courtesy of this Society and Mr. M. D. Chow, Editor of the fine bulletin published by this Society, that we are enabled to present the interesting section of Mr. Chow's Handbook that appears in this issue. We are glad to recommend to A. P. readers who are interested in the stamps of the Far East the fine magazine published by the Society and which, printed in both English and Chinese, offers the continuing chapters of Mr. Chow's Handbook on Chinese Stamps.

UNITS. Article Nine of the new By-Laws of the Society which are included with the report of the Convention proceedings that was mailed every A. P. S. member last month provides that any ten or more members may form a "Unit" for the study and advancement of any phase of philately. The rights, privileges

and government of the Units is set forth in eight sections. (Page 13, Conv. Proc. 1926.) We are glad to report that several units are now being formed and we hope many more will soon adopt this plan of organization instead of following the old style, expensive and inefficient method of independent Societies. Every collector desirous of forwarding the cause of organized philately must appreciate the necessity of all joining hands in the common cause if any real progress is to be made towards the ideal standard for a national Society.

ARCHIE PIKE POSTAL MARKING UNIT has been formed for collectors interested in meters, slogans and machine cancellations. Dues will be One dollar annually and applications should be sent to Albert William Draves, 1284 Stowell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

REVENUE COLLECTORS UNIT is now in the process of formation and from the interest displayed it is evident that this unit will be among the largest and most active of the inner circles. All interested will please get in touch with H. S. Ackerman, 35 Warren St., New York City. It will be remembered that Mr. Ackerman was the originator of the "Unit" idea and he now says that he hopes the revenue collectors will create a "model" unit that will keep the others on their mettle to keep up with it.

PRESIDENT WILHELM in a recent letter to the editor expressed himself as follows on the "Unit" idea:—"The collectors of this country are representative of every walk of life and therefore just as 'big' in the aggregate as the American business man is known to be throughout the world. Though the narrow view and selfishness of a few may retard the movement I am certain that it is only a question of a short time before the mass of collectors insist on Units for those specially interested in plate numbers, pre-cancels, revenues, meters, air mails and the various periods of U. S. postage."

READ THAT OVER AGAIN and take the initiative yourself. Form a unit in your special branch and if you perhaps have not the time but would like to see such a unit formed drop a line to President Wilhelm or the Editor and we will assist in the formation of the desired unit. Let's show the world that stamp collectors are capable of unified action and can carry out a big idea in an efficient manner. Forget petty bickering and show your real spirit. Now is the time to support President Wilhelm in his earnest effort to coordinate all the loose ends of collecting into a unified and powerful national body.

THE POET LAUREATE OF THE A. P. S.—Who will be acclaimed the official philatelic poet and reap the honorarium of one thousand stamps per year? In this and succeeding issues will be found the rhapsodies philatelic contributed by several A. P. S. members who have derived poetic inspiration from their stamps. We welcome expressions of opinion on their respective merits and further contributions. A news item states that when Rube Goldberg asked for rhymes for his cartoons of "Luke and his Uke" the response was so great that his mail came in wagon loads. With so many of our native sons poetically inclined we should have more offerings to the philatelic Muse. Why not an "Ode to the Peelable

Hinge" or a "Song of the Watermark"? Come on ye poets, Sing for the humble stamp!

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA stamp collectors are planning the formation of an A. P. S. chapter and a preliminary survey by Mr. Francis A. Berger has uncovered over 50 collectors who were to a large degree unknown to each other. All are enthusiastic over the idea of getting together at regular meetings and a lively organization is in the making. Every collector in Louisiana should join this chapter and help stimulate the hobby in the Southland. Information may be had of Mr. Berger, P. O. Box 248, New Orleans, La.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB of New York City held its annual election on January fifth and following the election of three new members to the Board of Governors the new Board held its meeting and selected officers for the year 1927. The new members of the Board of Governors are C. M. Ams, Harry Lewy and Harry Konwiser and the new president none other than our good friend, Harry L. Lindquist, who has done such remarkably fine work as Editor of the Club's quarterly magazine. Mr. Charles Curie was again elected as Vice President and Harry Lewy again bears the burden of handling the funds. Dr. J. Brace Chittenden who has been the Secretary of the Collectors Club for many, many years was permitted to resign from this position so that he would have more time to devote to his duties as Librarian, a position to which he has already given a great deal of time and conscientious effort and with the happy result that the club can now claim to have the largest philatelic library in the world. The important position of Secretary will be filled by a new member to the Board of Governors, an irrepressible, impetuous chap that has displayed an unflagging interest in behalf of the betterment of philatelic organization—Harry M. Konwiser. With three executives surnamed Harry, all Hot Stove Leaguers and A. P. S. members the Collectors Club surely is in for a banner year!

THE SALES DEP'T. NEWS that appears as a part of this Journal each month is the personal publication of J. Eustace Guest, A. P. S. Sales Manager. It is published as paid advertising and the views expressed therein are not subject to the blue pencil of the editor of the A. P. under the arrangement made with Mr. Guest. We make this explanation because of the vociferous protest that has been made to us concerning a statement in the last issue of the News and which, since the complaints have been forwarded to Mr. Guest, we are sure will be explained or rectified according to his point of view in the next issue of the News. The publication of the News, an independent paper, as a part of the American Philatelist is an example of the fine co-operative spirit that exists among the various departments of the Society and we know, in fact guarantee, that irrespective of differences of opinion, that Mr. Guest has no intention of using the News except to further the welfare and efficiency of his department and would not intentionally publish anything that might injure any section of the stamp trade.

THE LAST ISSUE OF the Sales Dept. News carried the statement that "50% of catalogue is rarely obtained (at auction) for single stamps offered that catalog \$5.00 and up" and this remark brought about the vigorous complaint of the auc-

tion dealers referred to in the previous paragraph. Taken with the context it is evident that all Mr. Guest intended to say was that high catalogued stamps would bring no more in the Sales Department than in the auction sales and, inferentially, that if priced at the price that would probably be obtained at auction that they would sell just as well in the Sales Department. In making the statement that half catalogue is rarely obtained at auction for high priced items he must have had in mind the quality of high catalogued stamps that are frequently offered him for sale through his department. The high catalogued stamps are generally bought by only advanced collectors and in making their bids at auction or purchases through the Sales Department they take into consideration the many factors of condition and desirability of the individual stamp offered that the less advanced collector either does not know or care about. The perfect stamp, fresh of color, original gum, or unusual of cancellation, wide margins, perfect centering or rare plate variety brings at auction not alone full half catalogue but generally far more and double, triple and four times catalogue is not an uncommon price at the auction sales. The stamps the sales manager had in mind, the high catalogued variety that do not sell well in the sales book at half catalogue and over, won't sell any better in an auction sale. The point is that the chaps that are paying out goodly sums for single stamps want the kind of stamps that are commercially worth what they pay and it doesn't matter whether the price be half catalogue, full catalogue or double catalogue if they get the quality and individual stamp they want, anything else is, as far as the discriminating buyer is concerned, next thing to worthless no matter what the catalogue may be. No better guide to stamp values exists than the reports of the auction sales but to understand these reports the reader must know or have seen the kind of stamps described. This subject of stamp values and auction prices is one of endless ramification and extremely difficult to cover in writing because the prices obtained at auctions and in private sales that exceed Five or Ten dollars per stamp are based on a hundred and one things beside the catalogue value. Stamps of high price have individual personalities and as such are not to be considered by the catalogue alone. These generally bring well over the fiction of "half cat" and Mr. Guest was not talking about them at all.

THE AUCTION MARKET is a difficult subject for the philatelic writer to handle and few have essayed giving the amateur collector any aid in entering it. Though we hesitate in making the attempt to cover its details for fear of both biting off more than we may be able to masticate and possibly exaggerating its faults and advantages we will, before the year is over, make the attempt if the auction buyers and dealers will give us some co-operation. From the dealers we would appreciate suggestion and advice on the general treatment of the details and from the buyers we would like to have their record of experience, satisfactory, unsatisfactory and amusing. Come now, who will help?

A NAVY DEPARTMENT 24c "Specimen" error is reported to have been discovered by a New York dealer. This item is pretty sure to be unique as just 106 copies of the Navy Department were overprinted Specimen in 1875.

"TOLLUR" in a rectangle is the form of cancellation used on high value stamps of Iceland that have been used fiscally, usually to pay customs duties.

Like the bank and revenue cancelled stamps of British Colonies these have but a fraction of the market value of postally used copies.

D. N. P. D.—No, that is not a radio station or a new Society but is what happens to those that do not pay their dues. It means "Dropped for non payment of Dues" and this year there will be no dunning of the slow payers. Next month all who have not paid up will no longer receive the A. P. or appear in the membership list. Come on, stick around, the best is still to come.

THE PHILATELIC LITERATURE SOCIETY has recently published a supplement to the catalogue of the philatelic library of the Earl of Crawford, K. T. by E. D. Bacon. The supplement is uniform with the original work and may be obtained from Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet st., London, E. C. 4, England.

THE U. S. PHILATELIC STAMP AGENCY is the subject of an interesting pamphlet that is offered collectors gratis by C. E. Nickles of Washington, D. C. In addition to a complete account of the workings of the agency and the amusing mistakes made by collectors who try to sell stamps and exchange with Uncle Sam the pamphlet gives the exact dates of issue of all the stamps that have been handled by the Agency since 1922. Quite a useful and timely publication.

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA has organized a stamp club that begins the year with 50 members. The officers are E. E. Morrison, President; Dr. W. H. Newman, Vice President; W. J. Cuthbert, Secretary; Ray Zeaman, Asst. Secy.; Donley Bolinger, Treasurer, and L. E. Tucker, Sales Mgr. The dues are nominal and all residents of Long Beach and vicinity are welcomed, whether beginners or veterans. We hope this organization will become a chapter of the A. P. S.

A FLIGHT TO THE SOUTH POLE was to be attempted this year by sea plane under the auspices of the Argentine Government and it was planned to carry a small amount of mail on the trip. Mr. A. H. Davis of Buenos Aires has just written us that the scheme had to be abandoned because of the difficulty in obtaining the necessary transport facilities to take the expedition as far as Deception Island. Mr. Davis says however that the flight will probably be carried out a year hence.

THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT by a decree of December 8th, 1926, authorized Commander Cesareo L. Berisso, director of the Government Military Aviation School to attempt a flight around America. A Dornier-Wal sea plane will be used and Commander Berisso, who has financed the expedition, proposes to fly to New York along the Atlantic Coast and return to Montevideo via the Pacific. By time this appears in print the aviator should be well on his way to New York. Mr. Davis who sends this information does not mention whether mail is being carried or not.

AIR MAILS. This department, which, under the able guidance of Mr. George

W. Angers, has been one of the most attractive features of this Journal, is to be temporarily discontinued as Mr. Angers through press of his personal business is no longer able to give the required time to this work. We hope however to again resume this feature within the next few months.

FOR SALE to the highest bidder! The outside, back cover page, will be available beginning with the March issue and will be awarded the dealer who offers the highest premium for it. This is the very best advertising space open to any stamp dealer who is progressive enough to appreciate its tremendous value. The circulation of the A. P. has averaged over 4000 copies a month for some time and is constantly growing. The mailing of a small circular to this same high class clientele will alone exceed \$100 per month. This business and prestige gaining space is available to you at but a fraction of that amount. Bids will close on February 15th, and all bids must be on the basis of a contract for 19 months. We anticipate a keen demand for the exclusive use of this page and if you are interested you must take prompt action!

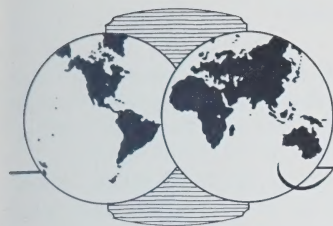
REVIEWS.

VADE-MECUM du SPECIALISTE-EXPERT en TIMBRES POSTE D'EUROPE by
Fernand Serrane (Published by the author, 11 rue St. Philippe, Nice,
France, Price \$2. post free.)

The author of this work, one of the leading French experts and prolific philatelic writer, has undertaken the tremendous task of preparing a comprehensive review of the stamps of Europe in what is practically a digested handbook of each country and a specialized listing of all European postage stamps. The 480 pages of text (in French) is adequately supported by innumerable illustrations of cancellations, type and plate varieties and the details of counterfeits. Every stamp issue is treated in detail as to manner of printing, number of plates, varieties, shades, specialized studies, relative values of pairs, strips and blocks and extensive information as to the number and form of such counterfeits as exist. The principal counterfeits met with are carefully described and compared with drawings showing differences between the original stamp and the false and where reprints exist these too are described in detail. A remarkable book, extremely valuable to every general collector or specialist in the stamps of any European country and mighty interesting reading for any stamp student.

TURKEY, by G. A. Higlett (Harris Publications, Ltd., 46 Victoria St., London,
Eng., Publishers. Price 1 Shilling.)

Mr. Higlett offers in this small 14 page booklet a series of what he aptly terms "Random Notes" on various curious and interesting varieties of Turkish stamps. The history of the first bi-sect provisionals, the 1909 Jaffa and 1911 Commemorative overprints, the early cancellations and kindred topics are briefly and concisely discussed in the writers usual pleasing style. The booklet is not represented as a handbook or authority on any particular subject but contains much exact and useful data for students of the stamps of Turkey.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Laying Out the Collection.

By BILL BLOSS.

Last month we discussed the problem of housing a modern stamp collection. Assuming that the collector has selected his album, which is a blank, quadrille ruled book, we will now take up the problems which will confront the collector before he has finished the job of mounting his collection.

It would seem as though the mounting of stamps in a blank album would be child's play, and the easiest thing in the world for any one to do. Like the fellow who balances the bowl of goldfish on his nose, it is easy when you know how.

A stamp collection mounted in a blank album can be a thing of beauty or a philatelic mess, depending on the care and skill and artistic ability of the owner. Many collectors have jumped at the conclusion that it is no trick at all, have tried it, and have failed so miserably that they have quit the hobby in despair. Others resort to the cigar boxes, envelopes, stock books and shudder at the thought of mounting.

Laying out and mounting a collection is happy work, and if one will follow a few simple rules, it is within the possibility of everyone.

There is no limit to the collection mounted in a blank album. In laying it out, the collector can express his individuality as he sees fit. He can simply mount the stamps, without "writing it up" as the lettering of a collection is called, or he can write the collection up simply. If he has artistic or drafting ability, he can embellish the frontispiece and pages with sketches for atmosphere, or to show types, can use plain or fancy lettering, as he prefers.

Before buying the album, the collector should consider whether he is going to use typewriter or pen in lettering the collection. If he cannot letter by hand, he can doubtless secure the use of a typewriter, and with a little practice, can make it serve his purpose. In this case, he should select album pages that can be rolled through a machine. Some of the linen hinged pages do not fit in the typewriter carriage without creasing. If he intends to letter by pen, the collector should select a page that is surfaced to take ink.

In mounting the collection, care should be used to make each page distinctive. A design that works out fine for one set will not look well for another. Each page offers its own little problem.

Some collectors simply mount row after row of stamps, without attempting to make an artistic page. This makes a tiresome display, and loses half the charm of the stamps. One man we know commences at the left side of the page, leaves

a row for each stamp, and arranges all the different shades etc. that he gets. His book does not appear at its best as every page is the same, row after row. Most of his stamps are at the left, for some are rare and he has only one copy. Thus his pages are not well-balanced.

Start from the center. That is the one big rule in laying out a blank album page. Before mounting, select the stamps to be used, or if all are not available, try to secure a specimen of each size. Arrange the stamps on the page, **starting at the center**, and working in all four directions. Figure out the number of stamps to be mounted. Next figure out how many rows will be required to mount them. If the set contains thirteen stamps, mount them in three rows of four, five and four. Place the seventh stamp of the set in the exact center of the page. You can arrive at the center by counting the squares both vertically and horizontally. Most quadrille ruled pages have guide marks to indicate the center. If not, measure with a rule. After placing the center stamp, lay the others on the page and decide how many squares should be left between stamps. Try different arrangements until you hit on the one that is most pleasing to the eye.

Don't crowd your stamps. Books and paper are cheap. If a collection is worth mounting, it is worth mounting well. Any book full of stamps is worth the price of the book. A crowded page is never artistic.

As a rule, two squares of quadrille will suffice between stamps. Too much space between is better than too little, but may give the collection an empty appearance. There is a happy medium. In the case of small stamps it is usually two squares, in large ones three, in very large, four. Use the same spacing throughout the book, as far as possible. Don't leave one square between two rows and two squares between others. Uniformity is neater.

Sometimes it is necessary to mount two short sets on a page. In that case, leave more space between sets than between rows. It makes a good break to distinguish the issues. When possible, mount the short set at the top of the page, and the long set at the bottom. A page with a big set at top and two or three stamps at bottom often appears top-heavy. This cannot always be avoided, of course. It can sometimes be overcome by leaving more space between sets and stamps in the short set than in the long, but as this destroys the uniformity, study it well before mounting.

Before marking, ascertain the approximate lettering to be used on the page. If much lettering is required, leave sufficient "air" or white space so that it is not crowded too near the stamp space.

Avoid sameness. It is advisable to alternate rows in some cases, while others can be even. Do not make all the same. Stamps do not necessarily have to be kept in line to make a pleasing design, but if the row is alternated up and down, both ends should be at the same height, thus: # # #

#

Avoid trick designs. I have seen collections where the stamps were mounted at angles. They seldom look as good as straight horizontal and vertical mounting. When mounted at angles, the eye has a tendency to simply cause the turning of the book to see the stamps straight.

After the stamps are laid out in a design that meets with your approval, do not mount, but make a light pencil dot at the four corners of the space of each stamp. After a little practice, it is usually necessary to mark only the center spaces of each row, as spacing can be found from quadrille squares when mounting. After the dots are made, the page is ready for lettering.

Lettering is the real difficulty in mounting the collection. The average man is no penman. Therefore, an elite faced typewriter will often produce a better job of lettering.

If pen and ink is to be used, a style of lettering should be selected before the work is started. Practice on a page or two, until you find the style best suited to your hand. Printed letters are preferable to script unless the writer writes a pretty, plain, small hand. A plain block capital is preferable to slanting or fancy letters. Most amateurs can print capitals where they will fall down on upper and lower case, or large and small letters.

Use a good India drawing ink, black preferred. Black harmonizes with all colors of stamps, where colored inks do not. Color may be added to good advantage, by underlining the rows of lettering. Red India ink is very good for underlining.

Use a small, fine pen, such as is sold by art and photo supply stores. The finer the pen, the better control in making fine letters. With a fine pen, and a little practice, and much patience, almost any one can soon learn to draw a good alphabet. Books on lettering can be had for a small sum, though these seldom cover the small fine lettering needed for an album page.

Use a small letter. A letter one-quarter inch high is satisfactory for heading a country. A three-sixteenths inch letter is plenty large enough for most important headings. An eighth-inch letter is about right for ordinary headings and body lettering.

Before commencing to letter, decide on the lettering to be done. Plan on your spacings, then rule a pencil line, using a soft pencil. Rule line above quadrille line to be lettered on, at exact height of letter, and rule it straight. Rule it above, because your quadrille line is made straight. If you can't get both lines even, have the bottoms of the letters in line, anyway. Many amateurs make the mistake of starting a line at one height, and making letters smaller as the line grows.

Start at the center. Write your line on a piece of paper, then draw your center letters first, and work to right and left. This does not throw your captions out of center and make your page unbalanced. A poorly centered caption can throw off the symmetry of the finest stamp design.

Don't try to do fancy work unless you are an artist. The plain page usually looks the best. If you are handy with a ruling pen, you may rule a simple light rule square around the stamps, or a frame line around the page. Ruling is more of a trick than it appears, and an unruled page will show up better than a poorly ruled one. Most stamps do not need framing.

Scrolls, ginger bread effects, fancy frames, seldom make a book look well. If the designer has true artistic ability, he can make sketches of types, or little atmospheric pictures to dress upon the book but the amateur will do well to omit these.

After the page is lettered and thoroughly dry, erase the pencil guide lines with a soft eraser or piece of art gum.

The page is now ready for mounting, and after mounting the pencil guide dots may be erased, if not needed.

With a little practice, the collector will soon learn to mount his pages with neatness and despatch. Standard designs soon work themselves out, so the problem of laying out the collection is shortened.

A guide card can be made, with spacings marked, so that by laying the card on the line, the spacing can be arrived at without counting.

The writer has made some good frontispieces by tracing fancy letters from a lettering book on a piece of glassine or thin paper.

Catalog illustrations and types can often be used to good advantage in the blank album, but cutting out and mounting. They are preferable to the average amateur sketches.

A nice plan of making the collection a bit more fancy can be had by using small photos taken in the various countries. These are sometimes hard to obtain, but collectors in the various countries can often secure suitable prints which they will be glad to sell, give or exchange. A few well selected prints serve as a fine introduction to the stamp issues of the country, and help to show the nature of the country in question.

THREE GOOD STAMPS TO BUY.

Still trying to make up for the time lost in the usual hectic holiday season and the usual list of good stamps to buy and answers to correspondents must go over until next month. We have however three low priced items to mention that were submitted to us by Ronald M. Angus of Victoria, B. C. as being exceptionally elusive birds. He says he would like to get in connection with the dealers that have these in any quantity. Yes, yes, so would the writer. Who has these in lots of ten?

Cape of Good Hope, No. 23	Cat. 50c
Leeward Islands, No. 37	Cat. 04c
Somaliland Protectorate, No. 50, used	Cat. 25c



The Letter-Box

Dear Mr. Fennel:—

LOOKING IN FROM THE OUTSIDE.

There seems to be an established rule that approval selections should not be held longer than 10 days and that stamps sent on order should be paid for within this time.

How many of our members observe this rule? I hope to see the time not far distant when the non-observance of this rule will be cause for expulsion from the A. P. S. It should be.

Here is a letter received from a non-member asking why he should join the A. P. S. under existing conditions.

"I am writing this to give you a few ideas and views I harbor in regard to philatelic societies. I believe the A. P. S. to be the best philatelic society and several times have almost made up my mind to join. I possess quite a variety of your blanks sent me by Mr., Mr. and Mr. and a number of your other members. I trust I may write openly about a few things and members of your society. There is lauded to the skies almost as if he were a God but I sent him a cover in April, 1925, twenty months ago and have not as yet received my money for it nor the cover. At first I would get excuses when I wrote, now there are no replies at all.

I sent on Oct. 9th, 1926 a lot of stuff at a net value of \$. to and after a number of follow up letters I finally secured my stuff two months after I sent it and he did not purchase one cent worth, no doubt because I wanted settlement or my stuff returned.

Two years ago I put some stamps in (a local society sales department) and the only time I got checks was when I called his attention to it. I finally withdrew all my stamps from this circuit, for many months this account has been idle and he makes no effort to close it up with a check.

I always figure that a society is as strong as its weakest link or member. This is a matter that ought to be continually brought to the attention of dealers and collectors alike, and that is the matter of holding on to the other fellow's stamps which were sent on approval by request. I suggested to the Editor of one stamp publication that he carry a permanent department in his paper stating that the ethics in the stamp game called for holding stamps only ten days. But he did not have the moral courage to have this matter emphasized in his paper. I really believe that the officers of the A. P. S. dare not do so in their own publication: There is Mr. (a prominent A. P. S. member) of who has been soliciting funds for a certain object, and when I wrote him on Aug. 3, 1926 regarding stamps, nary a reply did I get.

Why should I join the A. P. S. harboring men of this class?"

MY REPLY.

"* * * What you say about such conditions, I feel to be true, but on account of it, I do not propose to **lie down** and not try to help the situation as you do. My idea is to get into the game and try to do something to help matters."

The A. P. S. officers **do dare** to suggest to our members that these situations are discouraging and should be discontinued by its members. It is discouraging not only to the outsider but to other members as well.

A plea is made now that our members hold stamps not longer than 10 days and remittances for stamps received should be made within 10 days after receipt unless under some special agreement.

This matter will be taken up by the Board of Directors with the idea of fixing a penalty on our members who break the rule."

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Sonnet—To a Cancelled Stamp.

With face obliterated and besmudged,
Still firmly bound to duty art thou cast
Into that wicker chasm, deep and vast
Receptacle from which no stamp is budged.
Thou weary traveler in a cause begrudged,
The statement of a bill o'erdue and past,
To some philatelist who stands aghast,
His brain befoozled, frazzled, and befudged,

Because, at least he says he **thinks**, he judged
He'd paid for all that stuff the month before,
Those gaudy pictures and new stuff galore!
But thou, who bringest all this saddest news,
Thou makest no outcry, nor dost thou refuse
To stick to duty 'til the fatal last!

SID BIRD.

Nil Desperandum

By "BEAU GESTE."

(Note:—"Heard tell of the chap who had never known of a stamp catalogue and so constructed a check list of his own? When someone sent him a catalogue, he quite collecting. Our A. P. S. poet laureate could manage iambs with that lilt.")—Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, page 607, Dec. 20, 1926.

Slowly spreads this molden world,
Its panoply of fame,
O'er rotted staffs of standards furled,
Defeated stands for shame.

Dire years of irksome toil had nod,
His ashen lock hung dead
In feeling for some glorious prod
To know the stamps called dead.

The stamps he held and widely bought
In regiments he hailed
And marshalled each for what he sought,—
But now he knows he failed.

For each, its annal jot he made,
For each, an history,
As each its chronicle soft bade
From him, its mystery.

In time, he buildded well their tale,
And wrote their praises strong,
And vowed that never would he forsake
To blot out what was wrong.

Until he felt that this he'd found,
His joy, his work complete—
Then cataclysm fell—was he a clown
To listen to defeat?

His work was but a childish play,
It had been shaped before,
His catalogue was a foolish lay
And filled with garbled lore.

And then he knew that he had failed
To find his fantasy,
The uncharted seas he dreamed he sailed
Brought only rhapsody.

But shall he stop—no never—lone
He shall seek a newer field,
Belike to find some graven stone
To which he cannot yield.

UNITED STATES LOCAL STAMPS

A Concise History and Memoranda
by Henry C. Needham

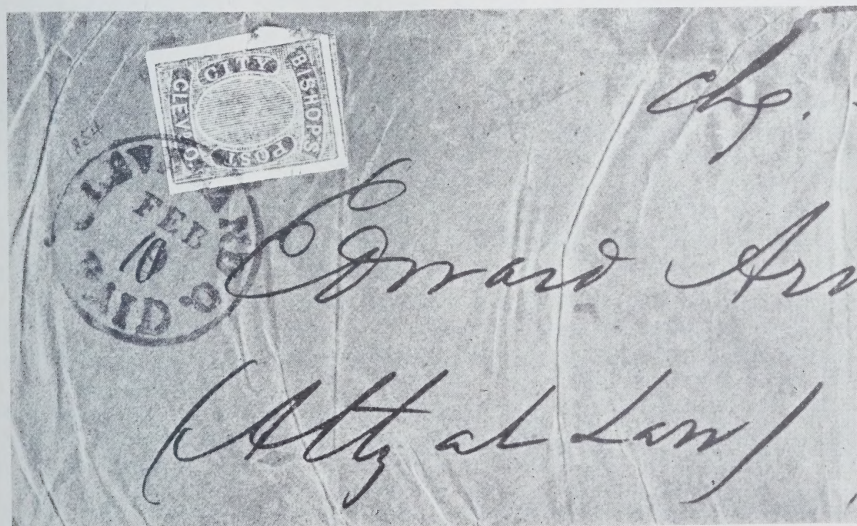
BISHOP'S CITY POST.

Cleveland, Ohio.

The catalogue gives the date of use of the two stamps issued by this Post as 1848. The earliest authentic date we have is 1851, the latest 1854.

Henry S. Bishop was evidently the Proprietor of this Post. As late as 1856 he was a Penny Postman attached to the Cleveland Post Office. For some years prior to that he was also superintendent of O'Reilly's Telegraph Line. At the same time he received mail from and delivered mail to the Post Office.

The catalogue would indicate that the stamp without the numeral in center was the first one issued. This is apparently quite incorrect as this stamp was used in 1854 whereas the numeral stamp was in use in 1851. You will notice by close inspection of the cuts to be found in the Local catalogue that these stamps are from quite different stones.



There has recently been found in Philadelphia a copy of Scott's L20 on cover addressed to Edward Armstrong, Attorney at Law, 108 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; this contained various legal documents and a letter dated Cleveland February 9, 1854. The Cleveland cancellation in red ties stamp to cover; dated February 9, with a surcharge in manuscript of the figure "10" over the "9".

The stamp without the numeral 2 in center is lithographed in blue on a white

paper with a slight bluish tint. The catalogue lists the stamp in black on bluish. I may say that I have never seen a copy of the stamp as catalogued, and that this copy on the Armstrong cover is the only one apparently in existence.

We list our Type II, black on bluish paper, following precedent; there must at some time have existed a stamp of this character or perhaps blue on bluish white improperly noted.

BISHOP'S CITY POST.

Type I. 1851.

2c. (numeral) Black on bluish paper.

Type II. 1854.

No Value, blue on bluish white paper.

No Value, black on bluish paper.

Current Issues of India.

By G. A. HIGLETT.

The stamps of India have never attained among British collectors any great degree of popularity, as is well evidenced by the fact that at auction sales the unused stamps do not fetch their face value. Recently however, many interesting features have appeared that will be sure to attract the attention of collectors, and will lead to much more attention being paid to them, and a great increase of popularity.

After having been printed in London for over 60 years, they are now being printed by the Indian Government locally at Nasik. A change of this nature would, in the ordinary course, lead to numerous varieties in the way of shades, etc. due to the changed condition of production, but these are of trifling interest when compared with other changes that have taken place.

First of all, the colors are being changed, several of these changes having first been made in London before the printing was transferred to India. Among recent arrivals from India are the 1½ annas in rose instead of brown, and the 2½ annas in orange-brown instead of ultramarine.

Then the paper has been altered. After bearing for watermark a Single 5-pointed Star for 40 years, the Nasik prints are being produced on a smaller Multiple Star watermarked paper.

A few weeks ago there was received the new Nasik printing of the 4 annas value, in olive-green, and following closely on it there comes the same value in a new design, bearing the inscription "Postage & Revenue" instead of "Postage" only, an indication surely that a similar change will now take place in all values.

Here we have four distinct changes taking place within a short period of time, and added to these comes the overprinting of various values for use in Native States, such as Patiala, etc. Already some overprinted at Nasik are arriving here.

It will be seen that with such a variety of changes there will occur some quite scarce varieties of stamps, and apparently any one who now takes the stamps that have appeared within the past few months and for the months to come will be making a good investment, and find in years to come that amongst them are some that are quite scarce and sought after at very greatly increased prices.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BELGIUM. Rene Boon of Brussels kindly sends us copies of the five values of a charity set issued December 6th, 1926 for the aid of the War tubercular. Collectors were given a chance to subscribe to the series for four days and not over 10 sets were sold to any one subscriber. The high values were issued in limited quantity and the 5 Franc+1 franc, of which there were only 200,000 printed lasted only one hour. The three low values are in normal size and bear a two armed Cross on a shield supported by the skinny Belgian Lion with a ruff around his neck. They are 5c+5c, brown, 20c+5c, red brown and 50c+5c, violet. The high values are in large horizontal oblong format and bear the portrait of the King and Queen. 1½ Francs+25c. blue and 5 francs+1 Franc, carmine.

In addition to the foregoing charity set we also have two ordinary postage in the current surface printed portrait type issued in accordance with changes in the postal rates. 1 Franc, yellow and 1 Fr. 50 centimes blue. We are indebted to Henry Hooreman for examples of these.

BULGARIA. R. Roberts reports three pictorials inscribed "Sanatorium Fund" in Cyrillic characters which are for a special Sunday delivery. 1 L. brown, to be used on letters, 2 L. green for use on registered letters and a 5 L. blue for use on parcels. All this red tape must be hard on the patient Bulgars and as the 5 L. value is reported to be sold out, mostly to dealers, they will probably have another trick stamp foisted upon them in the near future. Why not a different stamp for use in the morning and one for the afternoon?

CANADA. A. C. Roessler says that the 2 cents on 3c red provisional that was issued October 12th was printed in very small quantities owing to the unsatisfactory work of both the Government printery and that of the Canadian Bank Note Co. The first printing was "2 cents" in one line and the second printing, which took place in November, placed the surcharge in two lines. Of the first printing 500 sheets were turned over to the philatelic Agency and a 1000 sheets of the second printing.

CEYLON. R. S. Lingam of Colombo, Ceylon sends us examples of the two overprints applied to the current stamps in conformity to the reduction of the inland postage rates which are now down to the pre war level. The three cent gray has been overprinted "2 cents" and the six cent purple "5 cents". These two stamps were issued Dec. 1st, and the overprint applied at the Ceylon Government Printing works. A new 9 cent stamp, Red on yellow paper, was issued November 4th, 1926.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC. L. J. Flerlage reports a new value in Scott Type A.120. Eight cents blue.

COSTA RICA. Color changes are reported by L. J. Flerlage in two values of the 1923 pictorial issue, the 5c, type A.74, formerly light blue now coming in green and the 10c, Type A.75, formerly red brown, now clothed in a bright carmine rose.

EGYPT. From Ch. Passalides of Alexandria we have copies of a new special delivery stamp issued November 24th, 1926, and three commemoratives issued in honor of the International Congress of Navigation. These stamps were placed on sale Dec. 9th, 1926.

The special delivery in large horizontal oblong format has the picture of special delivery messenger mounted on a motor cycle. 20 mills. deep green, Watermarked Mult. Crown & Crescent, perf. 13½.

The three commemoratives, also large horizontal oblongs all bear the same design, a representation in the old Egyptian style, of one of the ancient galleys that sailed the river Nile. The values are, 5 mill, brown and black, 10 mills. carmine and black and 15 mills. blue and black. The stamps are on watermarked paper, Mult. Crown and Crescent, perf. 13½ and bear suitable inscriptions in French and Arabic. The stamps are very fine examples of the engravers art.

FRANCE. R. Roberts reports the following new value and color change. 75 centimes, mauve, Sower type and 90 centimes vermilion, Pasteur type.

HONDURAS. Account a shortage in the 6 cent value the Government has resorted to surcharging some old stocks on hand of previous issues "1926." The stamps reported with this overprint are the 1915 six cent deep purple, No. 177 and the six cent of 1920, bright violet, No. 187. It is said that 70,000 stamps of the latter number were so overprinted and 5000 of the earlier issue. A. C. Roessler says that these stamps were never really placed on sale as the P. O. officials are all stamp sharks and have grabbed the whole issue. We don't doubt it and await with great anxiety the report of the usual "errors" in the overprinting which will shortly be "discovered." An entire new issue is forecast with a pictorial display of local scenery, some presidents, etc. The picture of a vulture picking the bones of a despairing stamp collector wouldn't be a bad idea for a design.

JAPAN. Emy Y. Teramoto sends us the following notes in connection with the current issues. "The current 1 yen stamp is printed in sheets of 50 whereas all other values are 100 to a sheet and account of this has hitherto had the perforation 10¾ or 12 by single line machine. It is however now planned to perf. this value by comb machine 13x13½ as are all the sen values. The two high values, 5 and 10 yen will also be similarly perforated.

The paper used for 1½ and 3 sen values used in stamp booklets has been much improved and the quality is the same as that used for the 3 sen value printed on the Goebel machine, this being stouter than that used for stamps printed on the ordinary stop cylinder press.

LUXEMBURG. Rene Boon sends us examples of five charity stamps of one design that were issued December 15th. These were prepared by Messrs. J. Enschede & Sons, Haarlem, and bear a portrait of the young Prince John, son of the Grand Duchess Charlotte. The stamps bear only the postage value but were sold at a premium as a Christmas Charity.

5c+5c, violet and black (500,000 issued)
 40+10c yellow green and black (300,000 issued)
 50+15c yellow and black (300,000 issued)
 75+20c red and black (10,000 issued)
 1½ Francs+30c blue and black (10,000 issued)

The stamps were good for postage until January 10th and the remainders are to be destroyed.

NEW ZEALAND. Messrs. Wilcox & Smith of Dunedin, New Zealand, have kindly forwarded us a copy of the new 1d. postage issued November 12th, 1926. The design is a half length profile portrait of King George in field marshals uniform and though the general style of the portrait is similar to the much derided Admiral type appearing on the 2 and 3 shilling values the workmanship is much finer and the stamp quite attractive. Watermark NZ and Star, Perf. 14, One penny red.

NIGER TERRITORY. R. Roberts sends us copies of a new and handsome pictorial issue featuring native scenes and of 23 values!

1c violet & sepia; 2c grey & red; 4c brown and black; 5c red & green; 10c blue & green; 15c green; 20c green & brown; 30c green & yel. green; 40c maroon & slate; 45c yellow & violet; 50c red & green (on green); 65c green & carmine; 75c green & violet (pink); 90c carmine & red; 1 F. carmine & green; 1 F. 10c sepia & green; 1 ½ F. blue; 2 F. orange & brown; 5 F. gray & black on pink; 10 F. blue & magenta; 20 F. green & vermilion.

PERU. A propaganda stamp, 2c orange red, has been issued in the type of the five cent value of the Tacna-Arica Plebiscite issue (Scott's Type SP 1) and its use is compulsory on all inland letters where the postage rate is 4 centavos and up. The money derived from the sale of this stamp will be used to pay the expenses of the Plebiscite Committee.

PORTUGAL. At it again and this time with ten surcharges of new values on the Independence series which according to Theo. Champion have been issued in limited and varying numbers. The proceeds from the sale of these stamps are to be used to erect a monument in Lisbon in 1940 and will be issued in some form or other each year until that time. If collectors are smart the monument will be limited to a china doll you find in the 5 and 10c stores.

The original dies of the "Ceres" type of current and legitimate postage having become worn an entire new set in the same type, modified and improved, has been prepared and printed in London by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The values and colors of the stamps already issued are reported by the Philatelic Magazine as follows:

2c chocolate; 3c electric blue; 4c orange yellow; 5c sepia; 10c brick; 15c black; 16c ultramarine; 25c grey; 32c deep green; 40c emerald green; 48c deep rose; 50c lemon yellow; 64c blue; 80c deep violet; 96c red; 1 E. purple; 1 E. 20c cinnamon; 1 E. 60c deep blue; 2 E. bottle green; 3 E. 20c olive green; 4 E. 50c yellow; 5 E. yellow brown; 10 E. vermilion.

ST. VINCENT. According to R. Roberts the current 3d is again being issued in its old color, violet on yellow.

URUGUAY. A. H. Davis advises the issue of the following newspaper stamps during November. Current stamps, imperf. with the overprint "PRENSA" in small Roman capitals, vertically applied. The 10c has the additional horizontal overprint of new value, "9 CENTESIMOS". The three values are, 3c green, 9c on 10c blue green and 15c violet.



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

In connection with the inquiry raised in the November and December 1926 number concerning the greatest amount of postage appearing on any U. S. cover used during the period 1847-1870 we have received two interesting replies, one from Mr. G. W. Armitage, one of the leading U. S. specialists of England and another from Senator Ernest R. Ackerman who is well known as the owner of one of the finest U. S. collections in the country. Mr. Armitage writes:

Manchester, England.
Dec. 19th, 1926.

Editor A. P.,

Dear Sir:—

What is the largest postage on any U. S. cover 1847-1870?

I have read the paragraphs in the Nov. and Dec. A. P. Must the stamps be on cover? If a used block be found the stamps composing it were obviously used together—do such blocks count in the answering of the little competition you have started?

Years ago I came across two used blocks of the 30c 1861, one of twenty stamps and one of 25 stamps. I bought the smaller block and a few days later felt I had been unwise not to bag the bigger one as well, went after it and found it gone! This gives \$7.50 postage. I also have a photograph of a used block of eight of the 90c 1861 which gives \$7.20 postage. Believe you will learn of quite a few items larger than these in the States.

Yours truly,

G. W. ARMITAGE.

The query and suggestion Mr. Armitage makes about used blocks being within the scope of our inquiry is of course logical and has been raised by several of our readers. We were however applying our search for a distinct philatelic variety, to wit, the original cover, as we had in mind at some future time compiling a record of unique items of this class. Senator Ackerman describes a few of these from his collection which will be of undoubted interest to U. S. specialists.

Plainfield, New Jersey.
December 24th, 1926.

My Dear Mr. Fennel:

In a copy of the American Philatelist, Volume 40, # 3, for December 1926, on Page 186, I find under the heading of the "Specialist" some interesting information and some that is not exactly correct.

The official cover to which you refer as belonging to me has on it a \$2.00 Department of State, not a \$20.00, and in addition to the \$2.00 value it has seventeen separate copies of the 30c and one 10c of the State Department.

In regard to the large amount of postage on covers of the United States in the 1847-1870 period, would say that in my collection at the present time I have one block of four of the 90c 1857 used on a portion of a cover to Hong Kong,

with the Hong Kong receiving postmark on the back thereof. In addition I have a cover with 50 copies of the 12c 1861 used to Great Britain.

These stamps are all in excellent condition and some of them are in blocks of four and eight. In addition thereto I have the **face of a cover** which contains an unsevered block as far as can be seen of 56 30c stamps, 1857 together with 2 10c stamps, which I am told conveyed a bag of gold dust in the early days from San Francisco to Boston.

While this face of cover is not quite as bright as one would like to have it yet, as far as can be seen, all the stamps are in good condition, and the postmarks while numerous do not greatly detract from its appearance.

I have also a cover with 16 12c stamps of the 1861 issue perforated. One a strip of ten and the other a strip of six, used on a letter to Scotland. This is in very fine condition and has red registered postmarks on the same.

Trusting this information may be of some use to your readers, I am with Compliments of the Season,

Very sincerely yours,

ERNEST R. ACKERMAN.

The covers described by Mr. Ackerman far exceed any items that have previously come to our notice in value of postage and interest. The State Department cover carries \$7.20, the same amount mentioned by Mr. Armitage in the used block of 90c 1861's, this is eight times the 90c postage rate. The record however is the face of cover which is said to have contained a bag of gold dust, just seventeen dollars of postage! Were it not for the harsh limitations of the illustration law we surely would beg the Senator of a chance to show it to you through illustration on this page.

In challenging the World to produce a higher rate on a U. S. cover (1847-70) we trust our readers will not neglect to chronicle any other unusual items even though they be prepaid by much less postage.

Mr. Warner Bates shows us two uncatalogued U. S. bisects which may be of general interest as we believe a number of collectors treasure similar items. The stamps are the 4c blue green of 1883, Scott's No. 211 and the 4c carmine of 1888, Scott's No. 215, both on part cover and cancelled with the familiar New York barred station cancellation. One is dated Dec. 7, 1888 and the other Nov. 29th, 1890. Both stamps are bisected diagonally and probably passed as 2c stamps though the covers may have borne postage due stamps. It was about this period, the late eighties and early nineties, that both collectors seeking to make philatelic rarities and also a few cases of genuine shortage of two cent stamps brought about the use of four cent stamps in bisected form but the Government never authorized the practice and the greater number of these items found in collections were philatelically made. Mr. Luff in his standard work states that some of these varieties were even endorsed by the postmaster (not mentioning where) but generally cautious collectors to eschew these varieties as being but oddities resulting from postal carelessness or favor. Perhaps some collector can give us direct testimony on these?

Where, oh, where, are we going to get the data asked for last month on dates of use of the various denominations of the 1869 issue. Covers are scarce but not so scarce that we cannot add some new facts to the limited store on hand. Who has any 69 cover dated prior to May 1st, 1869? Any other items of interest concerning the 1869 issue will also be appreciated.

Supplementing the names of firms making a specialty of supplying postmasters with daters and cancellers during the 1870 period we have from W. L. Richmond several advertisements issued by J. H. Zevely, Cumberland, Maryland. With the advertisements Mr. Richmond sends a letter that was found with them and which, written by J. H. Zevely in June 1862, is addressed to the postmaster at New Hope, New York and offers an office stamp or canceller, post free for one dollar. The advertisement discloses that the "Town and County" canceller was made at this early period as two examples of "Pleasant Grove, Allegany County, Maryland" are shown. At this same period A. N. Zevely was the Third Asst. Postmaster General and it is likely that this early manufacturer of postal cancellers was related to that official.

From Paul P. Wentz, A. P. S. #3366, we have several "Town & County" cancells, all of late date however but we note the following new to our list:

Academy, Montg. Co. Pa.
 Avondale, Coshocton Co. O.
 Redfield, Spink Co. Dakota.

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

The latest addition to the BP family are Muncie 3c ordinary, New Rochelle, N. Y. 1½c coil and New Orleans 7c ordinary. Some doubt has arisen about the ordinary 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 from Harrisburg and a check of the recent orders is being made to verify the first report of these. A similar doubt arose when the Miami 2c coil failed to appear after being ordered yet it eventually did come. On the other hand we have the reported Jamestown, N. Y. and Orange, N. J. which proved to be duds due to their orders not meeting the minimum amount required for a plate to be made. The question as to the future increase of BP towns and varieties has been brot forward one side claiming there will not be much of an increase cause in the past there has not been the new town addition one would expect after this length of time of issuing from the Bureau while the other side points out that as the towns need them they are being ordered and stress is laid on the point that population has nothing to do with the precans issued from towns. This most certainly is true when one considers Milton, Wisc. and Coalgate, Okla. having their BPs. The future of BPs is BIG and start your collection in a loose leaf album so as to be prepared for the increase in towns and varieties. Remember there's some talk of the 11c and 12c being issued in rotary form and the way the department is experimenting with different perforations it certainly looks like something is going to happen to the flat plate presses and it is a very slight step

from the issuing of a new rotary denomination to issuing it precancel. Let's have the pros and cons on this newest and most popular form of precancel collecting—the newly initiated views are wanted as well as the old timers, the young as well as the old, the juniors and seniors.

On the 7th of December there were 339 paid members in the PSS—a year ago that date but about 229. Exact figures will be available for next month's notes—if this department continues). Precancel collecting received its boost as did all philately at the Big Show in New York and the increase is just being felt—and all for the good.

Another branch that is steadily increasing in varieties is the city type on the new rotary values—termed CITROS by one ardent fan, Wm. Stouffer. I don't doubt there are over 1100 varieties by now—I have 700.

Several new types made their appearance since the last notes—those of which I have either seen or have reliable data on follow—ROSEBURG, Oreg.— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, of 1922 issue all Normal, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 Invert and 20 up and down; rotary $1\frac{1}{2}$, 7, 8, all normal. Neosho, Mo. type II similar to U 55 seen on $\frac{1}{2}$ c normal and invert. E. W. Murray, 4021, reports the Monroe, La. Bells being known in type I (U71) and type III (U51) and submits a vertical pair showing the top stamp with I and bottom with III—both normal, and the two types also are submitted in the up position, not tete beche. ALL values from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to \$1.00 are issued in both type. Who has the Shreveport, La. 3c perf. 11, new issued in type (U3)? No Monroe Bells invert have been reported tho the down has been. Rolling Fork, Miss. in a new type II is amongst the scarcer items. This new type differs from the old one by being between double lines and Miss. is in lower case and Mr. Murray submits the current perf. 11 8c normal. Gulfport, Miss. also is put with her type II in an over print very similar to the new Rochester, N. Y. type—similar to U8 between lines and letters heavier. This is shown on 8c rotary—normal. Lisbon, Iowa, not in latest precancel, is shown on 10c rotary, normal, in a type similar to the ever present U8 (that type surely is getting in its new adays) tho the letters are thinner and spaced. Many others have been submitted by Mr. Murray and only the new type varieties have been especially noted. I thank him for all this help and know the collectors will also whether they express it or not.

H. C. M. Harris—8216—reports the following for the December issues from Norfolk, Nebraska, all in U10 and normal—New rotary—1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and possibly the 8 as it was received shortly before Christmas; new perf. 11—7, 11, 12, 15, and 20 (position on 20 not mentioned) and on old perf. 11 the 3 offset and 11. This office uses precancels over the counter and a great many are used—catch the mails, gang.

Once more I request the co-operation of the members in running this department. There are some who no one ever expects help from but the fraternity is fortunate in having such parasites in the minority. Precancels are allotted this place but have to show results to keep it. Lots of other stamp news waiting for the chance to get in. POPULARIZE PHILATELY.

COVERS COVERS COVERS

I am constantly receiving large quantities of early U. S. stamps on covers, from the original source. Singles, pairs, strips and blocks. At present have hundreds of them on hand. Get in touch with me at once and advise me your specialty. Have also a good stock of U. S. in blocks of four from 1880 to date. What do you need?

ALVIN GOOD, 558 Hippodrome Annex, Cleveland, Ohio.

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912**

**Of The American Philatelist, Published Monthly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for
October 1, 1926.**

State of Ohio, County of Hamilton, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared A. D. Fennel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The American Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 433, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colorado.
Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 807 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colo. No stockholder owns more than one share of stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, holders and other security owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of January, 1927.

A. L. LUEBBERS, Notary Public.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA MEXICO AND HAYTI

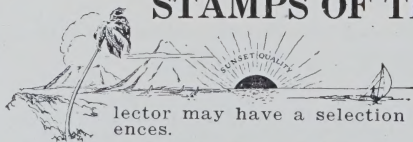
Most complete stock of its kind in the States, containing numerous of the elusive items, that you so far have failed to find. Many unusual pieces; cancellations in early Guatemala, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Dom Pedro Heads, postally used Seebeck etc. Moderate prices. Very fine, approvals (250 different books), by country only. Want List Service against usual references. Ask for free descriptive list of approval selections.

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STAMPS OF THE SOUTH SEAS



lector may have a selection upon approval for the asking—and refer-

Situated as we are here in San Francisco, we have unusual opportunities for picking up these popular stamps. Specialists will find it worth while to send in their **Want Lists**, while the general col-

R. H. MOWER

3rd Floor
12 GEARY ST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

REPORT of the**TREASURER**

January 1st, 1927.

STOCK FUND.

Balance	\$8747.66	
New Certificates	79.00	\$8826.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$8280.00	
New Memberships	60.00	\$8340.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$7858.19	
Interest on Bonds	148.75	
Other Receipts	413.99	\$8420.93

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$.65	
Receipts	.20	\$.85

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 56.08	
Dues paid in advance	21.25	\$ 77.33

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$1443.52	
Receipts—Dues	770.20	
Interest on Bonds	169.17	
	\$2382.89	
Disbursements	\$ 742.74	\$1640.15

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 858.94	
Receipts—Subscriptions	557.05	
Advertising	995.10	
Interest on Bonds	28.33	
	\$2439.42	
Disbursements	\$1021.18	\$1418.24
		\$28724.16
Cash on hand	\$8106.96	
Bond Investments	20617.20	\$28724.16

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.



Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 5.

January 1, 1927.

Applications Pending.

Allen, Mrs. Chas. W.
Blessing, D. S.
Bringinghurst, H. M.
Chafin, W. C.
Daehler, G. J.
Dow, J. S.
Enslove, P. O.
Fearon, W. S.
Fuller, B. A.
Hagan, L. H.
Hardin, Geo. E.
Kohler, Heinrich
Kubick, H. J.
Landon, E. W.
Megson, Frederic
Rallis, Marcos W.
Sahakian, Seth
Schirmer, Robt.
Schultze, Willy
Soto, M. Tous
Sprano, Robt.
Waite, C. B.
Weinz, A.
Whitehouse, L. M.
Bent, Emily A.
Bertolet, Dr. J. A.
Berry, D. A.
Brown, Allan R.
Brown, J. McC.

Churchin, Fesdor G.
Campbell, E. F.
Carpenter, Hubert
Coleman, Dr. H. A.
Coombs, Franklin
Cowles, H. D.
Coweles, R. A.
Craig, L. C.
Cunningham, A. C.
Field, Geo. W.
Doering, Dr. F. L.
Eid, Albert
French, B. A.
Fritz, C. C. F.
Fuentes, G.
Furman, G. C.
Goffeney, Rev. W. M.
Goodrel, P. B.
Graves, Dr. R. J.
Hanna, M. G.
Harrison, Ray G.
Hohberger, R. A.
Howle, E. O.
Izzo, Lewis
Marx, Walter
McNeill, H. S.
McConville, T. W.
Mefauoff, Robt.
Myers, D. H.

Nichols, R. B.
Novack, J. M.
Paine, Dr. H. S.
Percival, Dr. M. F.
Pickens, W. J.
Reed, W. J.
Riess, C. G.
Scales, L. W.
Seemuller, Chas. C.
Slaback, L. W.
Talan, Rev. L. A.
Teramoto, Emy Y.
Thiele, Francis B.
Upson, O. W.
Van Voorhis, R. C.
Warner, J. B.
White, Thos. S.
Whitehouse, L. M.
Wiesinger, C. T.
Woods, Marcy
York, H. L. Jr.

Reinstatements Pending.

Mann, Percy McG.	3202
Mueller, C. F.	7250
Peters, Dr. H. A.	7681
Zuckerman, H. R.	6868

Applications Posted.

Avery, J. Lynn, 271 Newport Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 37; Bldg. & Loan Assn; Sam Sutherland, Calif. Ins. Co., Los Angeles, Calif. By Roy G. Webb.
Barbour, Richard D., 1927 2nd St. S. W., Canton, Ohio. 41; Teacher; H. R. Gorrrell, Massillon, Ohio. By Hubert Lyman Clark.
Bryant, D. E. Jr., 339 Maple Ave., Danville, Ky. 21; None at present; L. J. Flerlage, 4229 Franklin Ave., Norwood, O. By R. L. Hustis.
Buck, Henrie E., 125 N. Liberty St., Delaware, O. 77; Treas. Journal-Herald; Arthur J. White, 283 N. Liberty St., Delaware, O. By Howard H. Elliott.

- Callender, G. Rae, 359 Produce Exchange, New York City. 53; Manager; Jno. M. Frey, 359 Produce Exchange, New York. By Chas. S. Taussig.
- Copeland, Robt. W., 3407 S. E St., Tacoma, Wash. 16; Student; Guaranteed by R. W. Copeland; Ref., Clyde D. Brill, 951 Market St., Tacoma, Wash. By F. W. Peacocke.
- Cotton, Rosseter, 803 S. El Paso St., El Paso, Tex. 62; Accountant; J. D. Bartlett, 311 Yandell Blvd., El Paso. By Percy McGhee.
- Coyner, R. O., 109 Court St., Philippi, W. Va. 35; Tailoring & Pressing; Philippi Hdw. & Fur. Co., Philippi, W. Va. By Jos. L. C. Taylor.
- Engelhardt, John, Ceim Gesund Crunnen 22, Hamburg 25, Germany. 43; Chief Clerk; Fred Engelhardt, 2969 Webster Ave., Bronx, New York. By J. E. Guest.
- Goodale, Col. Geo. S., 415 Luhr's Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz. 55; Col. Inf. U. S. A.; Army & Navy Stores, 469 5th Ave., New York City. By J. E. Guest.
- Grant, Jos. S., Box 2597, Honolulu, Hawaii. 35; Student; W. F. Slusser and F. W. Reid, Honolulu, Hawaii. By H. A. Davis.
- Harbold, Hubert A., 427 W. 3rd St., Mt. Carmel, Pa. 25; Clerk; R. E. Else, 123 S. Market St., Mt. Carmel, Pa. By J. N. Aucker.
- Housman, Wm. F., Steelton Trust Bldg., Steelton, Pa. 42; Attorney; W. B. Boyd, Steelton, Pa. By R. L. Hustis.
- Ineson, Stanley B., 234 Glen St., Glen Cove, N. Y. 44; Finance; Lawrence C. Phipps Jr., Symes Bldg., Denver, Colo. By Earl A. Holl.
- Lueders, Fred C., Oaklawn Rd., Stamford, Conn. 38; Chauffeur; A. Gibson, Box 827, Stamford, Conn. By H. A. Davis.
- Manke, Douglas, 638 62 St., Oakland, Calif. 15; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. Persis C. Manke, Ref., Coast Counties Gas & Elec. Co., San Francisco, Calif. By Fred Allen.
- Margolin, M. L., 20 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 43; Insurance; L. A. Schueyer, 1304 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. By Eugene Klein.
- Martens, E. J., Box 139, Amsterdam, Holland. 62; Merchant. Leon Israel & Bros., Inc., Wall St., New York. By J. E. Guest.
- Martin, Jos. D., 68 Whetley Hill, Bradford, England. 39; Stamp Dealer; F. H. Vallencey, 87 Farringdon St., London S, England. By J. E. Guest.
- Meulman, Edw. E., 82 Outhoornstraat 82, The Hauge, Holland. 31; Stamp Dealer; P. M. Wolsieffer, 2147 N. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa. By H. L. Lindquist.
- Mrazek, Joseph T., 2000 E. Ashland Ave., Baltimore, Md. 41; Architect; Perry W. Fuller, 419 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. By John Graf.
- McFadden, Donald, 49 Circuit Rd., Winthrop, Mass. 15; Student; Guaranteed by Willard L. McFadden; Ref., Jno. W. Pepper, 137 Loring Rd., Winthrop, Mass. By H. A. Davis.
- McKinley Stamp Club, W. G. Saxton, Pres.; J. D. Cathon, Secy., 1228—22 St., Canton, Ohio. Proposed by W. G. Saxton.
- North Dakota Collectors' Club, A. F. Gamber, Pres.; F. W. Allen, Secy., 815 Delaware Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Proposed by F. W. Allen.
- Ostling, Benjamin, Marshfield, Ore. 41; Pres. Veneer Plant; H. B. Maris, Panel Co., 735 3rd St., San Francisco, Calif. By A. A. Buck.
- Owen, Fred B., 109 Union Arms Apt., Seattle, Wash. 29; Engineer; C. S. Ernest, 318 10th St., Seattle, Wash. By L. M. Ryer.
- Parker, L. C., 25 Murray St., New York City. 56; Manufacturer; Lord & Taylor, New York City. By A. D. Fennel.
- Purrenhage, I. C., 9609 Empire Ave., Cleveland, O. 35; Salesman; P. L. Finlayson, Burrows Bros., Cleveland, O. By Dr. N. P. McGay.

- Salmon, M. H., 103 Rugby Rd., Syracuse, N. Y. 42; Elec. Contractor; H. C. Roberts Elec. Supply Co., Syracuse, N. Y. By D. C. Fulmer.
- Schneider, Dr. Frederick, 64 Grove St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 54; Physician; Frank Marquis, 15 Park Row, New York. By R. L. Hustis.
- Scott, Frederic R., 1507 West Ave., Richmond, Va. 28; Banking; Virginia Stationery Co., 913 E. Main St., Richmond, Va. By R. L. Hustis.
- Seamans, H. L., P. O. Bldg., Lethbridge, Alb., Canada. 35; Entomologist; H. A. McKillop, Lethbridge, Alb., Canada. By Arthur E. Seamans.
- Shaw, Roger, 1 Stow St., Concord, Mass. 23; Accountant; Houghton Gift Shop, Concord, Mass. By Geo. D. Frost.
- Sorensen, Paul O., Apt. 31, Monterrey, N. L., Mexico. 43; Gen. Mgr. Black Horse Tobacco Co.; W. G. Hewitt, M. M. del Llano 177, Monterrey, Mexico. By F. W. Allen.
- Steiger, Wm. C., 400 Lookout Ave., Hackensack, N. J. 53; Secretary; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By H. F. Christensen.
- Stewart, Ernest A., 846 Waveland Ave., Chicago, Ill. 33; Editor; W. Skoglund, 912 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill. By B. F. Enelow.
- Sutherland, Kenneth W., 186 S. Broadway, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. 44; Engineer; Thos. M. Goodrich, care Bartlett, Hawyard Co., Baltimore, Md. By Dr. J. H. Beattie.
- Swett, Lewis W., 1177 N. 3rd St., Springfield, Ill. 34; Insurance; Myers Bros., Clothiers, 5th & Wash. Sts., Springfield, Ill. By R. L. Hustis.
- Thompson, Louis C. Jr., 1412 19th St., Galveston, Tex. 16; Student; Guaranteed by L. C. Thompson Sr.; Ref., W. Allen, Universal Garage, Galveston, Tex. By Chas. Freund Jr.
- Turner, A. F., 16 Myddleton Square, London E. C. 1, England. Legal; Accountant; H. A. Fonda, Box 108, Wall St. Sta., New York. By H. A. Davis.
- Van Buren, M. C., 4053 Fairview Drive, Toledo, Ohio. 40; Advisor Retail Gro.; Reference asked for. By P. J. Kranz.
- Walker, Harold L., 84 Minnesota Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 18; Student; Guaranteed by H. Layton Walker, A. P. S. 3919. By H. Layton Walker.
- Way, Robt. F., 11 Summit Ave., Larchmont, N. Y. 14; Student; Guaranteed by Helen F. Way; Ref., J. H. Taylor, 17 Summit Ave., Larchmont, N. Y. By H. A. Davis.
- Young, Leon G., 133 Lincoln Ave., Portsmouth, N. H. 60; Chief Clerk, Navy Yard; Warren N. Davis, 36 Market St., Portsmouth, N. H. By R. L. Hustis.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 3965 Bundlie, F. Cleveland, 117 Fenton Ave., Grand Forks, N. Dak. 34; Dept. Mgr., R. B. Griffith Co., Grand Forks, N. Dak. By H. A. Davis.
- 5706 Rech, Harry F., 6339 S. Ada St., Chicago, Ill. Legal; Spl. Clerk, P. O. D.; B. L. Voorhees, Union Trust Bnk. Bldg., Chicago, Ill. By Dr. C. W. Hennan.

New Members Admitted.

- 9115 Adams, Rollin P., 64 Naples Rd., Brookline, Mass.
- 9116 Anthony, Thomas, Apt. 11, 1402 E. Fir St., Seattle, Wash.
- 9117 Arndt, Walter T., 27 W. 44th St., New York City.
- 9118 Beaubien, Edw. C., 3962 Homewood Ave., Toledo, O.
- 9119 Blomstrand, Harald, 320 California St., San Francisco, Calif.
- 9120 Boursus, Bernard J., 1120 E. Roy St., Seattle, Wash.
- 9121 Bradfield, Chas. C., 909 Cerrito St., Albany, W. Berkeley, Calif.
- 9122 Bricka, George W., 1278 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

- 9123 Brind, Chas. A. Jr., 862 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
 9124 Brown, Rollin, 1134 W. Orange Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
 9125 Brown, Thos. G., 43 Circuit Rd., Chestnut Hill, Brookline, Mass.
 9126 Buss, Harold, Box 163, Reeseville, Wis.
 9127 Callister, J. Henry, 62 Hubbard Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 9128 Campbell, Clewell B., R. D. # 4, Binghamton, N. Y.
 9129 Case, Dr. Ralph E., 1217 Evans St., McKeesport, Pa.
 9130 Chapin, Chas. H., 208 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
 9131 Clements, Sterling W., 3165 Yorkshire Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
 9132 Coe, Robert, Army & Navy Club, Washington, D. C.
 9133 Colver, Wayne, Union Oil Co., Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
 9134 Cowpe, John A., 482 Lytham Rd., Blackpool, England.
 9135 Crowell, Chester I., 574 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 9136 Cummings, Wm. S., 418 High St., Bethlehem, Pa.
 9137 Cuzner, Jas. A., 103 S. Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 9138 Daly, Jack J., 1604 Boren Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 9139 de Boudier, Louis, 4325 Lowe Rd., Toledo, Ohio.
 9140 Dietz, Nicholas, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 9141 Drews, Geo. C., 2726 Best Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 9142 Ducommon, H. E., 2947 5th Ave. W., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 9143 Embury, Augustus, 64 Pondfield Rd., Bronxville, N. Y.
 9144 Engels, C. L., 315 Central Ave., Sandusky, Ohio.
 9145 Fenton, C. Walter, 749 E. 118 St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 9146 Fisher, Philip A., 3333 Jackson St., San Francisco, Calif.
 9147 Fitts, Wm., 21 Church St., Moravia, N. Y.
 9148 Flieder, Edw., 519 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash.
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- 5483 Clay, Francis H., 1101 Park St., Tarentum, Pa.
 432 Dow, Sterling T., 216 Vaughan St., Portland, Me.
 2253 Fratus, Catano, 597 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
 4244 Hill, Oscar, 60 State St., Boston, Mass.
 4322 Pember, Karl A., Woodstock, Vt.
 21 Rogers, A. R., 141 E. 44th St., New York City.

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- 4813 Stivers, J. O., 3430 Colfax "B", Denver, Colo. Dec. 29, 1926.

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 3502 Lorenzen, E. B., Sandusky, Ohio.
 J8072 Ostberg, S. R., Haddonfield, N. J.
 1896 Robertson, A. W., Rockford, Ill.
 7308 Smith, C. L., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 8112 Whipple, Harry A., Glens Falls, N. Y.
 7693 White, W. M., Lewiston, Me.

Resignation Pending.

- 8094 Haskell, Harry G., Box 88, Norwood, Mass.

Resignations Received.

- 4034 Grahame, Miss E., 41 Hubbard St., Montpelier, Vt.
 6701 Lee, Harry A., 131 W. 5th St., Chester, Pa.

New Life Member.

- 395—5783 Creed, Georges, 5519 Webster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 396—9173 Kellers, Fredk. T., 77 Highland Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Corrections.

November number page 123 under "new stockholders" 8956 Lawrence W. J. and 8978 Yarrington, C. A. These numbers should be preceded by an "L" and not a "J" as the compositor had it. They are Life Members and not Juniors.

In the December number under "Applications Posted" pg. 193, Allen, Chas. W. should be, Allen, Mrs. Chas. W.

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 8402 Alexander, Jas. S. from Seattle, Wash. to 909 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 7756 Anderson, W. P. to 306 Lafayette Ave., Cincinnati, O.
 8175 Baillergeon, P. F. to 546 Bloomfield St., Montreal, Canada.
 585 Barnum, W. H. to 8338 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 8340 Beaupre, Raymond O., 14 Hickok Pl., Burlington, Vt.
 7521 Bickford, C. L. from Cleveland to 1538 Belle Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.
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 4897 Carson, Lt. H. R. from San Francisco to 715 Ocean Ave., New London, Conn.
 5484 Collins, Wm. H. to Beta Theta Pi House, Williamstown, Mass.
 7105 Comings, Fred S. from Youngstown, O. to Madison Barracks, N. Y.
 7892 Eickemeyer, T. E. H. from Bunker Hill, Ill. to Steelville, Ill.
 8735 Dattner, B. J. to 311 S. 16 St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 6824 Davis, Edw. M. to R. R. #1, Shirley, Mass.
 7890 Dayton, Fred M. to Apt. 7, 192 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 6956 Feeman, J. H. from Burlington, N. C. to 824 N. Rural St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 8749 Fitzgerald, Dr. C. A. to 17 S. 5th Ave., Clarion, Pa.
 7534 Gere, Herbert G. to 816 Schmidt Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 6096 Gillardon, Arthur from Clifton, N. J. to 57 Currie Ave., Lake View Heights, N. J.
 7177 Hawley, F. H. to 1885 E. 90th St. N. E., Cleveland, O.
 7541 Henry, Harry from Nogales, Ariz. to Fort Davis, Canal Zone.
 6921 Hodgkinson, F. C. from Short Hills, N. J. to 452 Berkeley Ave., Orange, N. J.
 6329 Howard, C. R. from Covington, La. to Maringouin, La.
 2838 Hyde, Rev. Arthur P. S. from Peekskill, N. Y. to 80 Greenridge Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
 7344 Jackson, Guy A. to 20 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.
 7911 Labine, E. Lawrence to 98 Wait St., Springfield, Mass.
 1714 Leaming, F. D. to 818 Home Ins. Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
 8623 Leggett, Frederic H. from Scarsdale, N. Y. to 29 Midland Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
 5970 Mackay, H. R. to 289 11 St., Sta. V, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 8536 Madsen, A. C. to 3354 24 St., San Francisco, Calif.
 6838 Madsen, L. P. to 228 E. Vine St., Owatonna, Minn.
 7635 Maier, Alfred to Friedrickstr 79a, Berlin W. 8, Germany.
 2483 Mayer, Wm. F. to 305 28 St., West New York, N. Y.
 7190 McQuitty, L. F. to 610 Railway Exchange Bldg., Muskogee, Okla.
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 8161 Mills, H. W. from Mt. Sterling, Ky. to Columbus, Ohio.
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8672 Steinkamp, Louis V. to Box 2082, Bridgeport, Conn.
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5432 Taylor, Morgan W. from 388 to 888 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
7566 Tucson Stamp Club, E. A. Norton, Secy., to 834 E. 9th St., Tucson, Ariz.
6640 Tucker, E. St. G. to Hotel Nadeau, 1st & Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Calif.
5435 Hyrrell, Ted J. to 242 Westminster St., Jacksonville, Ill.
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8852 Vose, Hamilton Jr. to 3730 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill.
8590 Witt, B. J. Jr. from Houston to Box 755, Mission, Tex.
3699 Woodlands, Harold from Kapunda to G. P. O. Adelaide, South Australia.
7804 Zegler, John to 165 3rd St., San Francisco, Calif.
6864 Ash, E. M. from Havana to Jaribonico del Sur, Cuba.
585 Barnum, W. H. to 7338 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
5194 Bradford, E. Nelson to 14 Irving Place, New York City.
7728 Bradley, Dr. J. C. to 508 E. Buffalo St., Ithaca, N. Y.
3691 Buffalo Collectors' Club from H. C. Flierl, Secy., to R. E. Townsend, Secy.,
22 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.
8988 Bull, Wilfred D. to Box 2157, San Francisco, Calif.
5960 Bullard, H. A. to 228 Euclid Ave., Hackensack, N. J.
2418 Clapp, E. H. to 212 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
3143 Chase, Dr. Carroll from Brooklyn, N. Y. to 114 78th St., Jackson Heights,
N. Y.
6313 Demant, Axel to 153 W. 63 St., New York City.
8211 Dodds, Geo. from Homestead to Box 77, Lincoln Place, Pa.
5582 Emery, Geo. M. from Upper Darby to 718 Collenbrook Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa.
8745 Fairbanks, A. G. from Three Rivers to 77 Florence St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
6094 Freund, Chas. F. from Clifton to 36 Howe Ave., Passaic, N. J.
8516 Golder, Stephen to 1825 Robson St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
8760 Gridley, T. J. from New York City to 61 Thompson St., Springfield, Mass.
7481 Guhle, C. W. M. from Buffalo to 735 Baker St., Flint, Mich.
4284 Kemper, Dr. L. J. to 801 Chamber of Com., Indianapolis, Ind.
7297 Kusy, Anton Jr. from Chicago to South Haven, Minn.
8196 Lamer, Ruby A. to 415 Lee Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
8446 Lamond, J. F. from Lakeside, Calif. to 1426 Lincoln Ave., San Diego, Calif.
8632 Lonsdale, R. to Rm. 27, 1241 Georgia St. West, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
6928 Lyon, Arthur Jr. from West Palm Beach, Fla. to 215 Mammoth Rd., Lowell,
Mass.
6142 Menczer, E. A. from 382 to 328 E. 82 St., Los Angeles, Calif.
8645 McMinn, T. J. from Sharon Hill to 26 Park Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.
3479 Morrow, D. W. to 2121 New York Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.
7917 Mott, Mrs. O. W. to 760 Beverly Park Pl., Jackson, Mich.
Newth, A. W., to Box 1850, Seattle, Wash.
4650 Passaic Stamp Club, from S. Evinger, Secy., Garfield, N. J. to Chas. L. Fre-
und, Secy., 36 Howe Ave., Passaic, N. J.
6587 Pollitz, O. F. from Boston to 11 Willow St., Reading, Mass.
8659 Porter, E. H. to 5566 16th Ave. S., Seattle, Wash.
5843 Radlauer, S. to 12447 Dresden Ave., Detroit, Mich.

- 5800 Reiner, Saml. O. Jr. to Box 153, Frackville, Pa.
 5190 Robinson, R. W. to 818 Wesley Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
 4081 Semmes, Thos. Jr. to 11th & Bank Sts., Richmond, Va.
 7797 Sossong, W. J. from Carnegie, Pa. to 642 Forest St. N. W., Canton, Ohio.
 8671 Sprano, Arthur from Waterbury, Conn. to 90 Russell St., Clifton, N. J.
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 2466 Wherry, Dr. W. P. to 1500 Medical Arts Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
 3693 Wade, Chas. M. 1212 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

Deleted From Pending List.

Being unable to obtain references or application fees, or obtain reply to letters addressed to these applicants, the following are deleted from the "Pending" list.

- Aldrich, Knight, 1160 Oakley Ave., Hubbard Woods, Ill.
 Allen, Horace J., Savings Bank Bldg., Hoboken, N. J.
 McJannet, W., Armand Et., Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia.
 Schofield, F. H., 121 Meridian Ave., Fresno, Calif.
 Shackleton, W. O., Algoa, Texas.
 Weiss, Oskar, Nikolicева utica 4, Zagreb, Jugo Slavia.

Membership Summary.

Membership December 1, 1926	3964
New Members	115
Reinstated	6
	4085
Deceased	1
Resignations Accepted	10
Total Membership January 1, 1927	4074

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Ask for my Monthly Price Lists concerning sets, packets, and collections.

S. K E L E N

Arany Janos-Ucca 1,

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 10.

Whole No. 33.

Hot on the Trail. We are hot on the trail of Willard O'Connor, formerly of Ft. Wayne, Ind., who skipped town with some of our circuits. Some of the stamps were sold to a New York City dealer and he has made return to us, there were others in the lot though that someone else purchased and just as soon as O'Connor is apprehended the place where these were disposed of will also doubtless be learned. Keep on the lookout for this party. If you want his picture communicated with the sales manager.

Mounting Stamps for Sale. Every now and then we get complaints from members because their stamps do not sell in a record time, one of the reasons sales are not effected is the manner in which stamps are mounted. Members mix up different countries, they do not mount their stamps in line but they are at all angles etc. Now buyers will not stop to look at books that do not have a neat appearance, and which are not arranged as the rules require, alphabetically by country and numerically by Scott, with catalog prices and net prices clearly affixed. And while we are talking about net prices, what should they be? Is there any reason that any buying member should be willing to pay 50 % of catalogue or more for stamps that you purchased in a packet at a cost to you of from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of catalog. Does it not occur to you that these varieties cannot be rare and if a member does not already have them he would hesitate to pay a fancy price for them, knowing that they are the packet class of stamps. If you will think a little when pricing your stamps you will give them a fair selling price so they will sell. As a seller your expense is less than a dealer, it is true you have to pay 12½ % of sales, but if you were circulating these books yourself your postage expenditure would be greater than the commission we earn, provided you sent to as many parties as we do. Not only that you would get some credit losses also while you are entirely protected from loss from any source when you use this department, so if you figure postage cost and insurance cost you will soon find that you are really getting more net out of your stamps than if you were circulating them yourself.

Covers. Who would like to see some books of nice European (19th) Covers? We have a few in the department but so far mighty few requests.

Large Circuits Very Popular. Those space filling circuits, up to 50 books of general stamps, or even some countries or divisions, are surely getting popular. We give you plenty of time to go over them and also you return direct to us. If you are prepared to spend at least \$10, if the stamps you need are in the book, get in touch with us at once. We can send General, 20th, 19th, British Cols, French Cols., Portuguese Cols., Greece, South & Central America, as well as pre-cancels.

Still Going Strong. Our December figures were again up to a new high for any previous December, we are ahead for the period over last year. We want to make a good record again, will you give us an opportunity to serve you too. No obligation to buy any certain amount. Help us make new high sales record.

Members Wanted. We need more new members this year than last even though we have no contest. There is bound to be quite a number drop out as many came in on the special effort of contestants, this is a special reason why we should use our every effort to get new members. The membership should be 5000 next August, and it will be if You will do your part. Come join the go-getting recruiting bunch. Just one this month, anyhow.

Canadian Members. We especially try to serve Canadian members, probably due to the fact that your sales manager was born on that side of the line. We go the limit, we maintain a Canadian Bank account so that we may accept Canadian currency and personal checks at par. A cordial invitation is extended our Canadian members to make use of the sales department. We send several circuits to your Country and would be glad to serve you too.

Foreign Members. Altho you may not be able to avail yourself of the sales circuits as a buyer you are invited to participate as a seller. We do many little favors for foreign members who have books with us—we advance your dues, we pay subscriptions and advertising to American publishers as you may direct, and in fact do our level best to give you just the most complete service possible.

Paying Members Dues. The recent Convention passed an amendment making it obligatory for the sales manager to pay the dues of any member who had books in the department, should he be delinquent. This means that if you have books in the sales department and a credit from sales sufficient that your dues will be paid. Why not enter a book at once of desirable stamps so in the event you wish your dues can be advanced as due. Many of our foreign members have done this for years, you can also avail yourself of this service.

Blank Books. We are still asking that members sending for books, especially if they reside in USA, remit for same cash with order. This avoids many small bookkeeping items. Of course on account of inconvenience to foreign members we are willing to send them such books as they wish and debit their account with cost. Blank books are 5c each.

Early Hayti. Our genial sales book examiner, Mr. T. E. Flick, of Galveston, Texas, is a specialist in Hayti and has issued a price list of that country. He also says he will be glad to help members determine the plate varieties of the liberty head type. Mr. Flick in his own collection has these sheets practically completely reconstructed. If he can help you, ask him.

\$100,000 Annually in Sales. Seems visionary doesn't it, but it is not. If we could get enough U. S. to send the U. S. Collector-members a circuit even once a month, we would have reached this goal by August 1927. Have any duplicate U. S. to turn into cash? If so, try our department.

Officers for 1927-28. Within 30 days after this notice appears the Secretary will be asking for nominations for our officers. Members, it is a serious matter to each one of you that the men put in charge of our Society be hard-workers and men who will impartially serve the membership. There are many prominent philatelists who would consider it an honor to head our society and doubtless from among these we can pick one who will be inclined to give the Society work the attention that it needs at all times. Perhaps some of our present Directors will be candidates for re-election, they have all proven hard workers and are entitled to re-election if they wish it, but in the event they withdraw then we must have in mind someone else to elect. The membership of the A. P. S. elects its own governing officers by ballot, see that you do your part in getting the right names on the ballot.

Prompt Remittances for Purchases. In all my several years as sales manager, we have experienced more delays in remittances this past 90 days than ever before. We have had more NSF checks sent us during Nov. and Dec. than ever before in the history of the sales dept. Of course they have been made good, but members should remit either good checks or bank drafts for stamps. The privilege of sending personal checks can be withdrawn at any time, it was installed for your convenience.

Protect Circuits When Mailing. Many cases come to our attention where circuits are put into light weight envelopes and are therefore received in bad order, many cases they have been practically re-wrapped by the P. O. Members this is serious, a loss might occur any time, sometimes by pilfering. Be sure you have a good heavy envelope. If you cannot secure one then wrap securely in heavy kraft paper, or if you wish you can secure a heavy envelope made to order for circuit mailing, from this office, at cost. 25c for ten envelopes post paid. Help us protect you and other members.

Personal Delivery of Circuits. Often it is very convenient for members to deliver the circuits personally to the next member following them on the route sheet. This is satisfactory, but you should do two things to protect you: Deliver to member listed **personally** (Not to some clerk or office boy, or stenographer), and also be sure and take a receipt for same. This notice for your protection. Heed it.



LIFE BRANCH No. 2—

Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh
 Held their annual banquet,
 In the dining hall of the Hotel Henry.
 Loquacious were the speeches,
 And all enjoyed the sumptuous repast,
 That closed the year.
 Election of officers was held for the year 1927—
 Late returns were broadcasted for the President
 In the wee hours of the morn, and
 Carried victory for the one candidate, W. B. Hartman.

Secretary, Treasurer and
 Other officers, were elected in the same manner, the
 Candidates were surprised at their victory?
 Interest in the coming year was manifested, by
 Every one promising to do his bit—
 They always do, on this
 Yearly occasion.

Officers and members,
 Felicitated one another.

Perhaps, I should state, that,
 It is not amiss at this
 Time of the year,
 To send the
 Society's message,
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 Upon these pages, and
 Right from the Heart
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JUSTUS M. STAHN, Secretary.

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NOTES ON THE PENNY RED, GREAT BRITAIN, 1841.

By DELF NORONA.

The early stamps of Great Britain have probably been more carefully studied and written up than those of any other country. A great deal of written matter about the imperforate penny red, however, is of a scattered and highly technical nature and is useful to and can be properly appreciated by only a few advanced specialists. On the other hand most articles of a general nature, while containing very interesting information, are not written in a manner as to be of very much use to the collector first undertaking the formation of a specialized collection of these stamps.

It is the purpose of this article to give such information which will be of practical value to the moderate specialist on the imperforate penny red.

Reason for Issue: Shortly after being first put in use, difficulties were encountered in satisfactorily cancelling the then current Penny Blacks. It was found that red which was being used for cancelling purposes could often be cleaned and the stamps made to do double postal duty. Black cancelling ink was then adopted, but here again a lightly cancelled stamp would often appear unused at first glance and could easily be used the second time without arousing suspicion on the part of the postal authorities. Experiments were made of one sort or another, and it was decided that the best solution of the problem was to change the color of the stamps from black to red and used only black cancelling ink.

It might be well at this point to mention that Penny Red stamps with genuine red cancellations are exceedingly rare, inasmuch as red had been discontinued for cancellation purposes for some time before the appearance of the red stamps.

The change of color was made early in 1841, and on February 10, 1841, the red stamps were officially issued to the public. Specimens are known used as early as January 20, 1841. These copies were either inadvertently issued, or the stock of black stamps became exhausted in some towns, necessitating the premature issue of the stamp here under discussion.

Seven plates which had been used for printing the black stamps were also used for printing the Penny Reds, and most of the stamps printed from the

"black" plates are of a "peculiar yellowish-red" shade as described by some writers, although "dark yellow brown" probably covers their descriptions more accurately. The only way to absolutely identify them is by comparison with the black stamps printed from the same plates. If every line on the stamp and position of the corner letters tally, then the specimen may be given a place of honor in a Penny Red collection. As it is out of question for the average collector to have access to a representative lot of plated Penny Blacks, the practical solution is to compare them with illustrations in *The Plating of the Penny Black* by C. J. Nissen. This most exhaustive philatelic work contains a full set of photographs of all stamps printed from the black plates, Plates 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 being used for both Penny Black and Penny Red stamps.

Shades: This stamp was in use for a period of thirteen years, and consequently a wide range of shades may be expected. As the leading specialists use different color names, and as some shades defy description, a written list will serve no useful purpose. A person with a good eye for color and with perhaps an added dash of imagination can get together many pages of shade variations. However, the following are the main groups of color, and it would be well to arrange shades along these lines:

- (a) Red Brown: As nearly Brown as possible;
- (b) Red Yellow: As Orange in tint as possible;
- (c) Red Blue or Plum: As near Purple as possible.

Paper: The paper used for the early British stamps was obtained from a single paper-maker, a Mr. Stacey Wise. Some stamps will be found on very much

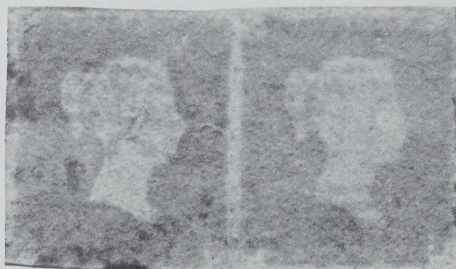


Figure 1.

thinner paper than others, getting to the point of being almost pelure. The variation in thickness was not accidental, but deliberate experiments were made in order to obtain the most satisfactory results. It was found that thin paper was not necessarily the most economical as there was a great amount of spoilage in printing stamps from very thin paper. In connection with the subject of paper, the blueing of the paper and the mysterious Ivory Heads should be mentioned, see Fig. 1. By

examining the backs of the stamps an occasional specimen will be found with a beautiful white effigy of the Queen's head outlined against a blue background, while occasionally a Blue Head will be found on a lighter background.

The cause of this blueing has never been definitely determined. For a long time it was taken as granted that the blueing was caused by the action of the gum on the dampened paper and the printing ink, but this theory has been discarded on the discovery of a sheet which had never been gummed but which distinctly showed the blueing in the paper.

Watermarks: The iron "bits" used for the watermarks were hand-made and vary somewhat in size and shape, and even pairs may be found with different shaped watermarks. Ewens Catalog of British Stamps, 1898, erroneously refers to a tall thin watermark as having been introduced in 1853. Various writers have repeated Ewens' statement, which is disproved by the existence of the imprimatur sheets (referred to later) which shows the watermarks varying

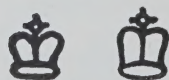


Figure 2.

about as much in pattern after 1853 as before. Fig. 2 shows the squat small crown as well as the so-called crown of 1853. The small crown watermark, 240 to a sheet, are enclosed within a frame of five straight watermarked parallel lines. The outer four of these lines are broken at certain intervals by the insertion of "Postage". The word "Postage" appears once in the center of the top and bottom of the sheet and twice at each side. Not many collectors bother with minor varieties of watermark owing to the fact that they seldom show up without the aid of watermark fluid, and of course the extent to which they should be collected is purely a matter to be decided by the inclination of the individual. A good method of illustrating watermarks is to make a tracing on transparent paper while the stamp is still immersed in watermark fluid, and then mount the tracing in the album next to the specimen from which the same is taken.

Preparation of the stamps: Taking it for granted that the reader is familiar with the general methods used in engraving and printing line engraved stamps, only such remarks are here made to explain the presence of certain collectible varieties peculiar to this stamp.

Guide Lines: Fine horizontal or vertical lines were traced on the printing plate before the workman laid down the impression. These guide lines were put down to facilitate getting the stamp in its proper position, and they were later cleaned off the plates. Occasionally the impressions were not placed in the correct position and happened to overlap portions of the guide lines, so the lines could not be effectively cleaned off. In such cases the lines are visible on the stamps and are usually seen in the corner squares, but occasionally will be found along the sides of the stamp. (Note the vertical guide line in the "F" square shown in Figure 3.) Guide lines are only to be found on stamps printed from the earlier plates, as an improved machine was introduced about a year after the Penny Red first made its appearance, which laid the impressions down at an even distance from each other and the necessity for



Figure 3.

guide lines was dispensed with.

Spacing: In the case of impressions which were not put down in proper alignment, it is interesting to note the variation in spacing between such stamps, ranging from about a half millimeter to four millimeters between stamps. Contrasting pairs, one showing the stamps close together and the other far apart should be secured and mounted side by side to show the variation in spacing clearly.

Double transfers and Re-entries: It would occasionally happen that an impression was rolled into the plate out of its proper position and overlap or be placed too close to its neighbor. The faulty impression was removed as far as possible by a burnisher and a "fresh entry" laid down. Where the original impression could not be entirely removed it may be seen with more or less distinctness overlapping the design of the "fresh entry."

When, as sometimes happened, the printing plate was not evenly hardened after the impressions were laid down, after a short period of use the stamps printed from such plates showed signs of wear. When this occurred a new impression or "Re-entry" was laid down on the plate as nearly over the original impression as possible, and as it was not always possible to make them coincide the double impression will be seen, and in the course of time as the later impression would become worn, the original impression would gradually become more distinct. These re-entries are usually to be found in the star ornaments.

Note the difference between a "fresh entry" and a "re-entry". Philatelists have a habit of classing both variations under the term "Re-entry", although the former are far commoner than the latter. It is difficult to distinguish the difference between these varieties, however, so no harm is done by the error. Good examples of double transfers or re-entries may be found on the following stamps:

T.A. (Plate 145), R.H., D.L., F.L., S.F.

J.G. (Plate 41), N.A., K.E., T.B., E.B. (Plate 77).



Figure 4.

Note the doubling of POSTAGE and the star ornaments in the top stamp, and doubling of the star ornaments in the lower stamp in Figure 4.



A defect on the transfer roller which occurs on some of the earlier plates is the O flaw, in which the O of ONE has a little bit of a tail to it, somewhat resembling a Q. This flaw



Figure 4a.

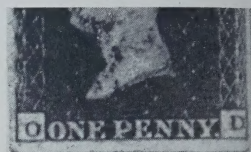


Figure 5.

is quite easily recognizable on the Penny Black, but it is not so easily distinguishable on the Penny Red due to its color. See Figure 4a.

Retouches: Great care was necessary in laying the impressions down properly, but frequently this was not properly done or one of the impressions which had already been laid down was damaged. When this occurred the damaged or imperfectly laid impression was touched up by hand. The principal retouching was done on the corners or side of the stamp, and frequently a heavy line of color will be seen either partly or along the entire edge of the fine engine-turned work along the sides of the stamp. Only a little practice is necessary to enable one to recognize these redrawn lines. (See Fig. 5). With some stamps the exterior side lines were entirely redrawn giving us the "outer line" variety. Plate 90 has the side lines of nearly all the stamps on that plate recut in this manner. (See Fig. 6).



Figure 6. Strip of six from Plate 90, showing "outer line" variety. Compare with Figs. 3, 8 and 9.



Figure 7.

Sometimes the corner squares were touched up, and where work was improperly done on the latter the corner square lines may be found to extend beyond the squares. A good example of a recut corner square will be seen on the left star corner of Figure 7. The right star corner of the stamp, Figure 8, shows the top horizontal line extending beyond the square. Sometimes the work-

man failed to do the necessary recutting or strengthening of these lines, which left a very indistinct side to the corner square and sometimes a line will be entirely missing. The left star corner of Figure 8 just referred to was not recut at all



Figure 8.



Figure 9.



Figure 10.

and the top line is barely visible. The line above **POSTAGE** of the same stamp was similarly not recut, leaving no top to the **GE** of **POSTAGE**. Figure 9 shows a portion of the side of the right star square missing. In the same way a heavy recut line may be found above **POSTAGE** or below **ONE PENNY**. The line below **ONE PENNY** in Figure 10 was heavily recut, but for some reason the recutting was not continued into the corner squares.

There are numerous examples of stamps recut in the manner above described and advanced specialists have done a great deal of work in locating the various plates to which certain recut specimens belong.

Corner letters: The sheets were arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve, the stamps in the first row being lettered **AA**, **AB**, **AC**, etc., to **AL**, the second row **BA**, **BB**, **BC**, etc. to **BL**, and so on down to the twentieth row, **TA**, **TB**, **TC**, etc. to **TL**. These lower corner letters did not appear on the original impressions laid down on the plate but were later filled in with a hand punch. Consequently the letters are not always evenly placed in the letter squares and may be found either too high or too low and frequently touch the sides of the square.

Sometimes a letter was found to be too faint or was punched too far out of its proper position and it was necessary to punch it in the second time. The wrong letter was sometimes punched in and it was then necessary to insert the proper letter over it, and these specimens are considerably scarcer than ordinary double letters. The letter **S** was frequently inverted and as there were no collectors at the time they passed entirely unnoticed.

The top stamp, **D.D.**, Figure 11, illustrates a double **D** (retouched by our artist), the next two stamps, **S.L.** and **S.I.** are inverted **S**'s, and the **L** over **K** and **M** over **K** on the two bottom stamps are from Plate 21.

Double and wrong letters are rather scarce and a fairly complete list of the more prominent varieties are mentioned here:

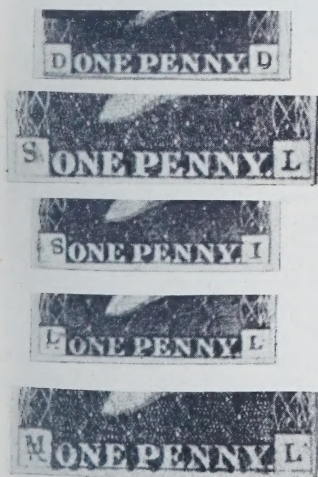


Figure 11.

F.I.,	Double F	Plate 1
M.F.,	" M	" 1
D.C.,	" D	" 2
K.E.,	" E	" 2 and 5
P.A.,	" P	" 2
T.L.,	" T	" 2
H.E.,	" H	" 5
D.C.,	" D	" 9
J.E.,	" J	" 11
L.A.,	" L	" 19
S.J.,	" S	" 20
D.B.,	D over I	" 2
L.L.,	Left L over K	" 21
M.L.,	M over K	" 21
O.F.,	Double O	" 28
L.K.,	L over P	" 39
E.J.,	Double E	" 78
S.B.,	" B	" (?)

After the letters had been added, the "burr" around them was removed and the letters frequently retouched by hand. This touching up accounts for the differences in the shape that are noticed in a particular letter on stamps from the same sheet. In some cases the center of the letters are to be found filled or smeared with the color to the extent of being almost indecipherable.

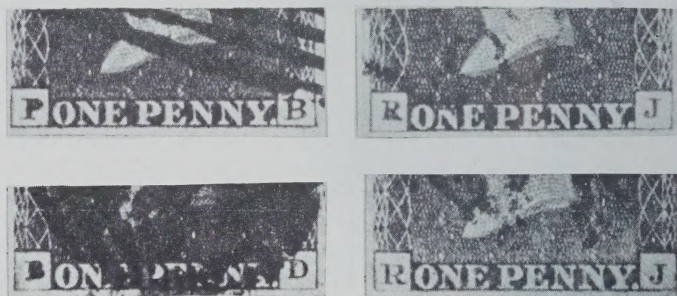


Figure 12. Filled in letters "P" and "B" and also recut "R".
From alphabets I and II.

Plates and Alphabets: In addition to plates 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 11, from which impressions were also taken in black, 206 other plates were used, but sheets printed from about 32 of the last plates were perforated before issue. Plate 169 is the last plate definitely known to exist in imperforate condition.

Stamps printed from Plates 1 to 131 have small check letters in the lower corners, and are known as Alphabet I, the balance of the plates, 132 to 204, have much larger letters and are known as Alphabet II. These letter varieties are easily distinguishable and should give no trouble at all. As a control for determining which Alphabet the check letters on a certain stamp belongs, it may be kept in mind that Scotts Nos. 2, 3 and 5 are from Alphabet I, while Nos. 18 and 20 are from Alphabet II.

To show the differences between these alphabets in a collection twelve stamps may be taken which collectively show all the check letters employed. For example:—

T	T	T	T	T	T	T
S	S	S	S	S	S	S
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
P	P	P	P	P	P	P
O	O	O	O	O	O	O
N	N	N	N	N	N	N
M	M	M	M	M	M	M
L	L	L	L	L	L	L
K	K	K	K	K	K	K
J	J	J	J	J	J	J
I	I	I	I	I	I	I
H	H	H	H	H	H	H
G	G	G	G	G	G	G
F	F	F	F	F	F	F
E	E	E	E	E	E	E
D	D	D	D	D	D	D
C	C	C	C	C	C	C
B	B	B	B	B	B	B
A	A	A	A	A	A	A
ALPHABET I.	ALPHABET II.	ALPHABET III.	ALPHABET III.	ALPHABET III.	ALPHABET IV.	ALPHABET IV.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(Pl. 50)	(Pl. 51)		

Figure 13.

TA SB RC QD PE OF NG MH LI KJ
Alphabet I

TA SB RC QD PE OF NG MH LI KJ
Alphabet II

When thus set out on an album page the differences between these alphabets becomes readily apparent.

Figure 13 shows the various styles of lower corner letters used on the early line-engraved stamps of Great Britain. Only Alphabets I and II, however, will be found on the Penny Red Imperf. It must be remembered that there will be variations in the appearance of some of these check letters due to various causes, i. e., a letter being punched in with more pressure in some cases, the "burr" not being entirely removed, wearing away, and recutting the letters.

Margins and Plate Numbers: Each sheet had the plate number in the margins at the four corners of the sheet, and the inscription "Price 1d Per Label. 1/- Per Row of 12. £1 Per Sheet. Place the Labels ABOVE the Address and towards the RIGHT HAND SIDE of the Letter. In Wetting the Back be careful not to remove the Cement." (See Figure 14.)

Beginning with Plate 90, a small dot was added at the center top margin, and a vertical line in a similar position at the bottom to indicate the point of dividing the sheet vertically in two.

About fourteen Alphabet I plates and all of the Alphabet II plates had star-like ornaments added at the center of the right and left side margins of the plates to show more readily the exact line where the sheet could be divided horizontally in half. There were two types of star ornaments, the first which was used on fourteen Alphabet I plates, is very rarely met with. The first type shown in Figure 15 was used on plates 116, 118-125, 127-131 of Alphabet I only and the second type will be found on all Alphabet II plates.

Imprimatur Sheets: When a plate was finished and before it was used for



Figure 14. Note the Plate Number 28 in the upper left corner and the "deckle" edges of the sheet.

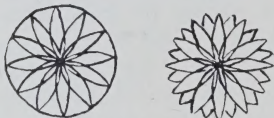


Figure 15.

printing stamps, a sheet was printed and "registered" by being endorsed with the date and an authorization that that particular plate might be used for postal use. The collection of these imprimatur sheets is in the general post office in London. A few sheets are missing from the books, while 21 specimens have been cut from each of the sheets at different times and given away by the authorities.

The Question of Plating: As mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, an attempt at reconstructing the entire set of plates would be a practically impossible task. On the other hand, merely getting together 240 stamps each showing a different set of corner check letters is but child's play, although this is a popular form of so-called "plating." Another method is to "plate" two lots of 240 stamps, one consisting of Alphabet I stamps, and the other Alphabet II stamps. This would also result in an unscientific jumbling of plates. An advisable method would be, with the aid of Nissen's work heretofore mentioned, to plate some of the stamps printed from the Black Plates, a task of no inconsiderable magnitude.

Various plates have been divided into groups by the advanced specialists, and various characteristics described. Plating along the lines of some of these groups is of course possible, but the difficulties to be encountered in making such an attempt are comparable to the plating of the U. S. 3c 1851.

Private perforations and roulettes: Due to the inconvenience of having to cut the imperforate stamps from the sheet with scissors, numerous private experiments and devices were resorted to. The Treasury Department used a cutting instrument at one time which severed the stamps in a continuous wavy line and is termed the "Treasury roulette."

In collecting strips and blocks it will be noted that they are frequently creased, these creases of course greatly diminishing their philatelic value. (Note the creases in piece shown in Fig. 14.) These creases were made by the purchasers of sheets or large blocks of stamps by folding them in order to more conveniently carry them away from the post office. It was somewhat puzzling as well as annoying to us to find such a great percentage of creased strips or blocks in collecting these stamps, until the above reason was suggested in a letter which was written by Henry Archer in 1847, to the postal authorities. In this letter he offered the machine from which stamps were perforated and rouletted and which now bears his name. Because of its interest in this connection a portion of this letter is quoted below:—

"The contrivance will enable purchasers to fold a sheet of stamps with unerring regularity, whereas, to fold one of the present sheets requires considerable care and patience and even then, before one quarter of the sheet is folded, the crease, instead of being in the direction of the white line, has to

be formed along the centre of the heads, whereby the folding, instead of serving to facilitate the operation of cutting, is found to increase the difficulty."

The stamps perforated and rouletted by him in the course of his experiments were used in the regular course of mail, and may be distinguished by having the small check letters, Alphabet I, (see Figure 16), or by being postmarked prior to January 28, 1854, the date of issue of the Small Crown, Perf. 16.

Even after the Government officially adopted the perforating machines, many



Figure 16.



Figure 17.



Figure 18.

of the sheets were spoiled by bad perforating. These spoiled sheets were for the most part destroyed, but a few were overlooked and distributed.

The specimen, Figure 17, perforated in the center of the stamp only, will make us cease to wonder why perfectly centered stamps of the early perforated issues are so seldom seen. This item, it will be noted, has Alphabet II check letters and is one of the officially perforated issues.

Specimen: A neat little Specimen stamp is illustrated in Figure 18. Probably other varieties of Specimen surcharges exist of which the writer is, however, unaware.

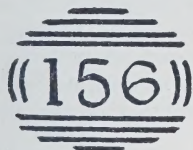


Figure 19. Six types of cancells used on penny reds.

Cancellations: The Maltese Cross cancellation was in use up to 1844, and there are several different types of various shapes and sizes to be found, many towns having distinctive cancellations of their own. In about 1843 the city of London used a series of twelve maltese cross cancellations with the numbers from 1 to 12 in the center. Black was the official color for cancellations at the time the stamps under consideration were in use, and stamps cancelled in red are very rare indeed. Blue cancellations, while scarce, are the next common after black; while other colors are green, violet, orange, etc.

In May, 1844, in order to more readily identify the post office at which a letter was posted, a new type of cancellation was introduced, each post office being given a number. Different types were used for England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the city of London.

The original list of numbers for use in England and Wales ran from 1 to 936, the following being some of the principal offices:

53, Bath; 75, Birmingham; 134, Bristol; 158, Cambridge; 162, Cardiff; 258, Dover; 383, Hull; 447, Leeds; 466, Liverpool; 498, Manchester; 603, Oxford; 625, Portsmouth; 700, Sheffield; 723, Southampton; 930, York.

The various numbers used in London run from 1 to 54, but the numbers 48 and 49 were assigned for use in the Crimea, together with two obliterated, one with a Crown and two stars in place of the number and the other with a star between two cyphers.

The office numbers used in Scotland ran from 1 to 362, the following being some of the office numbers of the more important towns:

1, Aberdeen; 114, Dundee; 131, Edinburgh; 159, Glasgow; 221, Leith; 280, Perth.

The Irish numbers ran from 1 to 453. Among the more important towns are:

62, Belfast; 156, Cork; 157, Queenstown; 186, Dublin; 303, Limerick; 431, Tipperary; 445, Waterford.

In 1853 a combined handstamp was introduced containing a dated postmark attached to the numbered cancellation, and the sizes and shapes of these dated postmarks vary greatly. Inasmuch as they were introduced shortly before the perforated stamps came in use, they are not often met with on imperforate stamps.

This is merely the briefest sketch of the cancellations used during this period. For a comprehensive list I refer the reader to *The History of the Postmarks of the British Isles*, by John G. Hendy.

It was the custom of the dispatching office to postmark each letter on the back before forwarding it, in addition to the cancellation on the face of the stamp itself. Occasionally the town postmark was used to cancel the stamp with, but they are not often seen. Other postmarks to be found on covers with this stamp are various Penny Posts, Colonial and Foreign Pack Service, Foreign Branch, etc., all of which are referred to and illustrated in the work on postmarks above referred to.

Check list and values: "The tyro dares to venture where the specialist fears to tread" and the writer has perhaps a great deal of temerity in offering the following list of values. Most collectors desire some sort of guide to values and though I offer this as fairly accurate it must be borne in mind that this list is subject to a great amount of elasticity, both as to relative value as well as to prices at which the varieties in question are worth to the collector. It is my endeavor to give prices at which stamps in "Fine" condition should be obtainable. Superb copies are worth a considerable premium while defective copies in many cases are practically worthless.

Shades \$.05 to \$.20

Varieties of Paper and Watermark:

Deep Brown, (really white paper)	.85	
Very blue paper (shades)	.15	
Thin paper	.25	
Very thick paper	.35	
Inverted watermark	.75	
Ivory Head	.15 to	.50
Pair	.35	
Block of Four	3.00	

Check Letter Varieties:

Double letters	1.00 to	5.00
Filled in letters	.10	
Letters touching sides of letter square	.20	
Letter S inverted	.75	
Letters recut by hand	.25 to	1.00
Re-entry	1.50 to	5.00
Thick frame lines at sides	.50 to	1.50
Thick lines at top or bottom	.15	
Side lines extended	.25	
Side lines of letter squares thin or missing	.15	
Guide lines in corner squares	.30	
Guide line through value	.75	
Flaws in POSTAGE or ONE PENNY	.15 to	.50
Worn Plate	.20 to	.50
Specimen (unused)	2.00	

Stamps printed from Black Plates:

Plate No. 1	2.00
Plate No. 2	1.75
Plate No. 5	1.25
Plate No. 8	1.00
Plate No. 9	.75
Plate No. 10	1.25
Plate No. 11	.60

Covers:

(Covers are not scarce, but when containing interesting varieties in fine condition command a considerable premium by reason of being on cover.)

Cancellations:

Black Maltese Cross	.05	
Blue Maltese Cross	.50	
Green Maltese Cross	5.00	
Red Maltese Cross	12.00	
Numbers in Maltese Crosses,		
Nos. 3 and 4	.40	
Others	.20 to	.30
Penny Post Cancellations	2.00 to	3.00

1844 Cancellation, Black	.05
Blue	.25
Green	1.50
Violet	10.00
Town cancellations, Black	.75
Blue	4.00
Crimea Cancellation	10.00
Archer Perforation	4.00

Bibliography: A great deal of printer's ink has been used in the dissemination of information about British line engraved stamps, and the Penny Red in particular has been fully covered by philatelic writers. The following are the chief works and pamphlets which contain information relative to this stamp, which could be recommended to the budding specialist:

Great Britain Line-Engraved Stamps, By Fred J. Melville;
 The Line-Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain, By E. D. Bacon;
 The Line-Engraved Stamp Alphabets, by H. S. Hodson, &c.;
 The Plating of the Penny Black Postage Stamp of Great Britain, by C. Nissen and B. McGowan;
 The Postage Stamps of Great Britain, by Oliver and Vallancey;
 The History of the Postmarks of the British Isles, 1840 to 1876, by J. G. Hendy.
 The British Philatelist, a monthly publication of Chas. Nissen & Co.

Filler Telics.

"Oh, father, what's a watermark?"

My youngest son asked me.

"Why, it's not so hard to read about

But what a mark to see!"

"Please tell me what a roulette is—

I'm asking just for fun."

"I hope it's something you won't rue—

Let me alone, my son!"

"Now phwat's "tete beche?", asks Pat, his friend.

And then I hesitate

"Bechune a topsy turvy pair",

I flounderingly state.

"I don't know what a surcharge is",

Complains the lad once more.

"Some dealers, sir, charge high for them

And make poor papa sore!"

"What's a "Missionary Mixture"

Will it fill blank album spaces?"

"Nay, you should shun such things

As would a Miss shun airy places!"

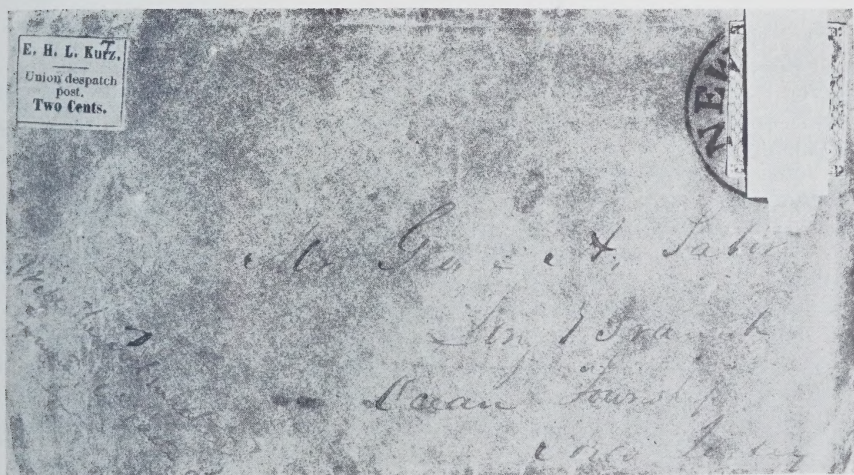
KARL A. PEMBER.

UNITED STATES LOCAL STAMPS
A Concise History and Memoranda
by Henry C. Needham

E. H. L. KURTZ

UNION DESPATCH POST.

New York City.



We illustrate a stamp of this Post found some two years ago among a large correspondence addressed to George A. Tabor, or members of his family. This cover was the only one bearing an unknown or unusual item. Evidently the printer who prepared the stamp, which of course is type set, omitted the letter "T" from the proprietor's name. This letter was interlined with a pen.

Ernest H. L. Kurtz from 1850 until 1852 was a dealer in shades, tassels, cords, paper and sundries at 648 Broadway, New York City. He evidently established his Post at this address in competition with the Union Square Post Office known for many years as a branch of the Government's New York Post Office. In 1854 Kurtz was at 300 East Broadway; in 1855 at 33 ½ Second Avenue, New York. After this date we do not find his name mentioned in the Directories.

E. H. L. KURTZ

UNION DESPATCH POST.

1851-1853. One Type Only.

2c Black on green glazed.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Special Deliveries as a Field For Collectors.

By BILL BLOSS.

Many collectors who feel that the cost of a general collection is beyond them survey the hobby for a field of activity that is within their reach. Some select one country to work on, some take a group, some take up a special branch of philately.

Most collectors like to have a specialty. They like to form a collection that is different from the other fellow's. They may collect everything, yet they like to work some particular line more than others.

The collector who is seeking an interesting, yet inexpensive field of activity will find it in Special Delivery stamps. Did you ever see a good collection of these stamps, arranged as a collection? There are not many, I venture to say.

Special Delivery stamps are limited to one or two stamps from a country, in most cases. The total number from all countries is only 178, according to Scott 1927, and the total catalog value of the unused is only \$102.85 and of the used only \$85.76. (While I believe these figures to be correct, I may have missed one or two, certainly not many.)

It would probably be possible to complete an unused collection, with the exception of the unpriced Chinese, for not to exceed \$70, and the used could probably be bought for not to exceed \$60. I have no data at hand on the Chinese though I know some are rare, so they are omitted from the above figures. Even these can doubtless be picked up at a nominal sum from dealers who do not know their value, as such things often are, so the collector need not be discouraged.

Knowing the rarity of some of these "specials" I do not hesitate to say that the collector will find them the meanest hundred dollars worth in the whole stamp category.

And that, Mr. Collector, is your meat. You want something that the other fellow hasn't. You want something that is going to require a few years' hunting. You want something that won't run into money, as the monkey said when he poured the ice water into the empty cash register. Start a collection of Specials, and you have your job.

You will find some of these long funny looking labels (many of them are) plenty hard to find. Enough are common, so you can get a good showing. Enough are rare, so you can hunt from Hades to breakfast for them, and when you find them, loudly you can crow, for you will have something the other fellows will be glad to see.

For the benefit of those who feel the cosmic urge to annex a flock of Specials, I give the following list of countries, number of stamps issued, and catalog value unused and used:

United States	14	\$9.08	\$2.34	Ital. Somaliland	4	1.45	1.45
Austria	8	.29	.28	Italy	20	217d	1.72d
Austria (Ital.)	3	1.57	1.57	Italy (Aust. Oc)	2	.12	.12
Bahamas	3	6.30	6.30	Ital. Off. Peking	2	1.25	1.25
Bosnia	2	.14	.14	Ital. Tientsin	2	1.25	1.25
Canada	2	.80	.35	Ital. Off. Crete	1	.25	.25
Cape Juby	1	.50	.50	Ital. Tripoli	2	.50	.50
China	8	6.00a	2.65a	Ital. Off. Turkey	5	9.75	9.75
Colombia	1	.20	.20	Ital. Constntnop.	1	.60	.60
Cuba	5	2.54	2.12	Jugo-Slavia	3	.78	.78
Czecho-Slovakia	5	2.31b	2.31b	Libia	10	2.20	2.20
Dalmatia	2	5.06	.06c	Mauritius	5	4.50	4.40
Dominican Rep.	2	.90	.80	Mexico	2	.90	.33
Eastern Silesia	4	.20	.20	New Zealand	1	.35	.35
Egypt	1	new	new	Oltre Giuba	2	.33	.33
Eritrea	7	1.28	1.28	Peru	3	7.50	8.50
Fiume	17	18.40	18.40	Philippines	5	3.90	3.40
Guam	1	3.50	3.50	San Marino	4	1.23	1.08
Hungary	5	.43	.43	Spain	1	.20	.06
Hungary (Fr. Occ)	1	.10	.10	Spain (Morocco)	3	2.90	2.90
Hungary (Rou. Occ)	3	.44	.48	Uruguay	3	.43	.28
Hungary (Serb. Oc)	2	.25	.25				

a—5 unpriced; b—not including semi-postal (see note); c—one unpriced used; d—including Pneumatic posts.

While the used Special Deliveries do not catalog quite as much as the unused, many are harder to pick up. This depends on the country of origin, in most cases. Stamps from the bigger countries are apt to be common used, while those from the smaller lands are often rare used. Try to find some honest-to-goodness cancelled copies of Oltre Giuba or Colombian Republic specials. Oh, you wanted something hard, and here you have it.

I get a high-powered wallop from considering some of these Specials. While there are some evidently unnecessary ones in the list, the number is remarkably small. But the unnecessary ones give me the greatest cheer, particularly when I peruse the big Cape Juby, the Guam, and some of the other smaller countries emissions. I can see the messengers in Cape Juby, probably black boys, clad in breech-cloths and silk hats, dashing madly around the metropolis of that colony, delivering special delivery letters. The service must be very heavy, and very necessary. Speed is the one thing tropical Africans are noted for.

I see visions of perspiring white men sitting at tables, drinking cooling beverages, fanning themselves, writing letters which some walking special delivery boy will speed to other white men sitting at tables, drinking cooling beverages, fanning themselves. Of course, the volume of special delivery business in Cape Juby, Oltre Giuba, Eritrea, Libia and some of these other way stations may be heavy. I don't know. But I give a guess that about two legitimate letters a year would be the record.

I can't see where any tremendous necessity for the Guam Special existed. This, considering the fact that Great Britain, France, Germany, and a host of other important nations manage to worry along without separate stamps for this

service. However, the Specials as a class are remarkably free from speculation and unnecessary issues, so collectors have no kick if a few of the small plaques liven up the field with some. So far, the prices of Specials are within reach of everyone. These used specials from the smaller countries are much rarer in the market than catalog would indicate. Many of the unused are unappreciated and underpriced. Some day they will take some big advances.

All this makes the collecting of Specials a particularly worthy task for the true collector. They offer fun—beauty—the joy of the chase, and threaten a good financial return. Go to it, boys.

Running over the list, we might point out a few that are noteworthy for one reason or another. In the U. S. the two sticklers are the 1894 unwatermarked and the 1916 perforated 10, unwatermarked. These two birds are missing in most collections. The others are comparatively easy to corral.

Austria offers nothing very difficult. The two triangles are interesting, particularly in the odd way they are placed on the sheets. Instead of being placed base to base, they are placed base to point, in the adjoining rows. How they were ever perforated is a mystery. Don't look for square pairs of these. They "ain't" square.

Bahamas Specials are unique in that the service is rendered mainly on letters sent to Canada, and received from Canada. They are, or were, sold in Canada for this purpose, as well as in the islands.

Bosnia and Canada are quite common. The Chinese are the oddest and probably some are the rarest of the lot. They resemble trans-continental railway tickets, being six inches long and two and half inches wide, divided into three parts. In use, one part is kept by the post office for auditing purposes, one part goes on the letter, and one goes to the sender as a receipt. Some of them are hard to catch, all in one piece. The background bears the words "Chinese Imperial Post Office", "Imperial Post Office" or "Chinese Post Office" as the case may be. Probably so devised to prevent the natives from using them for tram tickets or to keep white men from trying to get their laundry with them. In 1913, the wild goose was added to the design, doubtless signifying the chase made in delivering some of the letters. Weird, interesting, and scarce.

Colombia's single entry is scarcer than a 20c stamp should be. The two Czechs on white paper are good, and getting better fast. Note that the specials listed as semi-postals are not specials, but were used for ordinary mail when surcharged, hence not included in my list.

Cuba offers nothing very difficult, though the U. S. surcharge is not so common. The second Dalmatia is one of the rarest of specials, and apparently worth the \$5 it is catalogued. Dominican Republic presents a big airplane, and the second issue is a direct steal in design from the current U. S., the most daring bit of plagiarism in philately. Incidentally we have never been able to capture one as yet.

Eastern Silesia offers four that turn up with the regular set as a rule. Egypt's new Special is just out, and quite pretty, showing a dashing Egyptian dashing on a motorcycle.

Eritrea presents seven big and quite attractive stamps. Fiume heads the catalog list, with 17 at \$18.40, some of which are hard to catch when genuine (be careful of the surcharges) and most appear to have been issued just to keep company with the regular sets foisted on a suffering public. Guam's specials are fast growing into a rarity, and we venture to say that most of the used copies were mailed for the sake of the cancellation.

Some of the Hungary eleven are rather hard to pick up, but none are as rare as one might suppose, considering the governmental mess at time of issue, and

the opportunity for monkey business. Italian Somaliland stacks up with Eritrea, Libia and the other Italian colonies. Pretty stamps.

Italy appears to have a well organized service. I include the Pneumatic Post stamps in my list, for, while I do not know whether these carry special delivery service, they indicate a special, speedy handling of the mail. None are very scarce, but they make a nice lot.

Italy appears to have carried her special delivery service into the consular offices in the Levant and China. Some of these are rare.

Jugo-Slavia's emissions appear to be hang-overs from the old regime. Whether the service has been abolished or covered by ordinary stamps, we know not, but none are now in use to our knowledge.

Libia follows the other Italian colonies, with a pretty lot. Mauritius offers five that are quite scarce, # 252 being a real humdinger. Numerous minor varieties for those interested.

Mexico uses the motorcycle design in a pretty bi-color, watermarked and unwatermarked. Not common, and scarcer used than one would imagine.

New Zealand offers one stamp, in use for many years, yet scarce.

Oltre Giuba's presentations are new and probably issued to keep peace with the other colonies. Should be rare used, as who uses them?

The three from Peru seem to have been absorbed by the market, and are really better than most collectors suppose. Some were floating around the market a few years ago, but seem to have disappeared.

The Philippines offer the usual perforation and watermark species in line with the U. S. Several are hard to locate.

San Marino, another country that must be burdened with special delivery mail, offers four beauties. One is a semi-postal issued for those who wish to combine speed with their charity. Certainly the designs are beauties, and the stamps are in line for a good rise. The first one # 101 is a fast-mover in any stock.

Spain's Correspondencia Urgente, with its winged horse, was issued to conform with the Don Quixote set, and apparently the design "took" for it was used for many years, maybe it is still in use.

The three Spain Specials overprinted for use in Morocco are three red hot ones, worth all of full catalog, for they seldom turn up. Our collector will have a fancy task catching up with # 101.

Uruguay winds up the list with three nice ones. The surcharged Mensajerías is the best, and not at all common.

While not strictly Special Delivery stamps, the Too Late stamps of many countries are a sort of side line for a Special Delivery collection. They indicate a special handling after the regular closing of the mail.

If you must collect blocks of four, confine yourself to unused. One man recently wrote us for used blocks of four. How come, we ask you?

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Russia types: The Marks Stamp Co. illustrated these differences in a number of their circular, some months back. In the lithographed, the 3 kop # 252 shows no white spot on coat lapel, and has dot after 3 Kop. In the 4 Kop, the vertical stem of 4 is thin, while the horizontal line of 4 is higher above the base. On the 10 Kop. there is no white spot on either cap or lapel. On the typographed, the 3 kop. shows a white spot on the coat lapel and has no dot after 3 kop. The vertical stem of the 4 on 4 kop. is thick and the horizontal line of 4 is closer to the base. On the 10 kop. there is a white spot on cap and lapel.

Mr. H. Shenitz supplements the above with statement that on the red soldier design of 3, 10, 40 kop. the lithographed shows no star on headgear, the shoulder reaches the inner frame, and on the 3 the upper part of the figure 3 is smaller and narrower than the lower part. On the typographed values, the soldier has a small white five pointed bolshevik star on front of headwear near vizor, and the shoulder does not reach the frame line. The upper part of the 3 is as wide as the lower part. He also states that most of the values of the imperforate issue exist both litho and typo, though not all are listed by Scott.

Certainly it is evident that many varieties must be added to the present listing as students report their findings. Mr. Shenitz reports a rare variety of the 3 ruble unwatermarked, perforated 10 instead of 13½.

Mr. Karl Koslowski kicks my Esthonia 44 and 66 out of my list. He craves to add Latvia 111 and 112, also 97, 98, 99. He also adds that the Russians require much imagination, to which I agree.

Where is the dope on the Canal Zone surcharges on U. S.? Can't some of the brethren respond on these?

Stamps As An Investment.

By WILLIS M. POTT.

Among a majority of collectors there seems to be the impression that stamps are to be considered as a good investment only in connection with the early issues, the so-called "classics" of philately and while I do not wish to engender any controversy as to the relative merits of the 19th and 20th century stamps from an investment point of view I do believe that the collecting body has rather a hazy, if not entirely erroneous, idea of the advance of values in the twentieth century issues. To satisfy my own curiosity I worked out the table of catalog changes given herewith which covers only the last four issues of the catalogue. I offer it to my fellow collectors, not as a proof of anything, but merely as a possible item of interest to the numerous U. S. collectors. The following key will explain the necessary abbreviations in the table.

- A—Does not include \$2. & \$5.
- AA—Does not include \$1., \$2. & \$5.
- B—No quotations in 1923 or 1927 catalog.
- C—Omitting # 310 (50c).
- D—Omitting # 330 (5c) not listed.
- E—Value up to 15c incl.
- F—Omitting # 335 (5c 3mm.)
- G—Omitting # 376 (3c 2mm.)
- H—Value up to 30c incl.
- J—Includes 3mm. price on # 429 (6c).
- K—1924 catalog quoted as 1923 cat.
does not cat. spacings.
- M—Omitting # 464 (3c), # 468 (6c), and
477 (50c) not priced.
- N—Five cent error not included.
- *—Two millimeters.
- **—Three millimeters.
- P.Pac.—Panama Pacific Issues.
- Air.—First Airmail Issue, 1918.
- Pil.—Pilgrim Tercentenary Issue.

Four Years Comparison of Catalog Values Showing Per Cent. increase 1927 Over 1923.

Issue & Cat. Nos.	O. G. Single		% Inc.	Used Single		% Inc.	O. G. Block		% Inc.	Used Block		% Inc.
	1923	1927		1923	1927		1923	1927		1923	1927	
1901 (294-299)	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.89	56%	\$.73	\$ 1.27	74%	\$ 6.05	\$ 9.45	56%	\$	\$	—
1902-3 (300-311)	7.52A	11.64A	55%	.75A	1.10A	47%	22.70AA	35.70AA	57%	B	10.45C	—
1904 (323-327)	1.58	2.47	56%	.37	1.08	192%	8.15	14.60	79%	B	B	—
1907 (328-330)	.26	.50	92%	.14	.28	100%	1.30	2.75	112%	.60D	1.00D	67%
1908 (331-302)	7.65	10.47	37%	1.12	1.83	63%	36.00K*	51.75*	44%	5.25E	8.45E	61%
							50K**	71.20**	40%	5.75F**	9.00F**	57%
1908 (Imp. 343-347)	.69	1.36	97%	.69	1.36	97%	4.45K*	6.80*	46%	4.65K*	6.80*	46%
							5.90K**	8.50**	44%	5.90K**	8.50**	77%
1910 (374-382)	2.31	5.43	135%	.20	.42	110%	21.60K*	37.65*	74%	4.35KG*	7.70G*	44%
							18.45K**	33.25**	80%	3.90K**	6.60**	69%
1912 (397-400) P.Pac.	.63	.97	54%	.18	.29	61%	3.20	5.70	78%	1.65	2.60	58%
1915 (401-404) P.Pac.	1.01	4.03	299%	.24	.41	71%	8.65	21.40	147%	2.15	4.35	102%
1912-15 (405-6-7; 414-423)	9.83	14.90	52%	1.23	1.59	29%	15.12H	25.65H	70%	3.84H	6.86H	79%
1914-15 (424-440)	6.59	9.94	51%	.73	2.26	210%	33.85J	53.00J	36%	6.44J	10.52J	63%
1916-17 (462-480N)	36.89	41.60	13%	4.16	4.60	11%	186.05	208.60	12%	28.30M	32.15M	14%
1918 (520-522) Pair.	1.10	1.20	9%	.63	.67	6%	.40	5.05	15%	3.15	3.50	11%
1920 (548-550) Ptl.	.16	.28	75%	.10	.20	100%	.64	1.40	119%	.58	1.02	76%
Average Increase Four Years. (%)	\$77.43	\$106.68	38%	\$11.27	\$17.36	54%	\$427.41	\$592.45	39%	\$76.51	\$109.05	43%

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**ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

EDITOR'S COLUMN

TRADE ETHICS or the customary rules and conventions of the business world attach with full force and effect to the trade relations had between stamp dealers and collectors. This statement which none will dispute and which has been sustained in the Courts is however for some unexplicable reason not the guiding principle of numerous collectors in their dealings with postage stamp merchants. The complaints we have from various dealers, while various, are for the greater part concerning the slow return of approval selections. These are sent out by most dealers under a printed request for return within ten days and even without such request are expected back within a "reasonable" time. A "reasonable time" does vary a bit according to the size and value of the selection but in any event certainly would be construed not to exceed thirty days. Some collectors however are either so careless or grossly discourteous that they return selections only after repeated request and sometimes withhold them for as long as six months or more. No excuse such as "press of business", "misplaced" or even "illness" justifies the withholding of a dealers property longer than the time specified under the rules of the business. Knowing as we do that most instances of this discourtesy arise out of carelessness and thoughtlessness rather than deliberate intention we believe the mention of the matter here will at least cause A. P. S. members to play fair with the dealer in this respect.

Practically everyone nowadays is familiar with the problem of "turnover" as applied to a retail business. In the stamp business "turnover" is abnormally important due to the fact that the business is seasonable to a considerable degree.

Imagine a stamp dealer with, for the purpose of illustration, a stamp stock of \$5000 worth of U. S. which he has divided into ten selections of \$500 each. Further, let us suppose that the average purchase from such a selection is \$25 by everyone that receives it. Now if beginning September 15th the dealer is able to send out all ten selections and get them back, re-check and remail them within two weeks time, a feat which is easily possible with prompt returns, his sales will run \$250 per week and by February 15th he will have disposed of the entire \$5000 worth of stamps. Should, however, due to the carelessness of his customers, it require 30 days to get the selections back and remailed it will take him until July 15th to sell the same amount of stamps and probably longer as by this time he has run into the slack season. Every time a collector holds a selection beyond the usual ten days he slows up the earning power of the dealer and in the aggregate becomes responsible for the high cost of stamps. If it were not for this problem of limited turnover the spread in stamp buying and selling prices would not be near so great as it is at present. Neither would dealers be so dour of countenance and even though you are not interested in making cheerful facial expressions you must be interested in a better market for stamps and besides, we all do want to be fair, don't we?

While on this crusade for fair play we hope you will not forget to assist in eliminating the minor discourtesies and infractions of other business rules that merely irritate and cause needless expense to the dealer folk.

WHEN WRITING FOR APPROVAL selections or responding to an advertisement, use your business letterhead if you have one, not any old scrap of paper, and sign your name in ink and not in lead pencil or by typing it alone. Many dealers wisely refuse to answer lead pencil requests and you know that it isn't customary to write any business letter with a pencil, don't you?

WHEN WRITING for information that you expect to receive "free of charge" don't forget to enclose a stamped envelope for reply or at least a two cent stamp. The dealer gets many requests, the postage adds up and the discourtesy does cause some peevish remarks.

AND THE AUCTION DEALER does sell for "cash" and if you want credit you should ask for it before bidding and not simply take it contrary to his rules. Remember the seller, it might be you, demands payment immediately after a sale and how he does rave and tear if he doesn't get it.

SOMETIMES THE DEALER disregards the rules of business courtesy and when he does drop us a line or write Dr. H. A. Davis. Whatever you do don't let the chap that sends out unsolicited approvals get away with it. If you receive an unsolicited approval, no matter from what source, KEEP IT until the chap sends you return postage and registered postage at that and if he does not send the postage within a reasonable time you are legally justified in throwing the selection away or doing what you want with it. Some foreign dealers make this mistake innocently but they have been warned often enough and the worst offenders are well aware of the U. S. rule and merely take a chance. It's not much of a chance as the material sent out this way is usually junk of the worst kind.

CHICAGO PRECANCEL COLLECTORS have organized a Precancel Club with Fred S. Raff as President, V. Molitor, Secretary, August Hippchen, Treasurer and Adolf Gunesch as Exchange and Publicity Manager. Meetings will be held at the Briggs House at Wells and Randolph streets and all Chicago and near-by precancelists will be welcome. Full information and dates of meetings may be had of Mr. Gunesch, 555 West 103rd St., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW HAVEN PHILATELIC SOCIETY at its last meeting embodied the pleasure and enthusiasm of its members over the "New Haven" article that appeared in the January American Philatelist in a resolution of congratulation and appreciation to Mr. Gordon Ireland who contributed this fine study. We know that Mr. Ireland will feel generously repaid for his intensive research work on the New Haven provisional by this sincere tribute and appreciation.

AN INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION will be held June 4th to 12th, 1927 at Strasbourg, France under the auspices of the "Societe Philatelique l'Union de Strasbourg" and with a distinguished Patron in the person of Gaston Doumergue, President of France. This exhibition, which promises to be an extensive affair, offers many classes in U. S. stamps and should draw liberal support from this country. Full information, entry blanks, etc. may be had from Henry Bauer, 1 Place Golbery, Strasbourg, France.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PHILATELIC AGENCIES by the various governments has never had our support though we are not oblivious to the conveniences afforded collectors through them. According to our mid-Victorian viewpoint the so-called "Philatelic Agency" is not a proper governmental service and is in fact not a service at all but a profit making venture disguised as a service. We have been derided so often for our stand on this matter that we take some melancholy satisfaction in seeing our prophecy that the agencies would in time take advantage of their opportunity to mulct the collector come true. Still we call attention to this dark side of the philatelic agencies in no "I told you so" motif but rather to again point out the lack of wisdom of stamp collectors in seeking to interest governmental agencies in the affairs of the hobby. Even the most enthusiastic supporters of having the various governments take the philatelic point of view in stamp designs, stamp varieties, cancellations, etc. will admit that to date there has been nothing altruistic in the governmental recognition given them. No one will maintain that this or any other government maintains a "philatelic agency" except for the profits that are seemingly derived from it and there is little likelihood of obtaining the service of supplying well centered stamps if it be made to appear that such service is rendered without a cash profit. And just how has the collector paid for this service of "well centered" stamps? According to our notion the bill has been high due to the intrusion upon the minds of officialdom of the amount of eggs the philatelic goose will lay. How many of the recent commemorative issues were born of the thought that the stamp collectors purchases would foot the printing bills? How about the "special" stamps for philatelic exhibitions and special cancellers that are now quite "de rigueur" in the postal service and which the collectors struggled for both at New York and Brussels? Not so bad you say and to some extent we might agree were it not for the fact that one step in successful philatelic finance usually paves the way for further

effort to collect the stamp lovers shekels. And what rapid progress does officialdom make when another source of revenue is discovered! Heed the activity of the ancient and dignified Kingdom of Spain in trimming the collector for sweet charity. Stamps be-ute-tifully engraved and printed in large numbers but good for postage FOR THREE DAYS only and then marketed through a dealer in postage stamps! How cleverly Malta officialdom discovered the "need" for new designs and the desperate urgency of having "POSTAGE" overprinted on "postage stamps" that were going out of issue! And old Portugal, "a stamp a day on its merry philatelic way"! In Bolivia they get their stamps printed by the greatest firm of stamp printers in the world for nothing, free of all charge, just for the philatelic rights to the low values. And now our very precise Canadian neighbors, so very orthodox on the sanctity of Government honor, deliver over to the "Philatelic Agency" for sale to stamp collectors the stamps they decide are not good enough to use for postage! Figure it out boys what your bill is for "well centered" stamps and if you can still convince yourself that Uncle Sam loves the stamp collector (not for revenue) just step around to the "other window" and ask for a bit of "service" in connection with a law to permit you to illustrate stamps, any old kind, even the kind that are no longer good for postage and be not surprised to learn that it is deemed necessary to class the collector with pay roll bandits, grave robbers and other similar mild mannered criminals. Yes, boys, keep up the good work of "making the government" recognize your importance and you will get "\$ervice" a plenty but never without a line through the S.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY on January third passed a resolution as follows:—

"BE IT RESOLVED, That, in the opinion of this Society the recent two cent provisional surcharges, not having been issued to the public through the recognized and customary channels, i. e., the Post Offices, are unnecessary and speculative and should not be recognized as legitimate issues."

Really we sympathize with our fellows up north but WHO asked the Canadian Government for a philatelic Agency and is the Government entirely unreasonable in supposing that a "Philatelic Agency" is a good place to sell stamps even though they be the waste paper of an unsatisfactory experiment? Is it fair to expect the Postmaster General to understand the ideals attributed to the Post Office Department by the stamp collector or understand the collectors problem of the unnecessary stamp? Who started this idea of governmental interest in Philately anyway? Certainly not the Government.

AND NOW READ HOW REGRETFUL the Postmaster General is concerning this criticism and how naively he states that the overprinting of the stamps "was not satisfactory and the manufacturer was not allowed to continue." Tell the truth it looks like the P. M. meant real well with the collectors giving them some new and rare varieties, don't you think so? The fact that the collectors would pay the unsatisfactory printing bill probably never occurred to him and we believe he has been mighty nice to write such a long letter in explanation. Read his letter and judge for yourself how eminently correct this last Canadian issue has been handled.

Ottawa, January 19th, 1927.

Dr.....

.....

Dear Sir:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant regarding the 3c Canadian Stamps which were surcharged down to 2c in two types, in which you ask for replies to six questions mentioned in your letter.

- (1) Was there a shortage of 2c stamps that made the surcharges necessary?

No. There were plenty of 2c stamps on hand to meet the demands of the different Post Offices.

- (2) Why were two types of surcharge necessary?

The first type, that is with the word two cents in one line was tried out by the King's Printer and the work was not satisfactory so it was discontinued, and the manufacturer of our Postage Stamps namely the Canadian Bank Note Co. was then asked to do the work, and the Company requested that they be allowed to place the surcharge in a different way, namely with the figure two above the word cents, in order to distinguish it from that tried by the King's Printer. Although this work was much better it was not considered satisfactory by the Department, and the manufacturer was not allowed to continue.

- (3) Were employees of the Government Printing Bureau permitted to acquire a large number of sheets surcharged by the Bureau?

No. Every sheet of the stamps surcharged by the King's Printer was returned to the Post Office Department and under the supervision of an Officer from the Auditor General's Department were destroyed, with the exception of 500 sheets of the best specimens which were kept for Philatelic purposes.

- (4) Were the surcharged stamps on sale at any Post Office in Canada?

No. The supply kept was so limited, namely 500 sheets of those tried by the King's Printer, and 1000 sheets by the Canadian Bank Note Company, that it was impossible to distribute them to the various Post Offices throughout Canada, and they were kept on sale at the Philatelic Branch at Ottawa in order to oblige Philatelists who might desire stamps of that kind. They know in the different Post Offices that the stamps are good for postage purposes and can be used for that purpose to pay postage to any part of the world.

- (5) If supply was so limited why were dealers allowed to buy large stocks to sell to collectors at enormous profit?

Dealers were not allowed to buy large stocks, the largest number sent to any known dealer was five sheets, and to any individual stamp collector one sheet. Owing to the large demand for stamps this was reduced to a much smaller quantity in a very short time.

- (6) What action will the Post Office Dept. take to nullify the speculation in the postage stamps of Canada as exemplified by the following advertisement which appeared on the front page of the Stamp Herald, Vol. XII, No. 8, Jan. 5th, 1927?

The Department does not intend to take any action regarding the sale of these stamps by stamp dealers. They were sold at the face value of the stamps the same as any other current issue, and certainly the Dept. can not be accused of speculating in any way with the stamps. Regarding the Stamp Herald which you speak about, the proprietor of that journal received the usual number of five sheets, but there were a number of orders which came from Kitchener where this paper is published, from individuals asking for one sheet and of course had to be filled, and it is quite possible that they were friends of the proprietor who ultimately secured the stamps. I am sorry that there is any criticism among philatelists as to the method of the Department in dealing with these stamps, because they were not issued for speculative purposes at all, and as I stated before can be used for the prepayment of postage on letters at any time.

Your very truly,

(Sgd.) L. J. GABOURY,
Deputy Postmaster General.

FLINT, MICHIGAN is going to have a special stamp collectors celebration on Saturday, April ninth, 1927. The program includes a bourse in the afternoon, a fine banquet in the evening and a good sized auction sale. Collectors at large are invited and it is hoped that nearby stamp clubs will attend in a body. Reservations and auction catalogs may be had from Irving C. Root, 211 Newall St., Flint, Mich.

BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC are to be connected by an air-mail service according to the advice sent us by A. H. Davis of Buenos Aires. The service is to be inaugurated by the Junkers Company without government subsidy and will run from Pernambuco to Buenos Aires. At first only mail and parcels will be carried but a passenger service is planned as soon as the public confidence is established in this method of travel.

GEO. F. RAPKIN

A. P. S. #7136

The news we receive just as we go to press of the sudden death of G. F. Rapkin will come as a deep shock to the many A. P. S. members who became acquainted with him on his frequent business trips to America. Mr. Rapkin, principal partner in the famous English firm of stamp album manufacturers, made a host of friends among American dealers and collectors through his upright business methods and a charming, friendly personality. His two sons, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy in the loss of their loving father and companion, will continue the business along the same lines as before.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, Box 65, Sta. W., New York City.

Readers of this department desiring to receive prices on any particular stamps of any country should write the editor of this department at once. A personal mail report will be made a limited number of A. P. S. members on such stamps as they are specially interested in. Just a few will get this service and first come first served!

The following limited report of the auction sales held during the last year is confined in the main to the "de luxe" items of philately and whose listing is important as a matter of record.—H. M. K.

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

Boston, Mass.—April 23, 1926.

United States.

1847, 5c red-brown No. 28, o. g., superb (\$6)	\$ 75.00
5c dark brown, o. g., superfine (\$60)	71.00
5c red-brown, brilliant block of four with wide margins except at top where it is just cut to frame line, full o. g., an exceptionally fine block, very rare (\$600)	630.00
10c black No. 29, with o. g., extremely fine, very rare (\$500)	230.00

1851 Issue.

1c dark blue, type IIIa, No. 32b, with part of plate imprint at left, o. g., wonderfully fine (\$150)	155.00
1c pale blue, type IV, No. 32d (1R1L), o. g., superb, margins extra wide at top and left (\$9)	26.75
1c blue, superb mint copy from Plate I late (4R), only position on plate not recut, type II, very rare	20.50
1c blue, type IV, 9R on plate, superb mint copy with wide margin at top (\$7.50)	40.50
5c dark red-brown No. 34, full o. g., wonderful fine, very rare (\$350)...	290.00

1857 Issue.

1c bright blue, type II, No. 41, superb mint block of four with sheet mar- gin at top (\$125)	76.00
Cracked Plate, 12L2, o. g., perfectly centered East and West, perfs cut in at South but with part of next stamp at top, thus showing the crack to better advantage, exceptionally fine, very rare (\$45)	168.00
1c dark blue, type IIIa, from sixth row of Plate 4, superb horizontal pair with o. g., very rare (\$200)	68.50
1861, August Issue, 10c dark green No. 58, o. g., remarkably fine (\$125)	109.00

1861, September Issue.

3c lake No. 66, superb mint block of four, perfectly centered (\$150)....	131.00
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5c buff No. 67, full o. g., wonderfully fine (\$300)	300.00
90c blue No. 72, dark shade, full o. g., extremely fine (\$40)	49.00

1862-66.

15c black No. 98, perfect centre block of four, full o. g., v. f. (\$125)	131.00
Same, block of eight with marginal edge at right of two stamps, o. g., exceptionally fine in spite of slight crease (\$250)	126.00
24c gray-lilac No. 99, o. g., extremely fine (\$60)	51.00
24c gray-lilac No. 99, mint block of six with lower right corner sheet margin, remarkably fine (\$420)	400.00
90c blue No. 101, full o. g., extremely fine (\$100)	80.25

1869 Issue.

15c, 24c, 30c, 90c, Proofs on cardboard, each with center inverted, superb, an extremely rare set	101.00
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U. S. Covers.

"U. S. Express N. York" in black, directly over a superb 1851, 1c bright blue type IV, on cover to Providence. This canc. ex. rare on 1c....	52.00
3c red on buff 1853 entire envelope, addressed to Manchester, N. H., canc. "The Central Overland California & Pikes Peak Express Company Aug. 21, Denver City, K. T." This canc. is repeated on back but applied at St. Joseph, Mo. The stamp is pmkd. St. Joseph, Mo. Aug. 28, 1860. All canc. are in black. Extremely fine and rare	35.50
New York 1845, 5c black No. 17, on cover to Boston, stamp unsigned, tied on by light pen strokes, v. f. (\$50)	43.50
5c black, extremely fine copy on cover to Boston. The stamp lightly pen marked, the cover canc. "Paid", "Rail R" and "5" in red, a beautiful cover, decidedly rare with railroad canc. (\$50)	95.00
5c black, two fine copies used together on cover from N. Y. to Buffalo, Nos. 14 and 16 on plate. Tied to cover with light pen strokes, an exceptionally clean cover (\$100)	125.25
5c black, vertical pair on a small cover to Woodstock, Vt., the pair touched at left but wonderfully fine otherwise. The cover hit twice with "New York 10cts" and once in error "New York 5cts", a beautiful cover, very rare (\$100)	171.00
Boston, Mass., 1849-50, 1c blue No. 1815, used on 3c red 1853 envelope to New York City, red Boston pmk. on cover, Paid on 3c stamp, the Carrier tied on in red with odd diamond-shaped grid, a superb cover.	37.00
5c pale orange-brown, an absolutely superb horizontal pair on cover from Charleston, S. C. to New York. The stamps tied on with "Paid" canc. in red, a beautiful cover (\$40)	151.00
Two 10c black absolutely superb copies used together on cover from New York to Louisville, each stamp tied on with a red grid, a wonderfully fine cover	192.50
Two 10c black copies on cover with U. S. Express Mail canc. The stamps tied on with grid canc. in red, one is superb, the other cut into at left but has part of next stamp at right, Nos. 46R and 66R on plate, a beautiful, clean cover	90.00

1c pale blue, type II, Plate 1E, wonderfully fine horizontal strip of three with corner margins, Nos. 98, 99, 100, on left pane, used on face of cover to North Carolina, lightly canc., a show piece	160.00
5c dark red-brown, horizontal strip of four with marginal imprint at right, on face of cover with clipt 1c, type IV, from Phila. to Bellefonte, Pa., which not only constitutes an unusual domestic rate, but the piece is undoubtedly unique, as only two other copies are known with imprint, both of them singles. Design slightly touched at left, otherwise very fine	585.00
12c black No. 36, horizontal strip of five and ten singles used together, on face of cover to Germany, canc. and tied on with several neatly applied blue Cincinnati pmks. Exceptionally fine tho touched at left, a few of the singles have trifling imperfections but the condition and general appearance of this unique item may be described remarkably fine	490.00
Lower left diagonal half of 12c, used to pay the single 6c rate from Sonora, Calif. to Ellsworth, Maine. The stamp canc. "Sonora California Jan 7, 1852" in blue, this covers the cut edge and is clearly applied and repeated on the cover which is also marked "Paid 6 cts" in Mss. This lot also includes a very fine 3c 1851 cover addressed to the same party in Maine and bears two very fine orange-browns which are tied on with an odd canc. of short dashes. It is canc. with the circular Sonora, Cal. pmk. and marked "Paid 6 cts" in manuscript like the bisected cover. Both covers remarkably fine. extremely rare	700.00
Horizontal pair of 10c green, type II and 1c blue, type V, used on 3c 1853 stamped envelope, with Great Britain, 2p blue, 6p violet, Nos. 27, 30 and 10c French stamp No. 14, from Lynchburg, Va. to London, forwarded to Paris where it was franked with the 10c stamp to pay for delivery there. The stamps are all tied on and the condition of both stamps and cover is remarkably fine, interesting and rare	250.00

U. S. Not on Covers.

New York, 1845, 5c black No. 17, double transfer, canc. red "Paid"	76.00
1851, Horiz. strip of six 1c, top row, sheet margins, five are double transfers, pen cancelled, fresh, bright color	440.00
— 1c blue, two vertical pairs of type IV, precancelled, one with "paid" in small letters reading down the other with "Paid" in capital letters, reading up, a unique proof that there were two settings of this extremely rare precancel. Both pairs are fresh and bright with margins for the most part clear of the design. The second pair with the heretofore unrecorded precancel are Nos. 61, 71L, the latter being a double inverted transfer. This stamp has a bad horizontal crease	86.00

1857 Issue.

5c brick-red, in a vertical strip of three with neat grid on each stamp lightly applied, trifle close at left, nevertheless an exceptionally handsome and wonderfully fine strip (\$105)	111.00
5c deep red-brown in an almost perfectly centered block of four with town canc. reading New Orleans Jan 1, 1868, lightly applied once. Block bright, fresh and extremely fine despite small closed scissors cut in one stamp. ("Decidedly rare as only two other blocks of this stamp known"—D. K.) (\$700)	460.00

GEORGE B. SLOANE

New York City—April 26, 1926.

1851 Issue.

3c red, 3 horiz. pairs, and horiz. strip of 3, two of the pairs are extra line varieties, a nice lot although none are fine	\$ 3.60
3c red, two horizontal pairs, shades, very fine	5.10
3c red, two horizontal pairs, very fine, shade varieties, canc. with blue grids. of different types	6.10
3c red, three horiz. pairs, each canc. with blue grid. and showing a marked variation in spacing, very fine and rare	10.00
3c red, horiz. pair and 4 singles, each piece with a margin at side showing guide line, all very fine	8.10
3c red, horiz. strip of 3, stamp at left with margin showing guide line. In addition the strip shows two marked variations in spacing, fine, rare	10.00
3c red, vertical pair, sheet margin at left showing part of plate imprint "n & Cincinnati", slightly cut into at top but nevertheless a fine item, rare	5.30
3c orange brown, rare variety with an inner line at left, and none at right (this stamp should not be confused with those from the 3 rows), canc. in blue, fine	4.00
10c green, type I, extra fine (35—\$12.50)	10.25
10c green, type II, horiz. strip of three, close at R, with black New Orleans cancel (35a)	13.50

1857 Issue.

3c red, two blocks of 4, og, very fine (\$4)	5.20
3c red, block of twenty (two rows of 10), from bottom of sheet with full sheet margins at bottom and right side, a few extra line varieties, etc., og, very fine	14.60
3c red, a very rare block of 6 from Plate 10, in which the vertical frame lines extend only to top and bottom of the stamps, in addition the block has a double row of perfs. at sides, og, very fine, S. U. S. price \$3 each for singles, but exceedingly rare in blocks	24.25

Departments.

Justice, 10c purple, block of four, o. g.	32.50
— 12c purple, block of four, o. g.	20.25
Navy, 2c dull blue, block of four, v. f. o. g.	5.10
— 15c ultramarine, block of four, off centre, v. f.	11.00
— Specimen, 7c ultramarine, v. f.	4.10

Western Franks

Wells Fargo, 1853-55, 10c green, entire envelope (2318), pmk. oval type "Wells Fargo & Co. Express Jamestown" addressed to Italy. Blue oval Paid, red New York Pkt and various foreign backstamps, cover soiled but in good condition	13.00
— Another, same env. and canc. as above, but in addition bears foreign pmks. "Via da Svizzera" and "P. D. A." in red; affixed is a Sardinian Postage Due label, fine	19.50

FRANK P. BROWN CO.

Boston, Mass.—April 26, 1926.

Western Franks.

On Envelopes Without Stamps.

Gregory's Express, handstamped in two blue horizontal lines, also the word Paid in a blue oval. Used October 27, 1851, from Sacramento to San Francisco. Early use, a rare frank	\$ 20.00
Rhodes & Lusk's Express, Yreka, handstamped in black double-lined oval on envelope addressed to San Francisco. A rare frank	18.50
Greathouse & Slicer, Yreka, connecting with Wells Fargo & Co. handstamped in irregular black octagon on envelope addressed to San Francisco	18.50
Pacific Express Co., Watsonville handstamped in black oval at left and Pacific Express Co., San Jose in a similar oval at right. Very early frank of this Express Co.	18.00

On 1853-55 Stamped Envelopes.

3c on buff, Langton's Pioneer Express frank. Stamp canc. by odd "Good-year's Bar" in black oval and also bears regular "Wells Fargo & Co., Marysville" canc.	17.00
3c on buff, regular Wells, Fargo & Co. frank and stamp canc. by their usual "Wells, Fargo & Co., Benicia." Envelope bears in addition "J. Bamber & Co., Contra-Costa Express, San Francisco" handstamped in black oval	24.00
3c on buff, W. E. Singer & Co's Feather River Express connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. frank handstamped in blue oval on envelope which also bears regular "Wells, Fargo & Co., Express, San Francisco" canc.	30.00
3c on buff, Swift & Co. Express frank. Stamp canc. "Swift & Co. Express, Santa Rosa" in blue oval, while envelope also bears regular "Wells, Fargo & Co., Express, Petaluma"	26.00
3c on buff, T. F. Tracy's Express Paid handstamped frank, in blue oval. Stamp canc. by Placerville, Cal. pmk. while envelope is addressed to San Francisco. Whether the Government or the Express Co., or both, carried this letter, we do not know. A rare frank	23.00
3c on white, Tracy & Co's Express frank on envelope addressed to Portland, Oregon. Stamp canc. "Tracy & Co's Express, Dalles" in blue oval	25.50
10c on buff, Whiting & Co's Feather River Express frank on envelope to Maine and bearing pmk. of Bidwell's Bar, Cal.	26.00
10c on white, very rare Brook's Express, Scott Bar frank faintly handstamped in blue oval on envelope addressed to N. Y. Stamp bears red Stockton Cal. pmk. This frank heretofore unlisted, is one of the rarest of the rare Western franks and was used to carry letters on the Scott Bar and Yreka River route	17.00
10c on buff (2318), Wells, Fargo & Co. frank. The stamp hit by the extremely rare canc. in shield reading "Wells, Fargo & Co., Bankers & Express Forwarders"	23.00

H. R. HARMER

London, England—June 1, 1926.

Canada, 1857, 7½d yellow-green, unused with part gum, possible thin spot, otherwise v. f. (Gibbons £25) (\$150)	£16/10/-
Ceylon, Maldive Islands, 1906, mint set, six stamps	£1/12/-
Hong Kong, 1903 set (15 stamps), mint	£3/5/-
Natal, 1908-9, 10sh green and red on green, mint	£1/10/-
— £1 purple & bl. on red, sup. mint (£10)	£4/4/-
Newfoundland, 1857, 6½d, sc. verm., unused, large even margins, v. f.	£12/-
St. Vincent, 1881, 1d on 6d bright green, unused, v. f. (£12)	£4/17-6
— 1904-11, £1 purple & bl. on red, mint	£3/12/6
Sierra Leone, 1903, set 13 mint	£4/7/6
— 1907-10, £1 purple & bl. on red, sup. mint	£2/7/6
Southern Nigeria, 1901 complete 9 set, mint	£3/-
— 1904-8, £1 green & violet, mint, v. f.	£3/7/6
— 1907-10, £1 purple & bl. on red, mint	£3/15/-
Straits Settlement, Johore, 1904, \$100, slight crease otherwise v. f.	£1/2/-
Trinidad, 1859, imperf. 6d yellow green, large margins, superb	£5/10/-
Victoria, Feb. 1854, 1d dull red, large margins, light cancel, superb	£3/12/6

Argentine Republic.

1858 (May 1), 5c red, unused sheet of 108, mint, shows plate vars.	£1/6/-
— Diagonal ½ of 10c green, used on small piece as 5c and one-third of 15c blue, latter fastened down with wax	£9/-
1891, 20p blue green, unused, mint	£4/15/-
1892-95, error color, 5c green in 2c color, unused block of four, mint, withdrawn at (apparently reserved)	£38/-
— Error color, 5c orange in 3c color, unused, horiz. mint pair, mint, cat. by Michels at £125 each, withdrawn (as above)	£10/-
1899-1900, 1 peso black & deep blue, error, centre inverted, superb	£47/-
— 5p black & brown orange, error, centre inverted, mint, v. f.	£102/-
1910, no watermark, 20 pesos, black & dull blue, unused	£7/-

Proofs, Essays, Etc.

1864, Rivadavia, 5c, entire original sheet of 100 proofs in black, v. rare	£13/-
— Similar sheet in red	£12/10/-
— Similar sheet in carmine	£11/11/-
— Similar sheet in green	£12/10/-
— Similar sheet in blue	£11/11/-

Buenos Ayres.

1858, "Dos Pesos" blue, v. f.	£1/7/6
— Same, dull blue, slight crease	£3/15/-
— 3 pesos, green, fine	£8/5/-
— 4 pesos, red, slight thin spot	£27/-
— 5 pesos orange, superb mint	£77/10/-
— 5p olive yellow, slightly thin, unused	£60/-
— 5p yellow-ochre, town postmark, defect	£40/-

Corrientes.

1875, 3c pale magenta, entire unused sheet of eight, mint, double print at back, rated as probably unique	£44/-
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GEORGE B. SLOANE

New York City—Sept. 11, 1926.

Foreign Stamps.

Montserrat, 1876, vert. half of 1p red used as $\frac{1}{2}$ p (1a), pair on small part of cover, v. f.—\$3.50; Vert. half of 1p red used on $\frac{1}{2}$ p (1a), vertical strip of 4 and a single half used on entire, v. f.	\$ 10.1
— 1884, vert. half 1p red (11), used as $\frac{1}{2}$ p on part of original cover, unlisted, v. f.	4.8
Nevis, 1876, 1p rose, bisected vertically, used as $\frac{1}{2}$ p between two copies of 1p violet (14, 22) on small piece, v. f.	15.2
— 1sh gray green (17) imperforate horizontal pair from sheet corner, o. g. v. f., unlisted, went to Toasty for	83.0
— 1879-90, 1p violet, half used as $\frac{1}{2}$ p (19a), two varieties, each on separate piece cover, v. f.	6.4
— 1882-83, 1p violet, bisected vertically, used as $\frac{1}{2}$ p (22a) on cover—\$8.10; same, horizontal pair on part original cover—\$4.30; same, block of four on part of orig. cover, v. f.	8.6
St. Christopher, Provisionals, 1885, $\frac{1}{2}$ p on half of 1p rose (15); also another half with inverted surcharge (15b) v. f.	18.7
— $\frac{1}{2}$ p on half of 1p (15b), vert. pair with inverted surch., o. g. v. f.	27.0
— $\frac{1}{2}$ p on half of 1p (15b) horizontal pair, with inverted surch., fine ...	25.5
— 1885-88, 4p on 6p green, horiz. pair (18, 18a), left stamp without period after "4d", o. g. v. f.	24.2
Virgin Is., 1866, 6p rose (2), o. g., large "A" var. (not in Scott 1926) ...	10.4

Blocks and Sheets.

Bahamas, 1917-19, 3p (58) block of 30, o. g. v. f. (\$30)	14.2
Cook Island, 1919, 3p brown (54) complete sheet of 120, o. g. v. f., probably unique (\$480) (sold at what appears to be a bargain price) ...	61.0
Hejaz, 1922, 1pi blue (18a) block of 25, o. g. v. f. (\$187.70) (Really overpriced in catalogues)	7.7
— 1924, $\frac{1}{8}$ pi to 5pi inclusive (39-45) six complete sets, v. f. unused price \$43.50	3.5
— 10pi violet & brown (48) sheets of 36, o. g. (\$108) (Much too much in catalogs!)	5.1
— 10pi violet & brown (as above)	5.1
— Post. Due, 1922, 1pi blue (307), block of 25, o. g. v. f. (\$75)—\$2.30; 1923, $\frac{1}{2}$ pi, 1pi, 2pi (314, 315, 317) blocks of 18 each, o. g. v. f.	7.2
Nevis, 1876, 1sh gray green (17) imperf. horiz. pair from corner of sheet, o. g. v. f. (not in Scott)	83.0
Spanish Guinea, 1917, 5c to 10p, ten varieties (143-150, 152, 153), with dark blue surcharges, o. g. v. f.	1.6
Virgin Islands, 1866, 6p rose (2a), variety large "V" o. g. superb—\$15; 6p rose, variety large "A" o. g. v. f.	10.4
Turks & Caicos, 1900, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p blue (4) complete sheet of 60, o. g. v. f. (\$51)—\$7; another—\$6.75; another—\$6.70; 4p orange (5) complete sheet of 60, o. g. v. f. (\$51)	9.2

B. L. VOORHEES**Chicago, Ill.—Sept. 21, 1926.**

United States.

5c black, New York (17), No. 2 in plate, (the big shift est. \$100)	\$ 79.00
10c (29) v. f., from the Waterhouse sale, regummed (\$150)	46.00
1861, 24c steel blue (70b) black town cancel, v. f. (\$30)	20.25
1908, 5c (361) o. g. v. f., sheet margin and plate No. 4928 at left (\$75) ..	58.00
1924-26. Collection, 26 different air-mail covers, all first days, would cost at retail according to published prices over \$45	26.00

U. S. Revenues.

(Collectors of U. S. Revenue stamps ought to take careful note of some of the prices that follow.—H. M. K.).

10c Power Atty., part perf., fine strip of 5	5.00
1c Express, perf. block of 15	3.70
1c Prop., superb block of 12	1.60
2c Express, blue, superb block of 10	3.60
3c For. Exch., fine vert. block of 15	3.70
3c Prop., fine block of 28 (7x4)	10.50
3c Telegraph, fine block of 12	7.30
10c Bill Lading, superb block of 10	4.00
10c Contract, ultra, sup. block of 10	6.10
50c Surety Bond, ultra, v. f. block of 4	6.30
\$1 Lease, fine block of 6	7.60
Third Issue, 5c red & black, block of 17	3.60
Fifth Issue, 2c blue Liberty, v. f. block of 64	5.20

United States Department Stamps.

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

The Department Specimen Stamps, issued in 1875, made their first appearance in a sale held by Scott & Co., Nov. 19, 1883, listed under "Proof Stamps." All the other reprint stamps of this period were also offered and sold at this sale. The catalog available at the Collectors Club Library is not priced.

The first records that show prices realized are contained in the catalog of Scott & Co., Feby. 15, 1886, lots being offered as follows:

"Agriculture, set Specimen, except 3c, 6c, 7c." (Sold for 66c).

"Executive, set "Specimen." (Sold for 55 cents.)

"Justice, lot of 16 Specimen." (Sold for 80 cents.)

At this period it was the custom of bidding on stamps by item, so if, for instance the Agriculture set had eleven pieces and the bid price was 6 cents each the lot sold for 66 cents. This custom continued for quite a few years.

Scott & Co., in their sale of March, 1887, offered: "Executive, set complete, marked Specimen." This brought \$1.10. A sale or two later a similar set brought \$1.65. The current price is around \$5.

In the year previous, likewise in 1877 and 1877 when Department stamps were sold at auction some of these were of the "Specimen" sort, but they were

included with normal stamps, as for instance in the 76th. Scott & Co. sale, "Treasury Dept., the 24c. is marked Specimen, the set." This was practiced in 1880, too.

Bogert & Durbin, in their sale of April 11, 1888, listed the following: "Agriculture, Navy, State, 24c., etc. including five War with kicking mule cancellations all used." This lot sold at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per stamp, the custom of the day being selling lots per stamp. This lot consisted of 25 stamps.

In their ninth sale, held Nov. 19th, 1888, Bogert & Durbin offered Department stamps, noting Specimen items in the lots. At this sale a set of Executive Specimen stamps brought \$2.10, and at an 1889 sale they brought \$2.25.

The Scott sale of Jan. 21, 1885, offered "Post Office, 3c. black unperforated very large margins, heavily cancelled, undoubtedly authentic, very rare." The recorded sales is 90 cents.

In the R. R. Bogers & Co. auction of June 10, 1889, the following is noted:

"Navy Department, 2c, 3c, 12c, 30c (2) and 2c. green, the latter probably a proof or essay, unused."

There were twelve stamps in this lot, the sales price being recorded as three cents each, 36 cents for the lot. Note, particularly the reference to the 2c. green then regarded as a proof or essay. There appears to be no information of a later date to contradict this viewpoint.

In the Jan. 15, 1889, sale held by Scott & Co. we find this interesting item was sold for \$3.25 as "Navy 2c. green, error." At the Nov. 29, 1889, sale the price rose to \$5.25 and in 1893 a Bogert & Durbin sale records a price of \$7.50 for this green item.

Department Proofs first offered for sale at an auction, judging from the records available, on March 11, 1878, at which were offered sets of the various Departments, these realizing \$1.21 for sets, except that the four dollar State values included with a set of State, from 1 cent to 90, sold for \$6.

An early notice of Department stamps at auction is seen in the Dec. 11, 1876 catalog of the Scott & Co. sale, the prices being as follows:

Executive, set of 5, sold for 65 cents. Agriculture, set of 9, sold for \$1.62. Interior, set of 10, sold for 50 cents. Justice, set 1c. to 24c., sold for 80 cents. Navy, set of 11, sold for 66 cents. State, 1c, 2, 10, 24, 90, sold for 80 cents. War set of 11, sold for \$1.21.

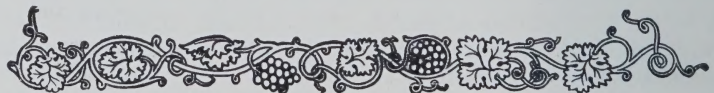
In the March 11, 1878, sale, held by Scott & Co., the Department stamps had advanced a bit, as might be gauged from the following prices:

Agriculture, set of 9, \$2.25. Executive, set of 5, \$1.13. Interior, set of 10, 60 cents. Justice, set of 10, \$1.75. Navy, set of 11, \$1.65. State, including 2, 12 stamps, \$3.30.

Reference was made above to the Kicking Mule cancel. This seems to have been brought to the attention of the auction buyers in the Scott & Co. sale of April 12, 1886, for the first time, as follows:

"War, used, unique Mule Rampant cancellation, very interesting, 11 copies. No values are given. The price marked in the priced catalog available to the writer reads "26 cents." This seems to be "per stamp."

One might say "those were the good days" for the buyers—provided you were one of them and still have your stamps.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ALGERIA. The current series has been overprinted with a Star and Crescent and an equal value to the postage value for use as Charity Stamps.

BAHAMAS. A decided shade variety comes to hand in the 4d. orange which was formerly yellow orange but is now a deep orange.

BELGIAN CONGO. Mr. Henry Horeman shows us two new values and a change of color in the current handsome pictorial series printed by The American Bank Note Co. The 45c purple is in Scotts Type A.44 showing the long horned African cattle, the 75c, formerly red orange, is now red, same type showing Native woodworker and a Fr. 1.50 blue, Scotts type A.35, head of Oubangui native.

BELGIAN EAST AFRICA. The three new stamps for the Congo have been overprinted as usual "Ruanda Urundi" for use in this former section of German East Africa.

BELGIUM. Henry Horeman shows us two high values in the typographed type A.58 which were issued January 12th. 5 franc gray green, 10 franc chocolate.

BRITISH HONDURAS. The color of the 2c has been changed to red and the wmk. is Script C. A.

CEYLON. The current 2c and 5c have been issued on paper Wmk. Mul. Script C. A.

DENMARK. From Messrs. C. Lerche, A. E. Pade and Lauritz Petersen we have examples of the new issue which was placed on sale January first, 1927, and which supersede all previous issues which have been demonetized. The new design is quite an attractive poster effect of an old time caravel though a close examination by the critics will reveal some technical faults. The new stamps are so far issued in only six values and are intended as a permanent issue. 15 ore, red; 20 ore, grey; 25 ore, blue; 30 ore, yellow; 35 ore, red lilac, and 40 ore, dark green. The color changes that will be noted on comparison with the old values is due to the return of the exchange value of the Danish Kroner to par. Within the month of January at least two values of the new stamps were issued with the "Postfaerge" overprint for use on parcel post, these were the 15 and 30c.

EGYPT. Commemorative sets for International Congresses held here come thick and fast but have the redeeming feature of attractiveness. We now have

from Ch. Passalides of Alexandria three stamps issued in connection with the International Cotton Congress. These were placed on sale January 25th, and will be good for postage until April. The three stamps, of one design, are in large horizontal oblong format and have photo engraving reproduction of a branch of cotton surrounded with a colored border with "Egypte" at top and the value and suitable inscription in English and Arabic below. The values and colors are 5 milliemmes, brown & black, 10m. red and black and 15 mill. blue and black.

Mr. Passalides also kindly sends us the Navigation Congress commemoratives which we chronicled last month with the overprint "Port Fuad" which was placed on the stamps in connection with the inauguration of the new port named after H. M. King Fuad. The sale of these stamps, consisting of 1000 of the 50 piastre King Fuad birthday stamps and 2500 sets of the Navigation Congress issue, overprinted by lithography "Port Fuad," was begun at 8 a. m. Dec. 21st at the Port Fuad Post Office and as the collectors and speculators had started to assemble at midnight there was a milling crowd of two or three thousand before the windows when the sale began. The police tried to maintain order with a vicious use of rattan sticks or canes and according to the reports from foreign papers a general free for all fight took place in which many were injured. Complete sets of the four values exchanged at \$25 to \$50 the set and the three values of the Navigation set brought from \$5 to \$10 so the successful battlers were somewhat rewarded for their ferocious efforts. The stamps were completely sold out by 9 A. M. but it is alleged that very few sets were sold the public and the greater number went to public officials. The whole affair has resulted in a tremendous scandal and on the basis that the stamps were never legitimately used for postage there is a demand that the set be boycotted. There is no doubt but what this set is nothing but a rank speculation but we will do nothing so futile as to suggest not buying them, instead we suggest you read the editorial in this issue which bears on the principle involved.

FIJI. R. Roberts reports the 1d. current in a new color, purple, also a new value in the same type, 1½d. carmine. Both Script C. A. watermark.

FRANCE. Sower type, 65c in green, also a new postage due in Type D.2, 3 francs magenta. At all post offices labels are now being sold as voluntary charity contributions, similar to Red Cross or Christmas seals. These are not postage stamps.

INDIA. R. Roberts reports the issue of a 5 rupee, purple and bright blue, in the Nasik printing, watermarked multiple Star and printed in sheets of 120.

ITALY. R. Roberts reports the issue of a L. 2.50 in orange & myrtle green, Scotts Type A.46, also a L. 1.20 air post stamp inscribed "Posta Aerea," both watermarked Crown.

MEXICO. On January 1, 1927, new postal rates went into effect in Mexico and a new 8 centavos stamp was put on sale. The new domestic rate for first class mail is 8 centavos for each 20 grams instead of 10 centavos. The new rate to the United States, Spain, and all South and Central American countries except Nicaragua and Venezuela is 8 centavos for the first 20 grams and 4 centavos for each additional 20 grams or fraction thereof. The new 8 centavos stamp is orange in color, in fact the same shade as the current 5 centavos, so the color of the 5 will probably soon be changed. It bears the bust of Sr. don Benito Juarez in an oval and is similar in size, shape and mode of separation to the 5 of the current issue. It is probable that a 16 centavos stamp will soon appear. The one centavo grasshopper tax stamp has been abolished.—(Reported by John W. Dye.)

MONACO. The current 75c has been issued in grey black and a new value issued in the same type, Fr. 1.50 blue. A 50c postage due in the first type has also been issued in green.

MONTERRAT. R. Roberts shows us the current 3d. brown on yellow, on paper wmk. Script C. A.

NETHERLANDS. The following values of the current series Type A.23 on paper watermarked multiple circles have recently been issued, 6c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c, same colors as before.

NEW GUINEA. A new value is reported by R. Roberts, 1½d pale brick red, engraved and printed at the Commonwealth Treasury, Melbourne in sheets of thirty.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. From N. C. Comfort of Manila, a former A. P. S. member, we have the following data relative to the commemorative series which was placed on sale December 20th, and which he kindly supplements with copies of the set. The issue consists of seven bi-colored stamps, all with black centers and of one design, a view of the "Palace of the Legislature." The values and colors are: 2 centavos green & black, 4 centavos carmine & black, 16 centavos olive & black, 18 centavos brown & black, 20 centavos orange & black, 24 centavos gray & black and 1 peso violet & black. Mr. Comfort says the stamps were printed from seven plates each for border and center and after the printing of the stamps these were destroyed. As the Government pays postage on official mail the 2, 4, 18 and 20 centavos were overprinted "OFFICIAL" but there was a very limited number of these. The 18 centavo is for registration in the Islands and the 24c for registration to the United States. The total printed of this issue was well over a million but the 1 Peso was limited to 10,000 copies. The paper is of poor quality, slightly yellowish, without watermark and the stamps are perforated on all sides, no straight edges. A defect has been discovered in the third stamp of the top row and the fourth stamp from the left second row of the two centavo value. In the first there is a break in the line above the O of the word "of" in "U. S. of America" and in the second the second "l" in "legislature" is broken. These varieties occur on every sheet. These are the first new stamps in the Islands since 1906 and they were received with great enthusiasm. A special cancelling device was used on first day covers which reads "Commemorative stamps, Manila. P. I. 20 Dec. 1926, First day sale."

SEYCHELLES. R. Roberts reports a new value, 9c rose, on Script C. A. paper.

SIERRA LEONE. The 5 and 10 shilling, current design, have been issued on Script C. A. paper according to the advice of R. Roberts.

TANGANYIKA. A new series bearing a portrait of King George and inscribed "Mandated Territory of Tanganyika" has been shown us by R. Roberts. So far nine values have been issued, all of the same design except the shilling value which is in larger format and similar in design to the high values of Nyasaland. Stamps are printed in sheets of 100 and watermarked Script C. A.

5c green & black; 10c yellow & black; 15c rose & black; 20c light brown & black; 25c blue & black; 30c purple & black; 40c brown & black; 50c grey & black; 75c olive & black; 1sh green & black.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to L. R. Saunders, Precancel Editor, 1124 First St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

The Point of View We Like!

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Friend Saunders:—

After reading over your comment at the end of your recent article in the January Philatelist, and doing a little thinking here and there about it, there seems to be one outstanding fault in it all.

The lack of CO-OPERATION seems to be the snag which is causing so much trouble. As the Editorial Department has put it, "the normal amount of inertia" which the vast majority of collectors seems to be troubled with. Why the idea of the main body of precancel collectors should be contented to sit smugly back, and read the other fellows articles week after week and month after month without once lifting their hands to contribute anything thereto, in order that his lot might be made at least decent, is a problem that it takes more than my mind to figure out. The average American is not lazy by any means. I am more inclined to think it is more carelessness than laziness.

We put off to to-morrow what we might do to-day, and those of you who reverse the situation and do to-day what they could do to-morrow, are the very few men that we have to thank for the precancel check-lists, the Catalogues, and numerous other branches of service which we are entitled to have, but which we should all contribute to and without which the precancel game would die a speedy death.

Let's look at another angle of it. A short time ago, I read an article by Prof. Gamber of Valley City, in which he stressed the point that if precancels are to survive, the dealer must be kept alive, and allowed to make his small profit along with the rest of the game. Gamber said a whole mouthful right there.

If the precancel game is to live and our catalogues show increasing values from year to year, precancels will have to be bought in much larger quantities and at better prices than now prevail if the situation is to last. There is no doubt that certain speculative runs on certain types of stamps will always occur. We all know what happened to the Black Hardings. And look where prices are now to what they were a year ago. The same with the Norse-Am., and it looks right now like the White Plains might follow suit.

Now, this may be allright from some angles, and again not. The average collector is a man of moderate circumstances. Not a wealthy man able to pay out his money in checks of denominations of hundreds and thousands. When these speculations exist, caused by a run on certain stamps, or by dealers, which we know is sometimes the case, how long is the average man going to last. He

knows, and we all know, that as soon as he sees prices going up by leaps and bounds for stamps which should not cost even one-third of what was asked for a lot of them, he is going to close the covers on his collection, and either dispose of it entirely and drop out of the game forever. I do not refer here, to precancelled items from towns and cities where there were just a very few authentically known. Naturally the law of supply and demand governs that. My direct reference is to the ordinary stamp where there are plenty and where the price is pushed out of sight by speculation without any reason for so doing.

Let us not blind ourselves furthermore to the fact that stamps are purely a hobby and not a commercial investment. Of the hundreds of collectors with whom I have corresponded, met and talked to, at the bottom of it all, I have yet one to meet who can honestly say that he is collecting solely to be collecting and not without a view at sometime to cashing in on his work and labor and financial investment.

Our friend Guest said in his column in the last issue of the January Philatelist as follows: "We find a renewed interest in this line of collecting (Precancels). However, we say that buyers are not yet willing to pay 50 % of catalog except in rare instances."

Pretty plain and concise is it not? How in the name of the pink toed prophet does the collector expect his collection to advance if he is unwilling to pay a fair price for his stamps? He certainly cannot expect to buy for nothing and then reap an harvest in a short time. That, though, seems to be the idea of many I have come in contact with. If the average collector should be, or rather could be awakened to the fact that stamps are a long term investment, not a short one, the collecting business would be on a far firmer and substantial business, and a lot of the dealers worries would be over.

In buying from dealers myself, it has been my custom to select only men that I know are reliable and trustworthy, and I have yet the first instance of having one try to put anything over on me in prices. Dealers are in a far better position to know the "supply and demand" situation than the average collector can ever hope to be. Naturally, if a man is asked four or five times catalogue for a certain stamp that he is mighty sure isn't worth anywhere near that, he is going to ask a few questions right out loud. But how often does this happen. And dealers like the above men don't do those things. They realize that if they are to survive, they must be fair in their advertising, fair in their dealings with their collectors, and fair in their prices and be content with a margin of profit commensurate with their investment. And they are.

One other thing, L. R., that I wish to mention, is this habit some of the boys seem to have of rushing into print the first thing with items which have not been seen. That is a bad thing. I protested that a short time ago when it happened, thru the columns of the Gossip paper. It only does one of two things, and sometimes both. The first is this. Every time an announcement is made of a BP or some other item coming out from this part of Indiana, or this city or one close by, I receive a flood of letters from collectors asking for a copy of this stamp, or requesting that I get them one at once.

Other collectors in this part of the State have had the same experience. The other thing it does is to create a distrust in the column which announces these new arrivals.

In the particular instance which I have reference to, a BP or if I remember rightly there were two announced to be issued from this city shortly. In less than a week I had over twenty letters from collectors and one from a dealer requesting authentic information about them. They never were issued altho I was

assured that they would be and had been ordered. Well, it so happens that the Postmaster and myself are fairly good friends here, and I happened to be in a better position to know and find out whether they had been ordered than the party who announced them. So I promptly denied the fact, shutting off a lot of useless mail and a lot of disappointment to collectors.

This fellow who announced the stamp is a fine fellow, meant alright, and doubtless considered his source of information authentic. But, would it not pay these men who give out this information to either write the Postmaster at the point of distribution and see whether the stamp has been ordered for use in their office or get in touch with a collector who lives there and let him find out before broadcasting the fact.

It all runs back to the first subject that I brought out—the lack of co-operation. Why should the personnel of the PSS. and those of us who are members of the APS set back and let Gamber, Allen, and a few certain others work their ears off for us. Suppose we all try to wake up, watch these columns, send in articles and comments for the other fellow to help him out. If we can't do that we should close up our collections and call it a day. There isn't a one of us but what has the time to do a little and if we all do our little, the net result will be a whole lot and make his lot easier, and thereby at least give him the idea that we appreciate what he is going for the rest of us who are either to confounded lazy to do it ourselves, or haven't the time.

Let's cut out these columns of vituperation on the other fellow. There seems to be a certain element among our collectors who are only too quick to rush into print and call someone else a liar. By that I mean the same thing the Gossip and Mekeels Weekly have so often referred, that of calling so many stamps "fakes" and other fancy names. The majority of these cases have all been uncalled for and proved out that way. We have stamp experts for that purpose. We have a regular department to run down these matters and find out if these stamps were properly issued. Let them get a crack at it first, instead of going to the extreme of calling someone else names and hurting their feelings when they may have been acting under the finest of motives.

We are all brothers you know, interested in the same thing, that of furthering our collections and our financial interests therein.

In winding up this article I wish to pay tribute to Mr. Gamber, Mr. Frederick Allen, Mr. Gunesch, Mr. Al Jones, and some few others whose names I don't readily recall, for their untiring efforts to keep our precancel game alive.

I stand ready at ALL TIMES to be of help wherein I can. Feel free to call on me at any time, and don't hesitate in doing so. I am a pretty busy man, but not too busy to help the other fellow. The spirit I have in mind is embodied in a recent letter from Mr. A. F. Gamber some days back, in which he said that it took nearly all of his afternoons to keep up his work, and I have no doubt but more of his time if the truth were known. But above all he said he loved the work, and would hate to quit it.

To those of you who may read this article, I know the same spirit exists in these other men who furnish us our precancel items each week and month. What finer evidence of fair play, kindly spirit of co-operation and a love for their hobby is there than that.

Yours Sincerely,

LOUIS A. PIKE,
P. O. Box 277, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Member: APS-8325; PSS-574.

The following is from E. J. Newcomer—6034:

Ogden, Utah. Has a new electro. The letters are like those of U-3, but spaced more than U-3 usually is, and the bars are farther apart. I wonder if Type IV, which is described as U-6, was not intended to be this. Inverts are common now from Ogden.

Fairfield, Iowa. I recently saw a 16c Airmail precancelled in U-10, down. Perhaps you know or can find out whether it is O. K. and how common. (Several offices "cleaned house" and many air stamps were precand.—Ed.).

San Pedro, Cal. Came out with a new electro for Christmas, similar to U-4, but letters no as heavy. Have only seen the 4 and the 30. The handstamp is still used, as I got a 17 on a Christmas package from there. Also got a new 13 in U-75 from Venice, Cal.

Concord, N. H. Is using U-97 on the 1½c coil, down.

Roseberg, Oregon. Used to use a few values of precans. on mail order cats. This Christmas they got a handstamp, which is very similar to U-73, but with letters a bit larger, for Holiday use. Precancelled everything up to the 12c, new issue, and also the new 20c and the old 50c. The last ought to be good.

Everett, Wash. Started using the 1½c on circulars last September, and during the holidays precancelled everything up to and including the \$1, all new issue, some of the low values being rotaries. Everett has two handstamps, U-53 and U-75. Both handstamps have been used on the 1½, 8, 9, 12, and 30, that I have seen, and either one or the other on the remaining values. Have seen the 13 and 25 in U-53, and the 14 and 17 in U-75. Some White Plains and Bells were also used, all in U-75.

Olympia, Wash. Used the U-6 electro on the new 13, 14, 17, and the old 9. I understand they also precancelled some 24c airmails, but have not seen this.

Yakima, Wash. Used only Type II this year, as far as I could learn. Some of the Type I in the cat. probably do not exist. In the New Issue, I have seen only the 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 20. The 12 does not exist, I know, as they are still using old 12s.

Mr. T. W. Hayes—7962—sends in the following reliable information:

Anaconda, Mont. Type 4—put in use Dec. 15, 1926—is similar to U-10 and between lines. The list includes all up to Jan. 25, 1927—

1917—3, 7, 13, 1.00.

1922—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50, 1.00.

Special Delivery—10, 15, 20.

Special Handling—25.

Dues—1, 2, 5.

The 1917 \$1.00 is "decidedly elusive." There were 10 in stock and 6 were used on foreign mail.

Montana specialists are bemoaning the carelessness shown with Helena handstamp, doubles, inverters and normals, all appearing on same sheets. There are many offices that could greatly improve their precancelling—even those with an electro plate don't always put out centered sheets.

Mr. L. C. Gulley sends in the REAL dope on Honolulu White Plains precans. How many have you seen?

The W. P. precancels I regard as a treasure along the line of new items. There were only TWO SHEETS that I have knowledge of put out by the Honolulu

office and I was fortunate to get most of them in the lot furnished this station* for Xmas mailings. As you are aware we used Honolulu precancels this year again and among the lot put out by the main office were two sheets mentioned of White Plains. Most of those mailed out I sent myself from this office. But when it comes to repeat mailings, "There ain't no more."

Thought it best to send you this data in case there is any question comes up or you want to list them.

Sincerely,

L. C. GULLEY.

(*Schofield Barracks—of which Mr. Gulley is superintendent and in a position to know facts.—Ed.).

I've received several letters from A. P. S. precan collectors and all want this department to continue. Such CAN be without any doubt. Read over once more Mr. Pike's letter—it won't harm and may do some good for the hobby. Remember, there is not one iota of a personal gain for me when you co-op—The whole is for you and precans.

L. R. S.

SOCIETY



ITEMS

MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB OF DETROIT

1914

1927

CELEBRATES THE 300th MEETING

Broadcasting from Detroit Station H. W. Boers

Please stand by—

It was 14 years ago when about a dozen collectors met at the Hotel Tuller to organize a Stamp Society. At this particular meeting, preliminaries were in order. After a debate by various members, it was decided to combine and start one.

It was started and, by vote, the Club was named as the Collectors Philatelic Club of Detroit. It was decided to hold meetings the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of the month, being most convenient for all. Meetings were held here for some time, meeting in a room at the Hotel. Larger quarters were sought. The Hotel St. Clair was selected—here meetings were held for some time. This was 1916.

Of course, there was an enthusiasm amongst members not exactly satisfied. They wanted a Hall, a more commodious place of meeting, where stamp collectors could meet, inviting non-members and visitors as well. The President appointed a Committee and the members selected by vote the Fraternity Hall on First St.

Here meetings were held for over six years. The location and general surroundings was something the members did not like and again a committee was appointed to look around for a better meeting place.

In January, 1913, the meeting place was again changed to the present location in the G. A. R. Building, Caro & Grand River, a short distance from downtown.

It was the desire of the members to become a Chapter of the A. P. S. On June 17, 1916, it was granted by the Officers and known as #47. On account of

the conflicting name with Detroit Philatelic Society, it was decided to change the name to Michigan Stamp Club of Detroit.

Frequent exhibits are held and auction sales at most every meeting.

Since the organization of the Club, there have been over 200 members in the Membership Roll at various times. At present, it has a membership of 125. At every meeting there is an average of 40 to 50 present.

Yearly banquets are held. These are always looked forward to with interest and well attended. Postmaster Chas. C. Kellogg, Mayor John W. Smith, Frank Priest, Ass't Supt. of Mails, and Chas. J. Phillips of New York are Honorary members.

At the last meeting in December, the 299th meeting was held. It was decided that, the first meeting in January being the 300th, it should be celebrated in a fitting manner.

A Committee was appointed by Pres. Chas. Brisley to make preparations for same, to be held at the Club's room.

The looked-for party took place on Saturday evening, January 15th, at Club Room. About 70 collectors were present. Owing to the extremely cold weather, the mercury flirting with zero, and about 10 inches of snow, many of the older members did not make their appearance, much to the regret of those present, and their absence was noted by the younger members, as a rule always there.

It was an affair that will not be long forgotten by the members. There was a friendly feeling, a handshake, a smile for everyone. Visitors were welcome. All came to see the exhibit of stamps—to renew acquaintances and to learn what is to be learned in Philately. The Stamp Exhibit was set apart as a feature of the meeting.

Looking around, I saw tables placed about the room. On one there were all single stamps of various issues. Other tables had specialized and general collections. Stamps wherever one looked. Groups were here and there—one lot more interesting than the other.

An Exhibit worthy of special mention was the U. S. collection of Mr. Vernon Wilson, which was artistically decorated with portraits of the Presidents.

The winner of the First Prize, "The Palm of Honor," was Fred F. Bott, who displayed his magnificent array of St. Vincent. Mr. J. E. Scott took a prize for his U. S. 3c cancellations and the U. S. General Collection of Vernon Wilson was awarded the prize next to the Palm of Honor.

Luncheon was served to all present.

President Brisley declared the party was a huge success and said, "I look forward to another one in the near future."

THE RUBBER CITY STAMP CLUB, Life Branch No. 8.—The Club held its regular business meeting Jan. 6, at which time the newly elected officers took office:

President—L. C. Lovejoy, 30 West Dalton Street.

Vice President—Clayton Bedford.

Secretary-Treasurer—C. A. Bensinger, 890 Lawton Street.

Directors—H. G. Ream, O. S. Hart, J. F. Cherry.

We are starting the new year in with a bang. A program has been outlined for each Thursday night meeting in which we hope to keep all the stamp nuts interested.

1st Thursday—Business and miscellaneous.

2nd Thursday—Young peoples night.

3rd Thursday—Educational.

4th Thursday—Exhibitions.

5th Thursday—Months of March, June, Sept. and Dec.—Auctions.

On Thursday night, the 13th, we held Young People night, at which pupils from the Garfield High School interested in stamps were our guests, to whom Mr. J. F. Cherry gave an interesting talk on stamp collecting and on going home were each presented with a packet of stamps.

On Jan. 20th Mr. Clayton Bedford will give us some data on shifts and double transfers, a subject he is very much interested in, he having quite a collection of these stamps.

On Jan. 27th Mr. W. W. MacLaren will wander down from Cleveland and exhibit four volumes of his wonderful collection and give us some experiences on stamp hunting.

Meetings are held every Thursday at 7.30 P. M., Room 601 Permanent Title Bldg., Cor. Mill & High Streets. Visitors are cordially invited.—C. A. BENSINGER, Secretary-Treasurer, 890 Lawton St., Akron, Ohio.

THE HOUSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BRANCH No. 69, held its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, January 25th, with ten members present. Mr. C. V. Mott, one of the old members, was present after a six months visit to the Pacific Coast. We were all glad to welcome Charlie back as he is a hard worker and is in on everything that will help things Philatelic.

Mr. Schumacher had on exhibition his collection of Confederate covers. This collection is rich in Texas cancellations and it was a revelation to look at these odd and interesting covers.

Next monthly meeting will be held fourth Tuesday in February. All visitors are welcome. Meeting held 7:45 P. M., 919 Texas Avenue.—R. E. CHEEK, Sec.

PUGET SOUND BRANCH #70—A. P. S. A Review of Our First Year.—Our charter was granted on Feb. 1st, 1926. Then came a series of business meetings, appointment of committees, formulation of plans, etc. These business sessions comprise eleven meetings. Our charter members are 8 in number, we now have a membership of 37 of which but three are junior members. Now that our plans are working well we are planning a drive for junior members—to give them the constructive advice and assistance to which they are entitled.

12th regular meeting—Talk on counterfeit stamps and various methods of counterfeiting by R. R. Thiele of Tacoma. Mr. J. M. Hitt, State Librarian, Olympia, was made an honorary member. (June 8.)

13th meeting—Talk on the stamps of United States by Emmet Ashton, of Seattle. (June 22.)

14th meeting—Talk on the stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island by Henry Hitt of Bremerton. (July 13.)

15th meeting—Display of collections by the members. (July 27.)

16th meeting—Talk on "Penny blacks" by Clyde De Brill of Tacoma. (August 10.)

17th meeting—Special meeting in honor of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hugh Vallancey of London. Seventy-five collectors and friends filled room 315 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., to greet them. Mr. Vallancey gave a delightful talk, on his trip through Canada and the goodfellowship extended by collectors. (Aug. 27.)

Banquet, at Tacoma, Saturday, August 28, at which the Vallanceys were the guests of honor.

18th meeting—Talk on the stamps of Siam by Cecil Blogg of Tacoma. (Sept. 14.) Plans were made for the reception of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilhelm and Julius Loeb of San Francisco.

19th meeting—Auction. (Sept. 28.)

20th meeting—Talk on the stamps of Chile by F. S. Coyne of Seattle. (Oct. 12.)

21st meeting—Talk on Air-mail by Dr. S. Rosentrauch of Seattle. (Oct. 26.)

22nd meeting—Talk on the stamps of Crete by C. S. Ernst of Seattle. Nov. 9.)

23rd meeting—Display of collections by the members. (Nov. 23.)

24th meeting—Talk on the stamps of Australia by Wm. A. Nichols. (Dec. 14.)

25th meeting—Planning for exhibition in which branch #70, The Tacoma Philatelic Society and Washington State Philatelic Society to combine. (Dec. 28.)

26th meeting—Display of U. S. collection by R. H. Langdon of Tacoma. (Jan. 11.)

27th meeting—The last one of our fiscal year. At this meeting each collector told how he began collecting stamps. Try this out at one of your meetings, you will be surprised at the satisfaction a discourse of this kind can produce.

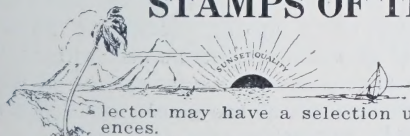
Everything taken into consideration, I believe we had a most successful year for a new club. Due to the talks on various subjects, our attendance is very good. I suppose many of you wonder why we do not have more junior members in our branch. To attract the juniors is one thing, to hold them is a different story. We are now looking for a large room in which to hold our meetings. As soon as the most desirable place is found we are going to put on a campaign for the juniors and with the organization we have, we are going to make things so interesting for them, that they are going to stay with us.

With all the good times we had in the past year, we also had the pleasure of having with us the President of the A. P. S., Mr. A. H. Wilhelm. On September 18th, 1926, we had a banquet at the Gowman Hotel. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilhelm and Mr. Julius Loeb of San Francisco. We hope they may be with us again at an early date.

Every member of our branch is deserving of much praise for the fine co-operation shown by each one of them in making this, our first year, a most successful one.—CLEMENT S. ERNST, Secy.-Treasurer, A. P. S. Branch #70.



STAMPS OF THE SOUTH SEAS



lector may have a selection upon approval for the asking—and refer-
ences.

Situated as we are here in San Francisco, we have unusual opportunities for picking up these popular stamps. Specialists will find it worth while to send in their **Want Lists**, while the general collectors may have a selection upon approval for the asking—and refer-

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The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary send it to the Editor!

The inquiry instituted concerning early dates and varieties of the U. S. 1869 issue was made on the repeated request of not a few collectors to whom these stamps have a special appeal and about which there has been published very little in the philatelic press. We were quite aware of the difficulty of adding anything new to the meager store of philatelic knowledge concerning these stamps account the really extreme scarcity of covers and the relative scarcity of the stamps off cover. We started the inquiry with a kind of forlorn hope and the results have been about as anticipated, for with one exception, nothing has been shown us that presents any new data. This one exception however proves the force of the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." Just as we despaired of securing the view of any covers even substantiating the usually accepted date of issue, April 1st, 1869, along came a batch of 3c covers from George R. Cooley of Albany, N. Y. amongst which we found a rather startling item, a cover mailed from New York City TWO DAYS PRIOR to the date of issue as given by Luff and others. This cover, mailed from a bank in New York to a bank in Cooperstown, N. Y. contained a printed bank form which bore the date March 30th, 1869 and was cancelled with the normal New York cancell "New York, March 30th, 4 P. M." but without year date. The enclosure however is of such a nature as to conclusively prove the correctness of the year date and is part of several other letters of the same character, dated the early days of April, 1869, that substantiate it beyond any question. Though it is unfortunate that the cancell, as was usual at the time, bore no year date, there can be no question in the mind of any collector examining these letters but that they were used in 1869 and we therefore unhesitatingly accept for our record "March 30th, 1869" as the earliest date of use. This applies to the 3c stamp. Can anyone confirm this with any other value or perhaps show even an earlier use? And who has any 69 varieties or nice "used abroad" cancells to show us?

Don't you like those curious and oftentimes quaint advertisements that appear now and then on old covers? They have nothing to do with philately of course but sometimes they attract the eye even more than the stamps. Hope this will not be considered a treasonable statement! In the lot of covers sent us by Mr. Cooley, previously referred to, there was one that bore the add of the "Ballston Skirt and Corset Factory" of Ballston Spa, N. Y. where the big "B" cancell on the 1870 issue hails from. This firm, which made "oil tempered spring steel skirts, Woven French Corsets, Hand made corsets and Paper Collars and cuffs" decorated its envelopes with this information and a quaint woodcut of the interior armor of the dulcet "fimmale" of the species protected herself with in the days of sixty nine. If you want to "torture your wife" you might get one of these to show her with a cruel laugh at the idiosyncrasies of the gentle sex. Perhaps the boys were so hard after the civil war that the girls needed steel ribs?

As a bit of information concerning the 1869 issue you may like to know why you find so many pen cancelled copies of the 2 and 3c values. They were quite often used as revenues, particularly on bank checks, and so pen cancelled.

Malcolm Ganser of Norristown, Pa. shows us some nice cancells that may be found on 3c greens. "U. S. Postal Card Agency, Holyoke, Mass," within concentric circles with the date, Jan. 12, 1881, in the center is one of the most curious. Who can account for this? Other nice ones are "National Soldiers Home, Va.," also "Fort Davis, Texas" and another "Town and County," "Altamonte, Orange County, Fla." dated October 4th, 1878.

In connection with the Bolivian "bisects" heretofore discussed we have from Frank Aretz a very pretty cover with the 10c vermillion, Scotts type A.54, bisected and used with the 20c blue of the same issue for a 25c postage rate. This was used during July 1924 and is from a fellow collector in Bolivia who explains the use of these bisects as due to an actual shortage of 5c stamps and the fact that at the time there were no 15c stamps provided. There was however no authority given by the Post Office Department for the use of the 10c stamp in this way and while in most cases the use was legitimate in the sense of an actual need, the bisected stamps cannot be considered as a legally authorized variety.

Several collectors have kindly suggested methods by which the lithographed and typographed stamps of Russia, 1923-24 can be distinguished. Mr. Aretz states that the 3 kopeck value can be told by a "high light" or white spot that appears on the forefront or "peak" of the helmet the soldier is wearing. This white spot appears only on the typographed stamp, Scotts No. 275 and is filled in with color on No. 252, the lithograph.

The 4 kopeck is harder to distinguish but can be told by the width of the upright column of the figure "4" which is wider on the typograph than on the lithograph and besides the cross bar running across the main stem of the same figure is higher up on the lithograph.

The 10 kopeck, like the 3 kopeck, can be told by the white spot on the front of the helmet and also on the typograph there is a white spot on the shoulder that does not appear on the lithograph.

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REPORT *of the*



TREASURER

February 1st, 1927.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$8826.66	
New Certificates	115.00	\$8941.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$8340.00	
New Memberships	30.00	\$8370.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$8420.93	
Receipts	313.49	\$8734.42

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$.85
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 77.33	
Dues paid in advance	30.50	\$ 107.83

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$1640.15	
Receipts—Dues	270.70	
Reinstatements	6.00	
	\$1916.85	
Warrants	\$1117.43	\$ 799.42

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$1418.24	
Receipts—Subscriptions	197.05	
Advertising	365.27	
	\$1980.56	
Warrants	\$ 879.36	\$1101.20
Cash on hand	\$7438.18	
Bond Investments	20617.20	\$28055.38

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.



Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 6.

February 1, 1927.

Applications Pending.

Chafin, W. C.
 Chuchin, F. G.
 Daehler, G. J.
 Enslowe, P. O.
 Fuller, B. A.
 Hagan, L. H.
 Hanna, M. G.
 Kubick, H. J.
 Megson, Frederic
 Sahakian, Seth
 Schultze, Willy
 Sprano, Robt.
 Weisz, A.
 Whitehouse, L. M.
 Avery, J. L.
 Barbour, R. D.
 Bryant, D. E. Jr.
 Buck, Henrie E.
 Callender, G. Rae
 Copeland, Robt. W.
 Cotton, Rosseter

Coyner, R. O.
 Engelhardt, John
 Goodale, Col. G. S.
 Grant, Jos. S.
 Harbold, Hubert A.
 Housman, Wm. F.
 Ineson, Stanley B.
 Lueders, Fred C.
 Manke, Douglas
 Margolin, M. L.
 Martens, E. J.
 Martin, Jos. D.
 Meulman, Edw. E.
 Mrazek, Jos. T.
 McFadden, Donald
 Ostlind, Benjamin
 Owen, Fred B.
 Parker, L. C.
 Purrenhage, I. C.
 Salmon, M. H.
 Schneider, Dr. Frederick

Scott, Frederick R.
 Seamans, H. L.
 Shaw, Roger
 Sorensen, Paul O.
 Steiger, Wm. C.
 Stewart, Ernst A.
 Sutherland, K. W.
 Swett, Lewis W.
 Thompson, L. C. Jr.
 Turker, A. F.
 Van Buren, M. C.
 Walker, Harold L.
 Way, Robt. F.
 Young, Leon G.

Reinstatements Pending.

3202 Mann, Percy McG.
 7681 Peters, Dr. H. A.
 6868 Zuckerman, H. R.
 3965 Bundlie, F. C.
 5706 Rech, Harry F.

Applications Posted.

Armstrong, Harry H., 49 W. 3rd Ave., Spokane, Wash. 38; Electrician; Adams Leather Co., 621 2nd Ave., Spokane, Wash. By Herbert Armstrong.
 Barna, Sigmond, 208 Dalzell St., Shreveport, La. 41; Refn. Supt.; C. A. Soars, Box 1117, Shreveport, La. By Albert Salathe.
 Barnett, Burton J., 1328 Lunt Ave., Chicago, Ill. 18; Student; John Epp, 529 S. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.; Guaranteed by Ira Barnett, 316 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. By R. L. Hustis.
 Benedict, Chas. B., Bank of Attica, Attica, N. Y. Legal; Banker; A. L. Young, Attica, N. Y. By Adolph D. Fennel.
 Bert, Adam K., 28 N. Lincoln St., Washington, Pa. 22; Student; Washington Trust Co., Washington, Pa. By Milton Lyons Jr.
 Bibaz, Jack, 305 Broadway, New York City. 26; School Mgr.; Geo. Cross, 1237 54th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. By Adolph D. Fennel.
 Burr, David H., 242 E. Fulton St., Gloversville, N. Y. 23; Student; Herbert D. Edwards, 22 Cayadutta St., Gloversville, N. Y. By H. A. Davis.
 Corley, Lt. Com. W. A., U. S. S. Concord, care Postmaster, New York City. 38; Naval Officer; H. F. Colman, 2nd Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Washington, D. C. By William Evans.

- Crooker, Paul R., Box 76, Canajoharie, N. Y. 39; Mech. Engrn.; Jas. H. Coolidge
33 Barclay St., Canajoharie, N. Y. By Chas. H. Hagadorn.
- Daniel, L. R., care Armour & Co., Sao Paulo, Brazil. 34; Sales Mgr.; Scott Stamp
& Coin Co., New York. By J. E. Guest.
- Davidson, Ralph C., 6201 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill. 39; Rate Clerk; Morton
Salt Co., 717 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill. By N. B. Paulsen.
- Eber, Robt. Jr., Finkrnau, 17, Hamburg 22, Germany. 26; Merchant; Deutsche
Bank, Hamburg, Germany. By J. M. Bartels.
- Entermann, Christian C., Iron Springs, Pa. 50; Builder; Cook Bros., Narberth
Pa. By R. D. MacGuffin.
- Epper, Jos. P., 258 Edmund Ave., Paterson, N. J. 21; Sprinkler Fitter; Henry
Christmann, 154 Jasper St., Paterson, N. J. By H. A. Davis.
- Grone, Fred D., 1814 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 38; Salesman; F. J. Doerflinger
475 Spruce Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. By H. A. Davis.
- Hageboeck, W. P., Schmidt Bldg., Davenport, Ia. 31; Real Estate; W. J. McCullough,
McCullough Bldg., Davenport, Ia. By W. C. McAlister.
- Harney, I. Richard, Box 42, Woodmont, Conn. 21; Student; Chas. H. Holtorff
Woodmont, Conn. By Jos. G. Chaffee.
- Joly, Norman R. S., Box 64, Beyrout, Syria. 22; Banking, Ins. & Shipping; H. E. H.
Granger Jr., Vacuum Oil Co., Beyrout, Syria. By J. E. Guest.
- Kasatly, Farid M., 11 Souk Ayas, Beyrout, Syria. 19; Guaranteed by George
Kasatly. References requested. Proposed by J. E. Guest.
- Kernott, Enrique, Estacion Borja, Paraguay. 59; Merchant; Zanotti Cavazzoni
Billi & Co., Asuncion, Paraguay. By J. E. Guest.
- Koerner, Theo. H., 111 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 45; Stamp Dealer; B. I.
Voorhees, 25 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. By C. E. Severn.
- Lineburgh, Jno. L., 34 Walnut Ave., Waterbury, Conn. 28; Salesman; Rev. A. T.
Gesner, 18 Hewlett St., Waterbury, Conn. By H. A. Davis.
- Lucas, John A., 60 W. 10th St., New York City. 15; Student; Guaranteed by
Jean M. Lucas; Ref.: Alice J. Webber, 685 Academy St., New York. By H. A. Davis.
- Marlinski, Max, 530 W. 157th St., New York City. 36; Actor; Marshall Hancock
51 W. 48th St., New York City. By H. C. Barr.
- Mattman, Gustave F., Lafayette Circle, Cincinnati, O. 43; Manufacturer; R. M.
Byland, Temple Bar Bldg., Cincinnati, O. By Adolph D. Fennel.
- Mayer, Seymour W., De Luxe Apt., Mamaroneck, N. Y. 26; Salesman; A. W. Ferguson
ton, 25 Broadway, New York. By H. A. Davis.
- Montilla, Juan, Pasco de los Tilos 17, Malaga, Spain. 42; Reference requested.
Proposed by H. A. Davis.
- Pasquier, Pierre Q., 7 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, O. 30; High School Teacher; Edw.
Bowles, 1815 Lawrence Ave., Toledo, O. By Don C. Minick.
- Phillips, Geo. B., 18 Tallawonda Rd., Oxford, O. 31; College Teacher; Economic
Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Phipps, Louis E., Englewood, N. J. 53; Exporter; Prophylactic Brush Co., Florence,
Mass. By Alexander Caird.
- Rawson, O. G., 3208 Forest Pl., E. St. Louis, Ill. 46; Electrical Engrn.; A. J.
Root Co., Medina, O. By Wallace B. Smith.
- Rodgers, M., Box 557, Ancon, Canal Zone. 31; Merchant; Marks Stamp Co., Toronto,
Canada. By H. A. Davis.
- Shangraw, Nelson R., 3537 Walnut St., Chicago, Ill. 19; Guaranteed by M. C.
Shangraw; Ref.: Commerce Petroleum Co., 2921 Lock St., Chicago, Ill. By
Bronson B. Tufts.

- Starbird, Charles, 13 Madison St., Auburn, Me. 28; Tax Collector; Horace J. Cook, Auburn, Me. By Reuell W. Smith.
- von Pfersdorff, Louise, 58 New Chambers St., New York City. Legal; Helen McQuade, 550 5th Ave., New York. By R. L. Hustis.
- Zwichel, E. M., 213 Federal Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. 32; Govt. Official; A. B. Cassels, Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. By H. A. Fonda.

New Members.

- 9230 Allen, Mrs. Chas. W., Glenview, Ky.
- J9231 Bent, Emily A., Holly Oak, Del.
- 9232 Bertolet, Dr. J. Allan, 1530 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 9233 Berry, D. A., Box 546 A. Manchester, England.
- 9234 Blessing, David S., Box 1175, Harrisburg, Pa.
- 9235 Bringhurst, H. M., care Massillon Steel Joist Co., Canton, O.
- 9236 Brown, Allan R., 126 Echo Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
- 9237 Brown, John McC., 537 Bradbury Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 9238 Campbell, Edwin F., 26 Craig St., Sherbrooke, Que., Canada.
- 9239 Carpenter, Hubert C., 1620 Madison Rd., Cincinnati, O.
- 9240 Coleman, Dr. H. A., 144 N. Broadway, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
- 9241 Coombs, Franklin, 1482 Broadway, New York City.
- 9242 Cowles, Harry D., 180 N. 19th St., East Orange, N. J.
- 9243 Cowles, Russell A., 229 E. Willis Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- 9244 Craig, L. C., care Capt. F. H. Cooke, Port au Prince, Hayti.
- 9245 Cunningham, Alan C., Rosemont, Pa.
- 9246 Dow, John S., "Mayfield", 48 Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, London 6, Eng.
- 9247 Doering, Dr. Frank L., 937 S. Braddock Ave., Wilkesburg, Pa.
- 9248 Fearson, Wm. S., 47 Gordon St., Springfield, Mass.
- 9249 Field, George W., 3 Joy St., Boston, Mass.
- 9250 French, Buell A., Box 680, Hartford, Conn.
- 9251 Fritz, Chas. C. F., Staunton, Ill.
- 9252 Fuentes, G., San Juan de Letran No. 71, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico.
- 9253 Furman, Greene C., 610 Third St., Baton Rouge, La.
- 9254 Goffeney, Rev. W. M., 235 S. St. Peter St., South Bend, Ind.
- 9255 Goodell, P. B., Calif. Hot Springs, Calif.
- 9256 Graves, Robt. J., 5 S. State St., Concord, N. H.
- 9257 Hardin, Geo. E., 1001 Cherokee St., Humboldt, Kans.
- 9258 Harrison, Ray G., 702 Walnut St., Dover, Ohio.
- 9259 Hohberger, Roy A., 1004 Edgewood Rd., Redwood City, Calif.
- 9260 Howle, E. O., 1709 E. 72nd St., Chicago, Ill.
- 9261 Izzo, Lewis, 509 Blaine St., Iron Mountain, Mich.
- 9262 Kohler, Heinrich, Friedrichstrasse 166, Berlin, Germany.
- 9263 London, Edw. W., care Equitable Trust Co., Rue de la Paix, Paris, France.
- 9264 Marx, Walter, Summit Ave., Haledon, Paterson, N. J.
- 9265 McConville, Thos. W., 3413 Powhatan Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 9266 McNeil, Harold S., 796 Stanley Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
- 9267 Mefauoff, Box 779, Panama, Rep. Panama.
- 9268 Myers, Daniel H., 100 State St., Albany, N. Y.
- 9269 Nichols, Raymond B., 34 Endicott St., Lynn, Mass.
- 9270 North Dakota Collectors' Club, No. 77.
- 9271 Novack, Jack M., 591 Williams Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 9272 Paine, Dr. Howard S., Box 1904, Buena Vista, Fla.
- 9273 Percival, Dr. M. F., 2332 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 9274 Pickens, Wm. J., 1543 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

- 9275 Rallis, Marcos N., Karageorgis 9, Athens, Greece.
 9276 Reed, W. J., 2931 W. Liberty Ave., Dormont, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 J9277 Scales, Leon W., 2782 Fairfield Ave., Shreveport, La.
 9278 Schirmer, Robert, care Bankers Trust Co., 5 Place Vendome, Paris, France.
 9279 Seemuller, Chas. C., 1 Fourth St., Riverton, N. J.
 9280 Slaback, L. W., Court House, Santa Ana, Calif.
 9281 Soto, M. Tous, Box 731, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 9282 Talman, Rev. Lyman A., Kulangsu, Amoy, China.
 9283 Terameto, Emy Y., 415 Yukinoshita, Kamakura, Kanagawaken, Japan.
 9284 Thiele, Francis B., 512 W. 60th Pl., Chicago, Ill.
 9285 Upson, Oliver W., 1310 W. 11th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 9286 VanVoorhis, R. Clay, 173 W. Church St., Newark, Ohio.
 9287 Waite, C. B., 416 Cameron Pl., Glendale, Calif.
 J9288 Warner, Jerome B., 211 E. Main St., Paw Paw, Mich.
 9289 White, Thos. S., G. P. O. Box 378, New York City.
 9290 Whitehouse, L. M., 636 Wyllie St., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 9291 Wiesinger, Carl T., 447 Blair St., St. Paul, Minn.
 9292 Woods, Marcy, Box 577, Monterey, Calif.
 J9293 York, Harry L. Jr., R. F. D. #4, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Reinstated.

- 7250 Mueller, Chas. F., 711 W. 9th St., Davenport, Ia.

Replaced on Roll.

- 8112 Whipple, Harry A., 21 Grant Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.
 7828 Morris, J. E., 324 W. 97th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Deceased.

- 8361 Kraft, Alvin, Box 509, Keokuk, Ia. Dec. 26, 1926.
 1813 Mudge, Henry N., 6720 Lowe Ave., Chicago, Ill. Jan. 5, 1927.
 454 Stein, Dr. S. G., Muscatine, Iowa.
 6113 Van Ness, John S., 234 Madison Ave., Clifton, N. J. Jan. 9, 1927.
 2053 Taylor, E. M., Box 195, Alhambra, Calif.

Resignations Pending.

- 8094 Haskell, Harry G., Box 88, Norwood, Mass.
 4034 Grahame, Miss E., 41 Hubbard St., Montpelier, Vt.
 6701 Lee, Harry A., 131 W. 5th St., Chester, Pa.

New Life Members.

- 397—6187 Linke, G. W., Engrs. Office, Can. Natl. R'ys., Edmonton, Canada.
 398—9240 Coleman, Dr. H. A., 144 N. Broadway, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
 399—9269 Nichols, Raymond B., 34 Endicott St., Lynn, Mass.
 400—9294 McKinley Stamp Club, Canton, Ohio.

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 "CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

New Chapters.

- 9270 North Dakota Collectors' Club, Chapter No. 77. A. F. Gamber, President, Valley City, N. J. F. W. Allen, Secy., 815 Delaware Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 9294 McKinley Stamp Club, Chapter No. 78, W. G. Saxton, President; J. D. Cahton, Secy., 1225 22 St. N. W., Canton, Ohio. Life Chapter, No. 11.

Change in Chapter Officers.

- 7734 Flint Collectors' Club, Chapter No. 63, J. H. Davis Reynolds, President; I. C. Root, Secy., 211 W. Newall St., Flint, Mich.

Corrections.

Page 271, January A. P. under "New Members" No. 9059 should be spelled "Eglee."

Correction in membership summary, Secretary's January 1st report: Add 1 for error in publishing H. Landenberger's resignation twice which was twice deducted.

Addresses Wanted.

- 7212 Adams, Perry, 94 Lewis Rd., Belmont, Mass.
- 8728 Coombs, Richard H., Box 192, Keene, N. H. (last known address).
- 8452 MacGillivray, M. E., 405 Oak Park Ave., Visalia, Calif. (Last known address).
- 7620 Hartman, Wilhelm, 213 Palisade Ave., West Hoboken, N. J. (last known address).
- 8825 Roop, Thos. S., 988 Park Ave., Woodcliff, N. J. (last known address).
- 5009 Van Brunt, Andrew A., Saratoga, Calif. (last known address).

Change of Address.

- 5400 Cassebeer, W. H. to Box 497, Charlotte Sta., Rochester, N. Y.
- 8990 Cohen, Donald A., from Alameda to R. 1, Box 404, Hayward, Calif.
- 8725 Cole, C. C. Jr. from Coconut Grove, Fla. to 209 Forest Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- 7766 Crawford, Robt. C., to 114 Baker Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
- 8117 Davis, Harry A. to 2926 S. Normandie St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 7734 Flint Collectors' Club from J. H. D. Reynolds, Sec. to I. C. Root, Secy., 211 W. Newall St., Flint, Mich.
- 7481 Guhle, C. W. M., to 464 Mary St., Flint, Mich.
- 8264 Henneman, Harry to 6411 Kimbark St., Jackson Park Sta., Chicago, Ill.
- 8612 Jackson, Thos. S. to 800 Elmwood St., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 8443 King, Herbert from Akron, O. to care Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo.
- 5938 LeDuc, A. C. from Wilmington, Del. to Red Lion, Pa.
- 8160 Malin, C. E. to 743 N. Harper Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 6161 Nissen, Chas. J. from Rm. 585 to 505, 105 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
- 7362 Norton, F. A. to 6303 Mabee St., Los Angeles, Calif.

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- 7987 Beideman, Leon L. to 906 Highland Ave., Bellefonte, Wilmington, Del.
 7469 Burgess, S. W. to 4225 Howell St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 8412 Clark, V. A. from Auburn, Calif. to 557 37th St., Oakland, Calif.
 8036 Fisher, Geo. F. Jr. from New York City to Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
 7702 Farage, R. from Basrah City to Raschidde Farage, 20 Solaikh Rd., Maadham, Baghdad, Mesopotamia, Asia.
 4243 Fuller, Perry W. to 419 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
 2054 Good, Alvin to 558 Hippodrome Annex, Cleveland, O.
 5938 Hollister, C. H. from Mukwonago, Wis. to 1757 School St., Chicago, Ill.
 6329 Howard, C. R. from Maringouin, to City Hall, Bogalusa, La.
 8368 Longcope, Thos. M. Jr. from Geneva, Ill. to 2111 Delancey Pl., Phila., Pa.
 8797 Ludin, Chas. to 433 W. McMicken Ave., Cincinnati, O.
 7744 Modell, Dr. D. A. to 29 N. Jackson Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
 7865 Muir, Harry D. from Rocanville, Sask. to 445 W. Forest St., Detroit, Mich.
 8648 Myers, A. P. to Box 374, El Paso, Tex.
 6734 Nolan, Benj. A. to 211 Arden Park, Detroit, Mich.
 6845 Rackliffe, Walter C. to 1247 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
 5651 Trouchet, Francis to 110 N. Laverne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 5415 Williams, J. E. to 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 7151 Warren, Philip S. to 1702 Hobart St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 8611 J. Delano Bartlett Branch, A. P. S., A. P. Myers, Secy., from 2818 Memphis St. to Box 374, El Paso, Tex.
 7929 Springfield, Mass. Junior Branch A. P. S., from C. H. Willard, Secy., to Walter C. Rackliffe, Secy., 1247 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
 5507 Browne, F. G. from Pasadena, Calif. to Hotel Alcazar, Washington Blvd. & Sacramento Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 7473 Damon, D. B. to 6538 Dorel St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 8953 Handwerker, Bernard to 231 E. 88th St., New York City.
 5954 Vowinkel, C. A. to 437 N. 7th St., Steubenville, Ohio.
 8464 Pettet, Z. R. to 962 S. Boul St., Atlanta, Ga.
 5379 Pfeiffer, Geo. L. Jr. to 1101 Bank of Bay Biscayne Bldg., Miami, Fla.
 7255 Rice, Dr. Murray J. from Flint, Mich. to Alfred, N. Y.
 8384 Rosenstrauch, Dr. S. from Seattle, Wash. to Box 336, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 8664 Ryder, Elliott R. to 45 S. Lake Ave., Troy, N. Y.
 8083 Strickland, Arthur to 2458 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Calif.

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 3272 Teele, Fred W. to care Rotary International, 2 Pelinkanstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland.
 7692 Wells. Ralph O. to 525 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 9031 Wendell, Oliver H. to 720 W. Euclid Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 3172 Rivers, Albert G., from Charlemont, Mass. to R. F. D. 3, Phoenixville, Pa.

Membership Summary.

Total Membership January 1, 1927	4074
New Members	65
Reinstated	1
Replaced on Roll	2
Deceased	4142
Total Membership February 1, 1927	4137

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary,
 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The contract for printing the American Philatelist and supplements for the fiscal year 1926-27 has been awarded to J. W. Stowell, by the Board of Directors.

A. H. WILHELM, President.
 H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

A. P. S. Officers, 1926-27

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DEALERS

Ask for my Monthly Price Lists concerning sets, packets, and collections.

S. KELEN

Arany Janos-Ucca 1,

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

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Buy Some Collections! What have you to offer in fine U. S. or British Colonials? Please—No Junk. We buy the same as we sell—with "Sudden Service".

FENNELL STAMP CO.

Fullerton Bldg.,

St. Louis, Mo.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 11.

Whole No. 34.

Thanks Mr. Roessler. Mr. A. C. Roessler of philatelic fame, dealer and publisher, East Orange, N. J., pays a nice compliment to our Sales Department as well as your Manager in his News. We thank friend "A. C." for the publicity.

Not a criticism but a misunderstanding. "Stop knocking our business" "Stay in your own back-yard" and such expressions and many others were heaped on us by auction dealers who mis-read our comments in the January issue. It was not our intention to give the impression that stamps would bring more in sales books than at auction, or to in any way say anything about results from auctions. The main thing we tried to impress on the minds of the members entering stamps in our department, was if they would follow auction prices as a guide in marking their stamps better sales would be made. This is borne out by numerous letters, such as the following: "I need some of those higher catalogued stamps but the net prices shown, (50 %) are higher than they can be secured at auction." "Prices are away too high in many of the books. Very few books are less than half-catalog. Can buy at auction much cheaper, usually." "I don't know what the members expect when they put common French Colonials on sale at 50 % or better of catalog, stamps that rarely bring one-quarter catalog in large lots at auction." These and many others come in continuously. If you can buy a packet or collection at wholesale at 1-5th of catalog, or even single stamps, and some can be bought even at auction at that rate, is there any reason why you should expect other members to pay 50 % of catalog or more for them?

The controversy was started, by a circular that was mailed out of New York, by an auction syndicate, which clearly stated that stamps cataloging \$2.00 and up would bring more at auction. Our little comment that has caused so much commotion among auction dealers, was in direct answer to this. And our answer was, that if the members would use auction prices as a basis for sale then sales would be better among the higher classes. We are not talking about specialized U. S. or minor scarce varieties, but the average class of stamps that come in the hands of the average collector. We still maintain and stick to this statement. As to results at auction, the present day, we know little. We stopped selling stamps at auction several years ago because we preferred to use other means to dispose of them. The auctions do a great deal in placing large and noted collections and accumulations among many collectors and they are also an index as to

market values. Mr. Fennel's editorial in the January issue covers the subject completely and logically and if any of you are still ruffled over my article read his, and then please understand that I am not in any way trying to injure your business, at the expense of boosting mine. And you lay off too with your Auction syndicate circular.

Auction results. Decide them for yourself. Remember, however, if you want to see how fairly some of the stamps in the sales dept. are priced, and then again how much out of line they are priced, get hold of a priced auction catalog and check, or better still, if you are going to place some stamps of the higher value in the department, try out some of the same class at any reliable auction. This will give you a basis from which to decide what you will make your net prices. In my opinion many of the stamps we are circulating are priced far above market value. Even compared with auction results, or better still compared with wholesale or packet prices. If you are entering your stamps to sell, and not for exhibition purposes bear this in mind.

The Golden Rule. Yes, our members believe in that. Just recently one of our members became responsible for the value of a large lot of sales books which were in the hands of an absconded member. Now this member did not try to alibi at all, he said I am ready to pay off, however, as I am a salary man, I am wondering just how low my loss can be cut. Would not the members who owned the lost books, inasmuch as all the stamps, good, bad, and indifferent, have been disposed of, make me a lower net price. We suggested that he write the individual members and we are pleased to advise that many of these book owners, realizing that if they were in his place they would appreciate a similar discount have responded liberally. Some have wondered why the insurance fund does not pay the loss. It will, but this member will have to make good to the insurance fund, so by giving him a lower net price as a lot, he will have less to pay to the fund and thus less to dig up himself. We are hoping that the members will co-operate with him 100%—that is, all give him a low net price.

Willard O'Connor Arrested. Full details next month.

Needed for circulation. We need the following countries and classes for circulation. M & M Revs.; U S of all kinds; 20th Century used, especially South & Central America. Holland and Colonies. British North America and British West Indies.

Every month a new high record. Every month we make greater sales than we did for the same month last season. December sales around \$5400. Think of this. They are buying them because we have them to offer. Are you using the department?

Please reply promptly. Within the last 60 days we have sent out many letters to members re the sales dept and enclosed in each a return stamped addressed en-

velope. It surely is surprising that even though the reply postage was enclosed how few members took the time, or extended the courtesy to reply. If you have not replied, do so at once.

Help Make a New Sales Total—by patronizing the sales department.

OUR RECORD

1920-21....\$19,262.97	1921-22....\$29,050.15	1922-23....\$39,258.
1923-24....\$44,567.83	1924-25....\$50,167.20	1925-26....\$55,267.

How far we go over \$60,000. this year depends how much the members buy. If you are not buying thru this satisfactory source, give us an opportunity to show you what we have to offer.

REPORT OF SALES SUPERINTENDENT.

Dallas, Texas, January 10th, 1927.

Board of Vice Presidents, Milwaukee, Wisc.

It will simplify matters some if reports from this department are made monthly. I have made this recommendation in my suggestion for the rules to cover the operation.

Our last report was made November 30th, 1926, so following is report from that date to December 31st, 1926, and hereafter these will be forwarded you monthly.

Books on hand Nov. 30th, 1926	6840	Net value..	\$231,736.
Received 11-30 to 12-31	869	Net value..	\$ 38,230.
	7709		\$269,967.
Retired this period	832	Net value..	\$ 25,807.
Net on hand Dec. 31st, 1926	6967	Net value..	\$244,160.

Statement of Retires.

832 Books (\$25,807.12) Sales		\$8198.
Remitted to Owners	\$6806.50	
Insurance to Treasurer	313.49	
Commission to Superintendent	1027.33	
Postage to owners	45.56	
Fines for counterfeits etc.	5.30	\$8198.

The average value of books entered keeps gradually increasing while sales average remain about the same, 30% to 32%. Many books however sell over 50% so you can understand that some entered do not sell at all. This is no fault of the department, but is usually due to condition and net prices placed on stamps.

We keep retiring about as many as are entered, and we hope on account of the volume of business, now being done, gradually increasing over last season that we will retire more than we receive and thus cut down materially a surplus.

of low valued books. Low valued books are all right if the stamps are in good condition and priced right, but many books of stamps are issued made up from packets that we purchased at around 1-5 to 1-10 catalog, and the individual stamps being priced in many cases in excess of 50 % of catalog.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. GUEST, Sales Manager.

I'm Just a Stamp Collector.

I'm just a Stamp Collector,
An ordinary man,
I take whatever's coming,
And grab all that I can.
Postally used, or penmarked
Unused, "with or without,"
A clipped perf., a small thin spot,
Or straight edge, I'll not flout.

I use a printed Album,
Indeed I think it fine.
I like to see a picture,
And not a faint grey line.
I stick them in, in straight rows,
Just as my book provides.
I've no artistic talents,
So make use of all guides.

I envy not those experts
With microscopic eyes,
Who search for variations,
Of Plates and Types and Dies.
My aims are plain and simple,
And being so, suit me.
For I'm a mere collector,
A stamp's a stamp, to me.

So, here's to schoolboy's mem'ries,
And here's to youthful years,
And, here's to ripening manhood,
With all its joys and fears.
Join with me now in toasting,
And shout our welcome true,—
"Here's to the Stamp Collector."
(He once was me and you.)

—G. H. CROUCH.

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PHILATELIC WEST, Superior, Nebr.

British Empire from 1841 with values to 10sh. 1000 different on approval. 1c to 6c each. Refs. please. Cheeseman, Ad-discomb Road, Watford, England.

Wanted: Ecuador, 19th Century, Jamaica, issues to 1912. Cancellations, blocks, covers, oddities, anything of interest to the specialist. Highest prices paid. I have good stamps of U. S., B. N. A., B. W. I. and Great Britain for sale at reasonable prices. Delf Norona, Beckley, W. Va

WANTED: 2c 1883 U. S. (#210) Red or Green cans, odd cans, covers, genuine **Unpicked** lots. Send with price. Prompt answers. R. L. Hustis. (A.P.S. 7903) 757 Marshall, Milwaukee, Wis.

IRELAND 2p orange, No. 33 mint (Cat. 45c), price 20c. Complete stock of Irish stamps, prices right. Fine Br. Cols. on approval. Ref. A. Harold Kirkpatrick, 1803 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

5c TAYLORS. Any sized lot wanted. Covers, blocks, etc. Unusual cancellations. State price. R. F. Chambers, 254 Irving Ave., Providence, R. I.

We give 2000 European for 1000 U. S. We export 10,000 packets monthly. Sample selections \$1.00. Arns & Schrott, Palmenstr. 7, Dusseldorf, Germany. Member A. P. S.

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Approvals at attractive prices.

ALFRED NIELSEN,
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BOSNIA Stamps very cheap. R. P. Brook, Rockville Centre, N. Y.

BISECTS ON COVERS wanted. Please submit with offers to Joseph A. Steinmetz, Morris Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

I Prepare Your Duplicates for circuits according to your directions. Rate is 75c to \$1.00. Ask for details. L. R. Saunders, 1124 First S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

BUREAU PRINTS and FRAX for Sale and Exchange. Send want and exchange lists, be certain to give types and varieties. Will give all varieties of precans for 2c **HARDINGS.** Answer NOW. L. R. Saunders, 1124 First S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

700 STAMPS. Portugal and Colonies used and unused. Pretty copies, all different, worth \$20.00, only \$5.00. Only one lot to each client. Gomez De Souza, R. Conde de Redondo, 37, Lisbon, Portugal

United States postage, revenues, departments, and envelopes on approval. May I have your want list? Reference please F. W. Peacocke, R. 2, Box 74B, Tacoma Wash.

General Exchange Wanted. Basis Scott U. S. & B. N. A. especially wanted. Can use good precancels, giving general in exchange, Scott against Bushnell. Rev. E. S. Moyer, Smithville, Ont. (A.P.S. 7642)

Covers. 125 Mixed Covers, (no U. S. Canada, or Europe). Cleaning out stock A Bargain. Money refund if not satisfied \$1.00. Like Br. Cols. Covers? Try this 50 diff. Covers, nice stamps & cancellations, \$1.00. E. H. Swenson, 8245 Maryland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Why Not Try a selection of My Beautiful British Colonial Stamps? They are cat. from 1c to \$1.00, and sell at 50% discount. State size of collection, and send reference, or Society number. Rev. E. S. Moyer, Smithville, Ont. (A. P. S. 7642).

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1,000 Foreign Stamps, 35 cents. Postage paid. A. P. S. #7526. J. H. Chapman, 1031 Hanna Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

I Will Exchange medium priced stamps with A. P. S. members only. Basis Scott's latest catalogue. To avoid misunderstanding, I will reserve those I select until I receive back my Book. Send a Book and receive mine. Samuel A. Huskisson, (A. P. S. 8776), San Fernando, Trinidad, B.W.I.

FREE—500 all diff. stamps of the world with every \$2.00 purchase of Scott's packets, sets and accessories. Karl Hackbarth, 1029 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

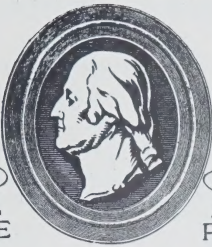
South America! I desire to enter into exchange relations in all countries. I offer stamps of Chile, Peru, Bolivia and other South American countries. Rares for rares. Basis Scott & Yvert & Tellier Enrique de la Fuente R., Casilla 3074, Valparaiso, Chile.

Air Mail Specialist. Otto Edenharter Munich, Frundsbergstr. 44, Bavaria, Germany.

U. S. Precancels exchanged for stamps you have. We have a fine lot of Exchange books, all Precancels. For A. P. S. members only. Send for rules. Mutual Stamp Exchange, Box 343, Fitchburg Mass.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 40.

APRIL, 1927.

No. 7.

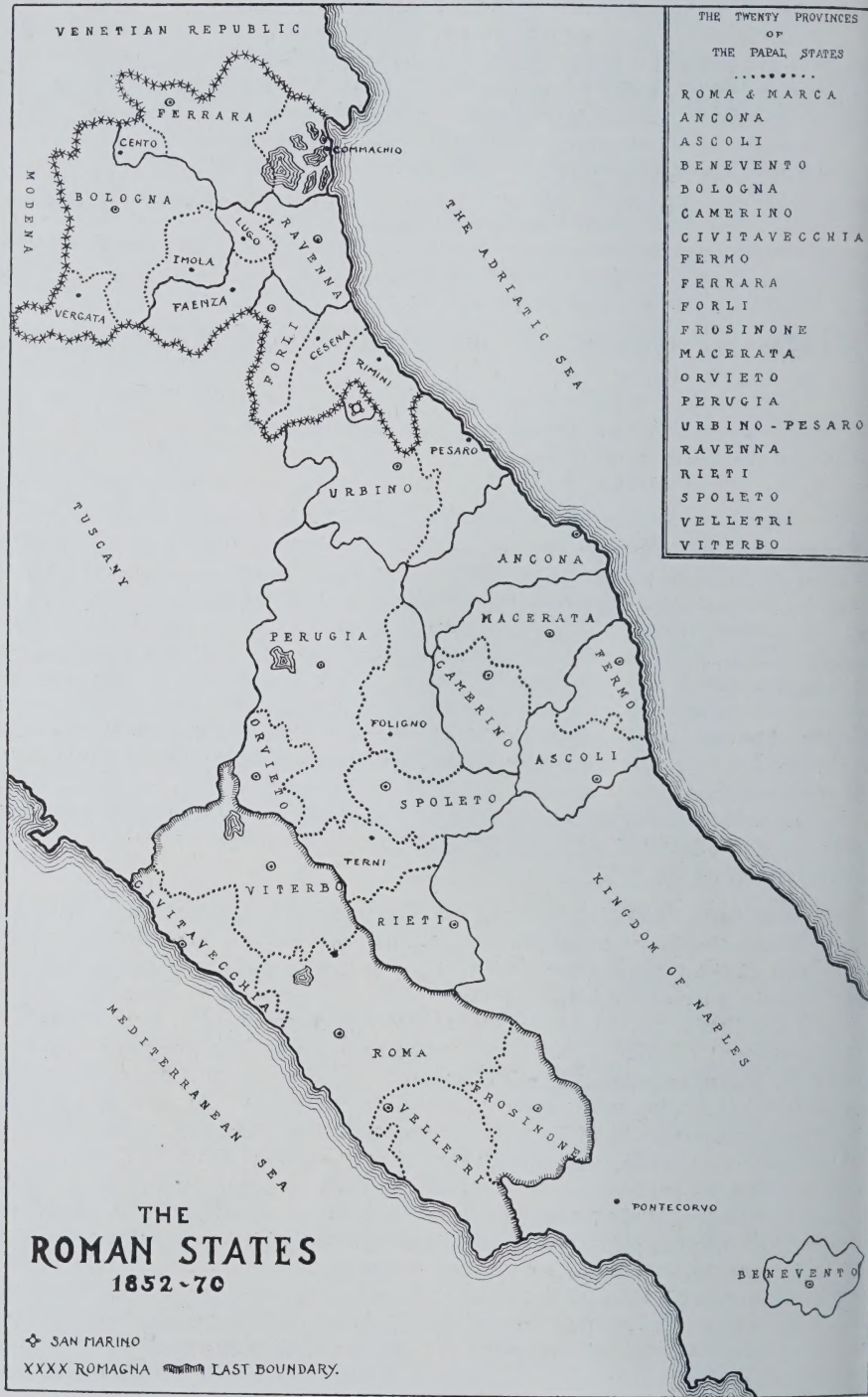
THE STAMPS OF THE ROMAN STATES.

By AD. BIEDERMANN-STORI.

The stamps of the Roman States, while not beautiful of design, do deserve a greater interest and study on the part of stamp collectors than they have heretofore received because of their varied philatelic characteristics. Some years ago, Charles J. Phillips, writing about these stamps in Gibbons Monthly Journal, prefaced his remarks with the following introduction: "This is a group that can be taken up by any collector who desires scope for plenty of study and research, but who does not desire to expend much money." This is still true at this time for there are still many features about these stamps that have not yet been completely worked out and, compared with the stamps of most other countries, they are still low in price though a few values have account their increasing scarcity made some advances.

As the Papal States no longer exist as a political entity and their history is helpful to the collector I will give a brief historical outline which may also be of general interest.

HISTORICAL DATA. The Roman States had their origin in a royal grant of King Pepin the Short about 755 A. D. and, enlarged by later gifts and conquests, formed the temporal territory of the Pope, who was the absolute monarch of this domain. He appointed a Secretary of State, who was the head of a cabinet of fifteen Cardinals, and in 1849 this cabinet was supplemented by a Council of fifteen additional members, part of whom were laymen. Insurrections and wars changed the boundaries from time to time and not the least of these changes took place within the period with which philately is concerned. As late as 1852 the Papal States contained 41,152 square kilometers with 3,142,668 inhabitants, but on September 3rd, 1859, a convention of representatives from the province of Romagna declared themselves in favor of independence and this large territory was lost to the Papal Government. The delegations of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli and Ravenna immediately replaced the Papal stamps with the Sardinian issue of 1855 and these in turn were superseded within a month by the stamps of Romagna. The war of 1859 still further curtailed the territory of the Pontifical States and finally only Rome, Civitavecchia, Frosinone, Velletri and Viterbo were left, these comprising about 11,700 sq. kilometers with a population of 700,000. On September 20th, 1870, with the entry of Italian troops into Rome, the Roman



States came to an end as a political unity and were merged by a decree of King Victor Emanuel into the Kingdom of Italy. The map given herewith illustrates these changes of territory and which all had an influence on the postal system. These changes provide an interesting field in historical study as a necessary adjunct to the complete understanding of the stamps and their use.

The map shows the territory of all three periods as divided into twenty provinces and also into eleven districts, as follows: (1) Rome, with Civitavecchia, Frosinone, Velletri & Viterbo; (2) Ancona; (3) Ascoli with Fermo; (4) Benevento; (5) Bologna with Imola & Vergato; (6) Ferrara with Cento & Comacchio; (7) Forli with Cesena & Rimini; (8) Macerata with Camerino; (9) Perugia with Foligno, Orvieto, Rieti, Spoleto & Terni; (10) Pesaro with Urbino and (11) Ravenna with Faenza & Lugo.

CURRENCY. The monetary unit of the Papal States was the Roman Scudo of ten Paoli or 100 Bajocchi and later the Italian Lira divided into 100 centesimi. The change from the Scudo to the Lira took place in the actual coinage on July 1866 but the values on the stamps were not changed until September 21st, 1867. The stamps with the value expressed in the old coinage were exchangeable for the new issue up to October 10th, 1867, on which day they ceased to be good for postage.

DESIGN. The Papal coat of Arms features the design of all the stamps, two keys crossing each other with the papal crown above and each value having a different border with the inscription "Franco Bollo Postale" at the top and the value below. In the issue of 1867-68 the same designs were used with the changed values excepting those of the 5, 7 and 50 bajocchi and the 1 scudo which were then dropped.

PRINTINGS. All the bajocchi and centesimi values were typographed, the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 baj. in black on colored glazed paper, the 50 bajocchi in blue and the 1 Scudo in red on white paper.



2 Baj.—Quarter Sheet of Originals.

All the bajocchi values except the 50 were printed in sheets of one hundred stamps made up of four groups of twenty-five (5x5) and the 50 bajocchi and Scudo were printed in sheets of fifty stamps (10x5). These values all came from one plate for each except the 1 baj. for which two plates were used. One of the plates (1 baj.) shows unbroken double horizontal lines and the other unbroken double vertical lines as guides in separating the stamps. Each stamp of the 1, 3, 4 and 8 baj. values is separated from the adjoining stamp by means of double lines but the values of 2, 5, 6 and 7 baj. lack these lines and each stamp itself has a heavy and thin border line. The 50 bajacocchi and 1 scudo values have no separation lines whatever.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. stamp which shows a single separation line is not an original.

A tete beche variety occurs on the $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. value and in no other. This error was quickly detected and the plate corrected so it is extremely rare.

Very few errors are to be found in these stamps, the 2 baj. without period after bajocchi, the ninth stamp of the first group on twenty-five, which appears once on each sheet is the most marked. Other more or less noticeable deviations are due to wear of the plates and careless printing.

The stamps of 1867 were all printed on surface colored glazed paper, the 1 and 20 centesimi also on unglazed paper. All sheets of this issue contain 60 stamps in four groups of sixteen.

Both of these issues are imperforate whereas the stamps issued from 1868 on were perforated. With the exception of the first printing of the 10 cent. vermilion and the 20 cent. rose of 1868 which were printed as the previous issue in sheets of 64 stamps (4x16) and the 3 cent gray which was first printed in this manner and later from one group of 64 stamps all the other stamps were printed in sheets of 120 stamps in eight groups of 15 and on the same kind of paper as used for the 1867 issue.

While errors were rare in the printing of the bajocchi stamps they are prolific in the 1867-68 printings and with the exception of a few that appeared but once on a sheet are not difficult for the collector to find. The scarcest of the errors are the 20 and 80 centesimi without period after the value, the 5 and 20 cent. without period after "cent", the 10 cent. without small dot between 1 and 0 and the 80 cent with only small period after 80. The more frequent errors are the 5 and 40 cent. without period after the numerals, the 2 cent. without period after cent and the 80 cent. with only a large period after 80. Many more minor variations could be mentioned but they are so slight that it must be left to the individual fancy of the collector whether to collect them or not.

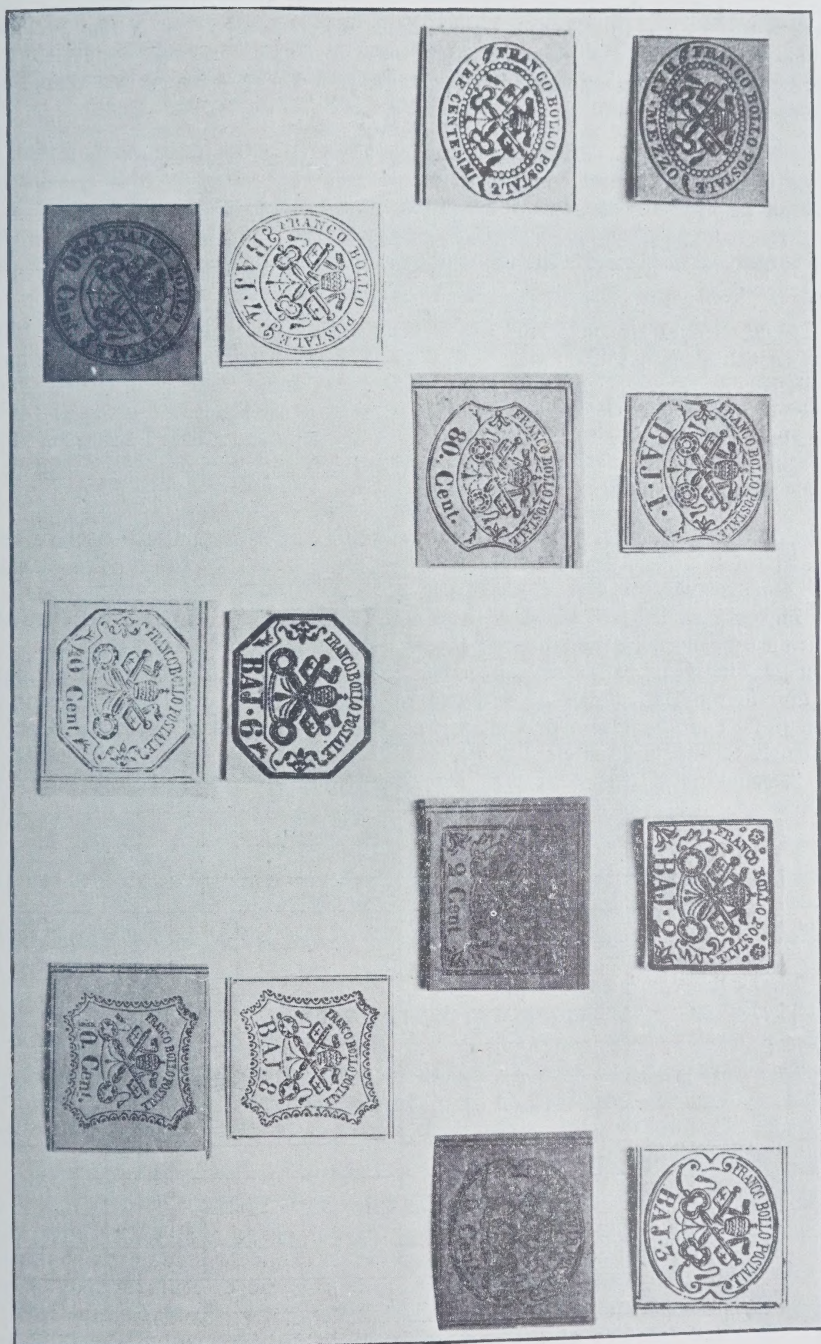
The 40 centesimi comes in two types which are worthy of mention. Type A. The numeral 40 is followed by a period and the space between O and C is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Type B. No period after the numeral and the space between O and C is 1 mm.

On the sheets of 64 stamps there are 29 of Type A. and 35 of type B and the sheets of 120 run in about the same proportion.

PAPER. This is found in many variations of color and thickness. Originally it was planned to have but one color for all eight stamps but we find all values in at least two or more shades. Generally it appears that the darkest shades belong to the first printings but even with a great deal of material for study it is impossible to determine the exact date of issue of these varieties. Considering the conditions prevailing at the time of issue in the Papal States it is not likely that more definite data is to be unearthed on this subject. Instead of laying in a large supply of paper of a uniform grade or at least placing an order for it the paper used for the stamps was bought as needed and this accounts for the

The Seven Types Used for Both "Bajocchi" and "Centesimi" Values.



many changes in color and quality. Outside of a specially ordered "greasy" paper with which the Postal Department experimented for a short time, the "ribbed" paper and the varying thicknesses are unintentional varieties. I have also in my collection another similar variety, a 7 baj. with an undefined water-mark.

PERFORATION. Only the issue of 1868 is to be found perforated. The guage is always 13 and consists of small and very often irregular holes which at times do not fully cut through the paper and are of poor alignment. The four marginal rows of each sheet remained imperforate and all outer or border copies will therefore be found with one straight edge and the corner copies with two straight edges.

GUM. What we have said about the varying qualities of the paper also applies to the gum. At first a rather dark, yellowish to brownish, kind was used which became more whitish as the perforated stamps appeared. In early printings the gum was of a very coarse character and later became close grained. It was always applied by hand and generally unevenly distributed in strips of thick and thin application. Grains of sand are often found imbedded in it which testifies to its lack of purity.

FORGERIES. Very clever and dangerous forgeries made to deceive collectors exist of the 50 baj. and 1 scudo stamps and others that are far less dangerous and comparatively easy to distinguish.

As early as 1855-57 there appeared in Bologna lithographed forgeries of the 1, 5 and 8 baj. stamps which were of course prepared to defraud the post. These when genuinely cancelled or used on original cover are highly prized by collectors and bring higher prices than the originals. These are generally cancelled "Bologna" (double circle or lattice) or "Castel S. Pietro" (blue straight line postmarks), Budrio, Medicina, S. Gio in Persiceto and Vergato (all black straight line postmarks). There are five of these lithographs and their distinguishing features are:—

1 baj.: the paper is sea green.

5 baj.: the paper is rose, the "J" of "BAJ." is damaged at bottom and joined to "A".

5 baj.: the paper is rose, the "J" is not joined to "A" and the arabesques in the keybars are missing.

8 baj.: the "J" is too thick.

8 baj.: The "J" is too thin and tapers downward.

To mention all the forgeries made to deceive the collector would only tend to mislead and the best method is to compare doubtful specimens with known originals. In making such comparison it will be well to observe the following points in the originals:—

½ baj.: There is a distinct space between each of the words "Franco Bollo Postale" and the lettering is rather sharp and of uniform height. The tassel attached to the key bit on the right side does not touch the pearls. The pearls forming the border are of uniform size. The design of the tiara is always oblong and the two ribbons at top, right and left are of the same size. The pearl crowning the tiara is extremely small. The period is never missing following "baj." The tassel between the two keys is floating above the letter "M".

- 1 baj.: The cross above the tiara is plainly visible and rests upon a pearl. The arch above the tiara formed by arrow headed shaped figures the single parts of which do not always join each other, is pierced by the cross. The ribbons suspended on each side of the tiara show a dot like shading. The "J" is unattached. The branches on either side of the value extend downwards. All the letters including the S. of Postale follow the contour of the arched line in alignment.



5 Baj.—Quarter Sheet of Originals.

- 2 baj.: The word "BAJ" does not touch the inner frame line. The printing impression is always very sharp. The double arch like cord above BAJ consists of small bold dashes; only the lower line shows some of the dashes joining each other.
- 3 baj.: The black filling of the key bars shows six different white dots. The cord starting from the joint where the two keys cross each other consists solely of small dots.
- 4 baj.: Both halves of the design are uniformly drawn. The inscriptions are not too large or too plump. The number 4 is not too narrow.
- 5 baj.: The two button like ends of the keys are not drawn alike, the left button has the appearance of a ring with a black dash in the middle while the right one gives the impression of being filled with black ornamented with two colored dashes.

6 baj.: The bit of the keys are represented by a distinct thin and heavy line and the key rings by black circles which are decorated on the right side with white dots while on the left the dots join the circle and appear to be part of it.

7 baj.: The key bits correspond with those of the 6 baj. There are circular buttons on the keybows. The B of BAJ is perpendicular. The upper part of the Tiara shows a line making it appear as if the cross is penetrating through the pearl.

8 baj.: The J of BAJ is of uniform thickness. The inside of the key bows forms a star more oblong than broad and ornamented with four distinct black triangles. The half round ornaments, each with a dot in the center are well drawn half circles.

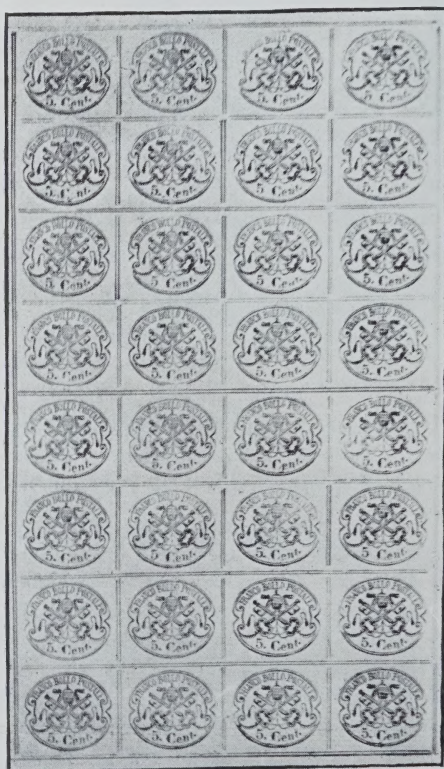
Generally it may be suggested that whenever in doubt about the genuineness of a stamp the measurement of the various length and widths makes a good preliminary test.

All the stamps of 1867-68 were also counterfeited but the imitations are easily recognized by the poor impressions and the paper used.

REPRINTS. There are no reprints of the issue of 1852 but a vast number of those of 1867-68. A Signor Usigli of Florence at an early date became the possessor of the original plates and made

reprints in 1878 and 1879 of all values excepting the five and ten cent. He also manufactured so called "essays" in strips showing each value in the same color, i. e., either all seven values in gray, violet or green and a few impressions in bronze and on cardboard.

Later on a Signor Bonasi acquired these plates but without making any use of them. Instead he had electrotypes made of them and sold the latter to the three firms of J. B. Moens of Brussels, Belgium, Gelli & Tani of the same city and David Cohn of Berlin, Germany. Moens made reprints from his plates, perf and imperf, of all values in 1889 and the other two firms followed suit in 1890. The arrangement of the sheets differs however from the originals as well as the paper, gum and color. The same color was used for both imperforates and perforated stamps of each value and the perforation gauge is $11\frac{1}{2}$ -12 compared to the 13 of the originals. Gelli & Tani did give the perf 13 a short trial but these reprints are scarce, moreover all reprints put out by this firm are easily distinguished from the originals by their rich glaze. All the reprints from



5 Cent.—Originals.
Prepared for Perforation.

These three firms were printed in sheets of 64 stamps (10x6) but their principal mark of distinction lies in the position of the dividing lines. All the reprint sheets show the perpendicular lines running all the way down without being crossed by the horizontal lines. The originals have however uninterrupted horizontal lines. This alone marks three-fourths of the reprints provided the collector avoids stamps closely trimmed. The two outside rows of the original sheets alone form an exception as both right and left show on their outer or margin side uninterrupted perpendicular dividing lines but always only on one side, never on both.

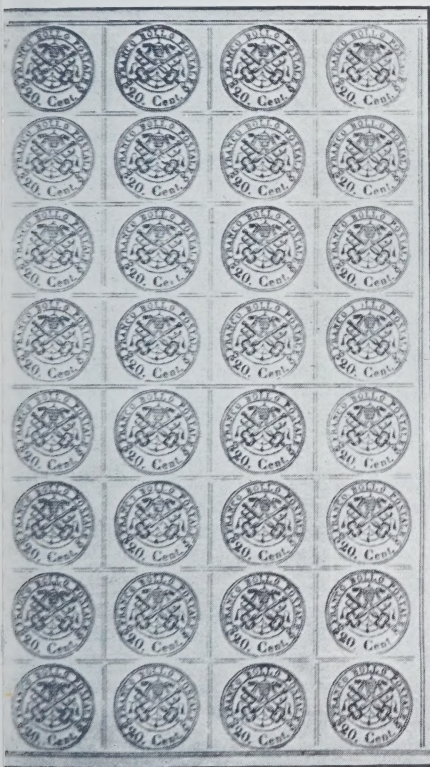
Usigli alone retained the horizontal continuous double lines for his reprints. His sheets are arranged differently from the originals, probably eighty stamps (8x8). Whole sheets of all the values are no longer obtainable and definite knowledge of this matter impossible but as we do know that his sheets of the 2, 20 and 80 cent containing 40 stamps are parts of sheets of 80 the inference is reasonable. The sheets of the 3 cent show empty spaces in the upper two rows at the extreme right and the 1st and 4th stamps of the two lower rows form tete beche pairs. He also issued sheets of sixty four stamps (8x8) of the 20 cent.

The paper used in making the reprints was generally too thin. Furthermore all the reprinters, including Usigli, printed both perforated and imperforated stamps in the same color, consequently by referring to the perforated stamps one may easily distinguish the imperforated reprint of the same value by the similarity in color. Here with I give a few more distinguishing features of the reprints.

COHN, Berlin. Color is too pale, glaze too mild, gum too thin and watery, often hardly noticeable. Perforations are too uniform and in too straight a line.

GELLI & TANI. The printing is too black, glaze too greasy, smooth gum applied by machine, perforation same as Cohn's.

MOENS. Color partially too pale, 3 and 10 cent however too dark but deviating in all values from the originals, glaze too mild. Perforation consists of large holes, too regular and in too straight a line. The imperf reprints are mostly ungummed or show a smooth gum.



20 Cent.—Originals.
First Four Rows of Sheet.

USIGLI. While his shades are also always too pale and the glaze too mild the perforations correspond more to the originals in that the holes are smaller and sometimes not cutting through but the gauge is always $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 and never 13. There exist also original imperforate stamps of the 5 and 10 cent which have

been perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12. Usigli's reprints are generally without gum and if with gum it is so thin as to be hardly noticeable.

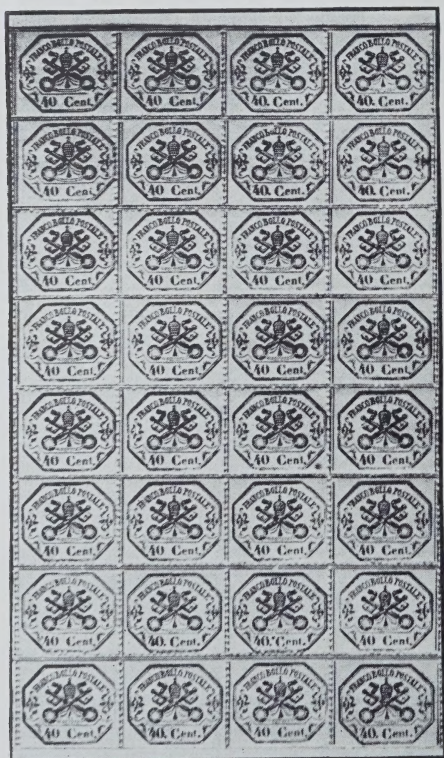
Paul Ohrt in his *Germania Handbuch* for reprints has treated each stamp of the Roman States in detail which we have avoided here in the hope of somewhat simplifying the matter for the general collector. Sunlight and other causes often produce shades, original gum may be well imitated but the uniform variations given herein we believe fully sufficient for the identification of the reprints.

ORIGINALS. There is no need to repeat here the data that may be obtained from the catalogues, particularly a summarization of the shades which would be a confusing task at the best as their is no standard color nomenclature and all the catalogues vary in the terms of color identification. It is indeed unfortunate that there is no uniformity in this direction as it would be a boon to both collector and publisher.

The date of issue of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 baj. values was January 1st, 1852, for the 50 baj. and 1 Scudo, July 12th, 1852, and the 8 baj. October 1st of the same year. The last three stamps were required account a postal treaty concluded by the States with Austria.

A second issue of the 50 baj. stamp occurred on May 20th, 1864 differing materially from the first printing due to a damaged and worn plate.

Owing to the change in the monetary system the new centesimi values, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40 and 50 cent appeared on September 1st, 1867, which in turn, as the old values were used up, was superseded by the perforated stamps in March 1868.



40 Cent.—Originals.
Perforated 13.

Just a few of the main post offices carried the 50 baj. stamp and the 1 scudo was only sold in Rome.

As the rate for printed matter was reduced as early as 1866 from 3 to 2 cent. only a few sheets of the 3 cent. value were issued. This stamp was thereafter only used to pay additional postage together with other stamps or now and then by the public on printed matter through ignorance in the change of rate. It is a scarce item on original cover.

FRANKING. The edict issued by the Secretary of Finance, December 19th, 1851 prescribed that the franking of inland mail was optional but that stamps had to be used on letters going abroad. The stamps for such mail were pasted by the sender on the address side whereas unfranked letters had the required postage applied to the back of the letter by the post office officials and the amount due collected from the addressee.

The following postal tariff prevailed in the three zones in which the States were divided at that period:

Printed matter 1 baj. per sheet or per ounce	1 baj.
Letters within a certain district & vicinity	1 baj.
Letters from one district to an adjoining one	2 baj.
Letters from one district to one not adjoining but in the same zone..	3 baj.
Letters from one district to another in the second zone	4 baj.
Letters from one district to another in the third zone	5 baj.

The insurance fee amounted to 50 % additional to these rates.

Letters to England, Ireland, Scotland, Spain, Portugal and their colonies and to India and China	27 baj.
Letters to all other countries	5 baj.

Letters of declared value paid double postage.

These rates were increased according to the weight of the letter. Mail dispatched by sea was taxed additional postage. This complex postage tariff accounts for many letters found literally covered with stamps dating from the period before the issue of the 8 and 50 baj. and 1 scudo. It took at least five stamps to frank a letter requiring fairly high postage. Aside from the many combinations of postage we also have many stamps split into halves and small fractions. This custom started in Romagna when the supply of the 5 baj. had given out and was followed by other offices. All baj. values with the exception of the 50 baj. were treated in this manner but not the centesimi stamps. Even the ½ baj. appears in halves, an English journal called "The Album" published in Rome enjoyed the exclusive privilege of this rate on its publication!

The mail in general was handled in a peculiar manner due to the fact that only the larger post offices carried a stock of stamps. In the smaller communities one had to deliver all mail matter to some person that had been intrusted by the government with its dispatch and the eventual sale of the necessary stamps.

It is evident that not much control was exercised over the stamp printery as it is said that stamps were often sold under their face value. The official order that all stamps must be properly cancelled had to be often emphasized during the first years for the post and we have in our collection several letters that went through the mail in the regular way but bear uncanceled stamps, also many letters from the years 1866, 67 and 70 with Italian stamps pasted over those of the Roman States.

(To be concluded in May issue.)



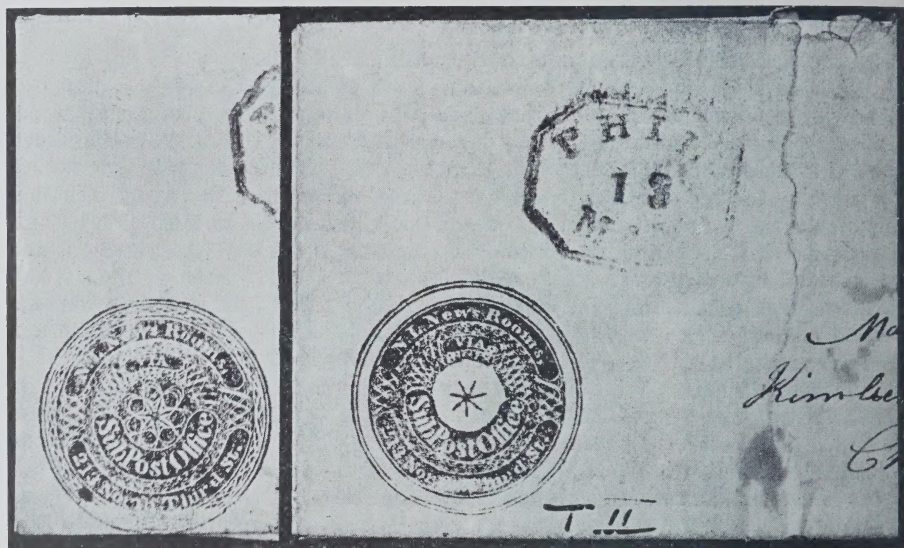
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UNITED STATES LOCAL STAMPS
A Concise History and Memoranda
by Henry C. Needham

NORTHERN LIBERTIES NEWS ROOMS.

Philadelphia, Pa.



Type One, With Center Design. Type Two, Colorless Center.

We illustrate two types of handstamp appearing on covers dated in 1836. These handstamps have been known for some years but it has always been a question whether they are Local stamps or Franks; in whichever class we may include them they certainly are interesting. Some years ago eight covers bearing the impression were found by Charles H. Stone of Boston. Upon investigation he learned that the News Rooms included a Sub Post Office; that letters were received or written there and carried to the General Post Office; at that time the said Sub Post Office was outside of the thickly settled section of the City.

Of the eight copies found but one was of Type II.



A Mathematical Hypothesis.

By "BEAU GESTE."

One doubts very much the stability of insurance without the adoption of accurate bases of mortality ratios. The Scotch tables of fifty years ago intelligently yielded to those now in use, but only after the consistent statistical ratios had been constructed by reason of the insurance companies themselves.

Granting probabilities of error, and such probabilities as fall within statistical ratios, one can easily see that inaccuracies themselves may be subservient to a purpose expressed, for even such an inaccurate human device as the 75 mm. Field Gun can be used properly, and effectively when proof fired from calculated data. There our 100% zone is small indeed but one knows his "overs and shorts" to good purpose.

There is scarcely any hardship in copying governmental figures showing how many stamps of a certain denomination were printed, or learning the number of plates made and calculating therefrom a frequency ratio. Such a degree of commonness or rarity often makes for a comparative valuation, whereas the cataloguer's task is besieged by variegated queries, all of which are without due process of evidence to answer.

Since condition is the primary factor affecting an empirical modulus of rarity for any given stamp, to what can one turn to show estimates of perfection for that stamp? Our primary factor is corrigible.

Are perfection stamps for a certain issue as likely to occur as those of another issue, either contemporaneous or widely separated in years of production?

These bring forth probabilities which are not determined by copied statistics, gotten from memory, or calculated from formulae. Neither are the frequencies of cancels, shades, sizes, position dots, guide lines, arrows, plate numbers, or plate initials.

If we propose that human energy and industry are limitations upon probabilities, then our medical clinic ratios are of little avail, our G. P. F.'s of little vulnerability and our insurance premiums, of hypothetical guesses.

Research becomes of value when the statistics approach a generality acceptable as a scientific law. Some clinical ratios of 40,000 cannot prove as accepted certain principles, whereas one stamp may prove an epic. Collection stamps cannot yield us our ratios, nor truly unpicked stamps, and picked stamps often balance the ratio to compensate for the collection rarities. As many stamps as can be handled conveniently will produce figures of portent—and yield frequency tables which may be considered the best evidence, or expert opinion.

In order to approach accuracy, many cases are required in order to state a conclusion and many precepts are demanded. Whatever such rules are, they must be those which are generally accepted by the body in its commercial submissions. Let us identify such a law as: Each stamp has a monetary value which should be sold at a turn-over commission of 30%, after which an added 6% annual interest charge of 6% should be compounded upon the investment. Multiply then such figure by the ratio of the accepted degree of perfection, degree of contiguity, shade, size, or whatever expressed desirability be known for that stamp.

This then is our mathematical hypothesis. Determine by research, tables of frequency for desirable qualities in each stamp.

From all quarters, there can be no objections to using figures which are unbiased and as far from commercial influence as can be hoped for in philately.

We shall take four stamps which rate as very common, two from the present, the 2c perf. 11 1922 and the 2c Liberty Bell, and two from the past generation, the 3c 1879 soft paper and the 2c brown.

Condition	Past		Present	
	A	B	C	D
Perfection	9 %	3 %	17 %	30 %
Excellent	7 %	7 %	10 %	12 %
Very Good	19 %	17 %	18 %	13 %
Good	7 %	16 %	5 %	3 %
Fair	22 %	16 %	23 %	22 %
Average	8 %	15 %	9 %	9 %
Poor	5 %	6 %	6 %	1 %
Very Poor	4 %	3 %	2 %	1 %
Fillers	9 %	6 %	3 %	—
Damaged	10 %	11 %	7 %	8 %
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Like an accountant's review, the above figures can yield much if they are used properly, and not as a fantastic array of figures, interesting but rather stupid.

Using such tables to apply to a certain stamp, listed as A above, we determine by calculation its value used and its value unused. In this instance, unused such a stamp has an investment value of \$.50661, used, \$.00219. Weighting the accepted frequency of condition desirability, we get the following:

Condition	Weighted	Unused price	Used price
Perfection	301 % normal	\$1.52489	\$.00659
Excellent	176 % normal	\$.89163	\$.00385
Very Good	normal	\$.50661	\$.00219
Good	91 % normal	\$.46102	\$.00200
Fair	76 % normal	\$.38502	\$.00166
Average	30 % normal	\$.15198	\$.00066
Poor	18 % normal	\$.09119	\$.00039
Very Poor	11 % normal	\$.05573	\$.00024
Fillers	9 % normal	\$.04559	\$.00020
Damaged	3 % normal	below face	\$.00007

Of what value is such knowledge ? Mr. Wilhelm, and also, Mr. Guest, in speaking of the A. P. S. sales books, expressed opposition to entering unsalable stamps or salable stamps at unjustifiable prices. Their defenses were illogical; their indictments were not so much a case in point, as an observed dereliction. Herein lies the proof of their assertions, which are absolutely true; observations made AFTER time and money had been wasted.

Before us lie circuit books. In them are stamps of the issue just noted. These stamps have passed through five city circuits, and probably, a hundred collectors, seeking merchantable goods. Most of us, and I for one, will purchase fairly priced stamps of any issue as an investment, yet we see three stamps which we daresay, will not be sold.

- (1) Unused stamp, cat. 75, net .10.

Filler stamp, no gum, off, nibbed probable value .04559.

- (2) Used stamp, blue cancel cat. 05 net .05.

Very poor stamp, .00024, shade normal, cancel frequency 225 % .00054. colored cancel frequency 2550 % or final value .01377.

- (3) Used stamp, letter block cork, not listed, cat. .01, net .05.

Excellent stamp, .00659, shade normal, cancel, block letter frequency 793 %, value .05226, letter frequency, 49 %, final probable value .02613.

This stamp has shades, cancels, sizes, arrows to vindicate entering a damaged stamp of a probable value of \$.00007 but anyone entering a purposeless stamp, of no collectibility known, not only wastes our time, but also that of the A. P. S., its sales superintendent, our hobby.

"No man is cheated except by himself," says the moralist, but even so, why waste our time doing it?

So might we continue our frequencies to apply to top right arrows, blocks of four, platen's initials, but we sense hazardous ground. Altruism reaps only invective, and our figures, like those of Myron's sculptors, may be misunderstood, more so, misinterpreted. Yet the value of such tables is like that of a buoy which marks the limitations of a course we know. And better far to mark the course, not in the wake of derelictions, but on the points whereby we steer our craft!

"Canal Zone" on Panama "Arms" Type.

By A. D. FENNEL.

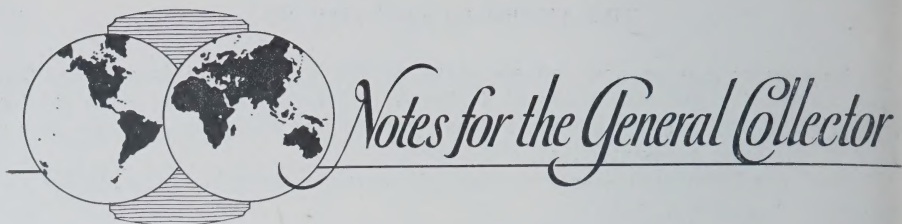
For the past two years numerous inquiries were made of me to explain why the Scott Catalogue did not list the complete series of the 1924 Panama "Arms" type with the two line "CANAL ZONE" vertical overprint. The Scott Catalogue did list the 1 and 2c values, (Canal Zone #64 and #65) but the higher values which were offered for sale in this country by a foreign dealer and listed in the Yvert catalogue were not listed by Scott. There was some rumor extant that the higher values had been used by only a certain military barracks and there was, and still is, considerable confusion about these stamps. Knowing of the considerable interest taken by American collectors I enlisted the aid of Mr. Emil J. Rall, an old time A. P. S. member now residing at Ancon, Canal Zone, and he went to considerable trouble investigating these stamps. The correspondence had with Government officials was quite extensive and need not be set out in full here but it may be taken as a fact, on the authority of Hon. C. H. Calhoun, U. S. Director of Posts in the Canal Zone, that the only stamps put in circulation by the U. S. authorities in the Canal Zone were the one and two cent values, now listed by Scott as #64 and #65.

The other denominations of the Arms series, Panama #237 to 243 were however overprinted and the stamps are still held by the administration intact "subject to some future agreement with the Government of Panama".

On the request of The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of Panama, dated Feb. 18th, 1924, there was forwarded to him on February 27th, 1924, six hundred sets of the 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 15, 24, 50c and \$1. with the Canal Zone overprint with the understanding that these stamps were to be submitted complete to the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland in compliance to Paragraph 2 of Sec. 2 of Article XXXVIII of the International Postal Regulations.

No written explanation has been received from the Panama Director of Posts as to how these stamps came into the hands of a stamp dealer in Paris but in a letter of January 27th, 1927 the Director of Posts suggests that if Mr. Rall will present himself in person "the information requested will be imparted to you."

The question of the status of the stamps being definitely settled by this inquiry Mr. Rall wisely says that the question of how and by whom the stamps were improperly diverted can be left to others interested in the non philatelic phase.



Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

A Representative Stamp Story of the World.

By BILL BLOSS.

The collector who wants to make a different collection, without great expense, and who is fond of study as well as stamp work, will find hours of pleasure and instruction in laying out a collection that will tell the story of the world.

That is a big story. Yet, by means of postage stamps, much of it can be told. Such a collection will prove of greater interest to the non-collector than the ordinary stampic assembly. It can be made very instructive for use in schools or museums, and when displayed, should be valuable in making converts for the hobby.

The making of such a collection involves simply the selection of certain stamps of various countries, which picture the great men and women, historical events, people, animals, birds, ships, and the vast number of subjects to be found on the world's postage stamps.

Laying out the collection, one uses a blank album, and writes or types concise but clear notes concerning the subject pictured on the stamp. Care should be used not to make notes excessively long.

Classifications may be made by countries or by subjects. It is well to cover the historical and biographical features by countries, and the birds, beasts, ships, means of transportation, etc. by subjects.

In our own country, one can make a splendid Hall of Fame from the various portrait stamps. The commemoratives tell of our great events. The parcel posts and certain other stamps picture our means of handling mail, our methods of transportation, our products, and various subjects which can be well presented with short accompanying descriptive matter.

The story of the Great War, and its effect on the various nations can be told by representative stamps of the various countries. Red cross, military stamps, a censored cover or two, stamps of the new countries made by the war, others showing the changes of government and fluctuation of currencies, all combine to tell a graphic story of the great conflict.

Representative stamps of the German States, the Thurn and Taxis, North German Postal District, German Empire, and German Republic stamps, with the pictorials and inflated currency stamps can tell more German history in a few pages than one will learn from much study of books. The average person will not study foreign history, but will be interested in a stamp story of it.

The stamps of France from 1849 to date tell of the changes from Republic to empire and back to the present great republic.

The stamps of the Italian states and later, Italy, tell of the making of that nation. The pictorials throw much light on the interesting story of that land.

Liberia, Congo, and the French Colonies in Africa tell more of the story of the tropics than fifty pages of text.

It is useless to attempt to itemize the various subjects that can be covered in a collection of this nature. The collector can do this work for himself. He can include whatever he chooses, and go as far as he likes. In the making of such a collection, he will not only learn more about his stamps than he knows now or can learn by filling in spaces in a printed album, but he will acquire much knowledge from his search through text books in securing his needed data. He will find such a collection an ever increasing inspiration for stamp work, and can make it without a serious drain on his resources. Time will be the greatest expenditure, but time spent in study pays its own reward.

After the collection is well under way, he will find it a pleasure to show it to his friends. They will be interested, not bored. They will admire it, and respect him as a student where many now look upon him as an eccentric.

Any collector can make such a collection as a side-line to his regular collection, if he chooses.

DO STAMP COLLECTORS LIKE SPECULATIVE ISSUES?

Whenever the word "speculative" is tacked on a stamp issue, collectors begin to sit up and take notice. It is always a sure cause for interest and argument.

Many collectors are given to speaking disparagingly of the stamps of certain countries, as being "speculative junk" and generally uncollectable. Of course, we all have our pets, and secretly we think that ours are the only good stamps, and most others are junk, unless we collect everything, and even then we neglect some issues.

The Seebeck issues of Central America have probably received more knocks from collectors than all others combined. In fact, a great many collectors, without thinking, condemn all issues of Salvador, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Honduras, and often include all the other republics, because of the few issues produced by Mr. Seebeck. Yet here is the rub—ask any dealer if Seebecks sell, and he will tell you they are among his fastest movers of foreign stamps. They sell—and many issues are getting mighty scarce.

We claim collectors like speculative stamps. The catalog backs us up in this assertion. When the St. Anthony issues of Portugal and Azores came out, a great cry arose and a now-defunct society, the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, put the "bee" on the issue. Go to your dealer to-day for this set, which turns up once in a blue moon, and you will pay plenty for it.

The catalog carries a note that the St. Kitts-Nevis set issued to pay for the public cricket ground is unnecessary and rankly speculative, and also tells you that you will pay for the set on a basis of \$137.15 catalog value for a face value of about \$10.

Barbuda, the home of the ten white men who had to have an issue of eleven values to use on their mail, has come in for much knocking. Doubtless, from an ethical standpoint, it should. It is hard to imagine that these ten men spend all their time writing letters and sending parcels, and are too busy to use six penny stamps instead of a 6d stamp. The issue was made strictly to provide a little revenue for the island and collectors have responded nobly to the good cause,

with the result that in five years time, the set with face value of about \$4, now lists \$19.66. Does it sell? We'll say it does.

Aitutaki, Niue, Penrhyn, three more colonies where the inhabitants all run multigraphs and mail order houses, are prolific in stamp issues, yet their stamps are popular and fetch good prices.

Belgium, in 1925, brought out a set of thirteen stamps in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps (about as flimsy an excuse for an issue as could be devised) and sold the issue only in sets, and then not at post offices. Do they sell? We'll say they do.

When an issue is marked as speculative, wise collectors begin to prick up their ears and look around to get the issue. Experience, that dear old teacher, has shown us that the speculative issues bring home the well-known bacon, and we like them, all of them and all of us.

The trend of general collecting to-day is toward the new issues, and issues after 1920. The first part of the twentieth century is popular. Nineteenth century, the good old legitimate necessary stamps, while we love them, are being neglected.

Most of the nineteenth issues are without taint of speculation. Too many of the late issues are commemoratives of some piffling event which means nothing except to the officials to get the revenue. Plenty of the late issues are speculative, and they are selling like hot cakes.

That does not mean that the nineteenth century stamps are not desirable. It means that the collector of moderate circumstances can make a better showing for less money in the late issues than in the early ones, where many are out of his reach. It also means that collectors are recognizing the wisdom of getting stamps while they are current and riding up with the increase, instead of buying those that have already reached a high point of value.

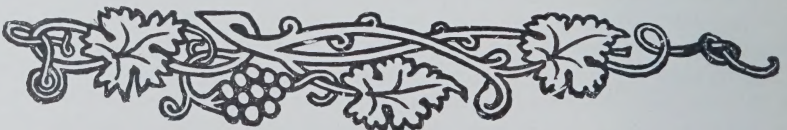
Nevertheless, with the general collector, a stamp is a stamp, and speculative or not, these sets make pretty pages and we must have them.

If you are one of the fellows who kicks at speculative issues, quit your kicking and go buy them like the rest of us, and make some money on the speculation. You might as well, for the others are doing it.

Some of these issues, while apparently sold in small quantities, fall into the hands of professional speculators and later come on the market in quantity. Many others seem to disappear completely. Where do they go?

In 1911 Turkey brought out a number of sets, commemorating the visit of the Sultan to various cities of his domain. The catalog tells us the issue is entirely speculative. It also adds that the stamps were never issued, which means that they are essays, and have no proper place in a catalog or album, except as such. Nevertheless, speculative or not, the set is a rare one, and seldom turns up. We have not seen it for years, though we once owned one which we traded for at time of "issue". If the set is speculative, who is speculating in it, and where is the stock? Are the speculators making any profit after sixteen years? Apparently not enough were sold to bring many on the market.

Don't let that little word speculative, keep you away from a good looking set or single stamp. If it is a stamp, and you collect stamps, take it, speculative or not. You may make some profit on it.



The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

FINAL NOTICE! The names of all those who have failed to pay their dues for 1926-27 will be dropped from the mailing list this month. The 1927 Membership directory will be mailed out with the May number of The American Philatelist. The cost of re-instatement is and will be exactly Two Dollars!

NOMINATIONS for officers, 1927-28 are now in order. Branch Societies should give this matter immediate and serious consideration. The Society should make decided progress in the next few years and able, active workers are needed. It's up to the Branches to present to the membership for consideration the names of all that are capable of giving the organization a wise and lively leadership. A friendly contest for the various offices wouldn't be a bad idea now that we are to have an election only in alternate years.

A CONVENTION HELD IN CANADA by The American Philatelic Society would be legal and proper according to legal opinions secured by President Wilhelm from several lawyers familiar with the laws of the State of Minnesota under which the Society is incorporated. This question has been a bone of contention for many years and probably had something to do with the loss of the convention

to Toronto at the last convention. Now that this troublesome point is out of the way we hope our Canadian members will again invite the Convention to one of their beautiful cities.

THE ADVERTISING INCOME of this Journal exceeds the income from subscriptions by a considerable margin. It is this income that makes it possible for us to present the large number of pages of reading matter each month and if we had continuous membership co-operation we could very likely double the size of the Journal. All that is needed is to give A. P. advertisers the preference in your stamp purchases, and always, when writing dealers, mention the fact that you noted their advertisement in the A. P. We ask this in your interest in more ways than one, it means a bigger and better magazine and keeps you in a safe and sound stamp market. Believe it or not, it does pay big in the long run to buy only from reliable dealers.

THE UNIT IDEA is attracting a lot of attention but minor problems of organization and the normal resistance to new ideas are making for slow progress in the formation of these groups. If collectors would only take the simplest view of these groups, that is, the registering of names of those with similar stamp interests, the unit organization would evolve of itself. It's just a "get together" idea and officers, dues, etc. are only a by-product of minor import. All that is needed is a chairman and Secretary and exceedingly small dues to cover postage, twenty-five cents a year should be more than enough. The principal feature is the exchange of ideas and knowledge between those interested in the same subject with someone to act as a guide and another to record the progress made. It only takes ten members to form a unit and if the first ten will only start, make a few reports in the A. P. and outline a plan for their work, the others following the same lines will come in rapidly enough.

A SECRETARIAL UNIT is proposed by Clement S. Ernst, P. O. Box 624, Seattle, Washington. Mr. Ernst, who is Secretary to Branch #70, believes that a big improvement can be effected in the meetings of local societies if the Secretaries would get together and exchange ideas. Good talks given before various clubs could be exchanged, ideas as to stunts and amusements and even stamp exhibits might be made up to make a circuit of the branches. With a little enthusiasm and co-operation the Secretarial Unit might organize a radio chain of broadcasting to boost stamps in every community. It's a big idea and every branch Secretary should get in touch with Mr. Ernest at once.

BUREAU PRINT COLLECTORS desiring to join a unit made up of collectors of these stamps should get in touch with F. C. Bundlie, 117 Fenton Ave., Grand Forks, North Dakota. Mr. Bundlie has the names of several desiring to join such a unit and hopes to hear from enough to start going next month.

A UNIT FOR COVER COLLECTORS is suggested by Robert S. Gordon, Box 291, Middletown, Ohio. His idea is that there really be three separate units to work on the data of interest to collectors of stamps on original cover, one for

the 19th Century collectors, one for the 20th Century collectors and one for "Airmail" collectors. One of the valuable lines of work that could be undertaken by cover collectors is the collection of data on auction sale prices obtained for various stamps on cover. There is today absolutely no guide to values in this line except for the airmails. Mr. Gordon suggests there is no real need for dues as postage expense could be covered by a rule requiring every letter to the Secretary or Chairman to be accompanied by return or double postage.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CROWN OF "Poet Laureate to the A. P. S." proceeds merrily in alcaics, iambs, trochees und so weiter and the ceremony or investiture of the crown to the sweetest philatelic singer promises to be the main bout at the St. Louis Convention. Poet "M. T. Dome" apprises us of the fact that "i ware a 7 1quarter stiff hat, so yu got no xcuse to send a crown thet don't fit" and "Sidney Bird" says that he is in competition only under the agreement that it's to be a crown of laurel and not of thorns! The contest is now running so close that we must have some comparable prosody as a final "great trial" for the song birds. So in the August issue, which will be the "Convention number" we will hold the "finals" in this thrilling contest. The "iambic heptameter" that hits on all seven cylinders, the sweetly flowing "ballad", will be the style demanded and the subject—"The Convention". Try that on your lutes boys and we will sing them in dear old Saint Louie.

THE VALUE OF A HOBBY, especially that of stamp collecting, as a mental relaxation is given scientific support and endorsement in an article presented by "The Urologic and Cutaneous Review" published in St. Louis, Mo. The principal article is by Dr. J. Harper Blaisdell (A. P. S. #5154) who in supporting several hobbies gives first rank to stamp collecting and in general philosophizes as follows:—

"I sincerely pity the man who has no hobby—who has no interest outside his business and the routine of life. To him I say, get one in some way, either by imitation or by invention. It matters little what it is or how acquired. For hobbies are as essential for men as David Harum said fleas are for dogs—it keeps them from brooding too much over being men in this world of much woe and little wisdom."

THE EDITORIAL IN THE MARCH number on philatelic Agencies was substantiated with unexpected promptness. As per our skeptical view of the high motives of "philatelic service" that prompted the Canadian Post Office Department to market the recent two cent surcharges through the Philatelic Agency we now have the governmental solicitude for the welfare and progress of the hobby expressed by a raid on the plant of the Year Book Publishing Company with a confiscation of the cuts that were to be used in the publication of the Pre-Cancel Catalogue and The North American Philatelic Year Book. According to the ruling of the Canadian Post Office Department as we are now informed it is intended to prohibit the illustration of not alone Canadian issues but those of all other countries as well. This of course spells the death of all catalogues and philatelic journals in Canada. The Canadian Philatelic Society asks all Canadian collectors to immediately protest against this policy by writing the Hon. Arthur

Webster, Secretary of The Post Office Dep't. at Ottawa, Ontario and also to their district Senator. After several years of editing a stamp magazine under the liberal provisions of the U. S. illustration law we really have an understanding sympathy for our Canadian colleagues and hope, after exercising all the political "pull" possible, that they get something better than the privilege of illustrating the corners of Canadian stamps.



BARRED FROM THE CANADIAN MAILS will probably be the fate of this issue of the A. P. because of our flagrant flaunting of illustrations of the stamps of the deceased Roman States. We understand that the law applies to "stamps" whether issued by defunct governments or not. To give the authorities a good "test" case we illustrate herewith a modern Special De-

livery issued by a very much alive organization. It's a "stamp" allright and further offends the good morals of the citizenry by bearing the suggestive 7—11 of the home wrecking "bones".

(P. S.—Eddie didn't pay for this ad!)

IN AN ABLE AND CAREFULLY CONSIDERED Editorial in "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal" on the subject of the "Abuse of Government Philatelic Bureaux" our learned confrere, Stanley Phillips, concludes with the following:

"We would warn those responsible for the conduct of these Philatelic Agencies in all countries, that, if they fail to confine themselves to their legitimate business of supplying philatelists and the trade with stamps which are, or have been, in normal postal use, they will do untold harm to the hobby on which they rely for their support, and, more important still, by prostituting their postal issues they will lower the national honour in the eyes of the world at large."

Without intention of disrespect to Mr. Phillips we cannot refrain from the comment, that, if he really believes in the efficacy of such a warning, he must indeed be named "the perfect optimist"!

THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE appointed by President Wilhelm to exactly determine the status of the A. P. S. Library, a subject of much controversy at each Convention, will be found in this issue. The Committee recommends that the Society discontinue the Library and much as we regret the loss of it we concur in this view as time has shown that the idea of a mail circulating Library is seldom practical.

THE GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB of Cleveland, Ohio, A. P. S. Life Branch #3, broke all previous records in the number of new members admitted during 1926. Thirty-two new members were added to the roll and the Club is now one of the largest local organizations in the country. Meetings are held every Friday evening at Room 700 Prospect-Fourth Bldg. and visitors are always welcome.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY for stamp collecting is not at all uncommon nowadays and it is specially gratifying as the technical details of philately are generally accurately given and the reliance for "news interest" not confined to garbled reports of values. The recent "housewarming" of the New York Collectors Club was given several columns of space by leading New York dailies and it is safe to say that the average New Yorker is familiar with "Philately" as being connected with stamp collecting. From one of our correspondents we have a copy of the "Fitchburg Sentinel" of Fitchburg, Mass. dated February 2rd, which gives a full page account of the Washington Birthday celebration of The Fitchburg Historical Society featuring a talk by Miss Dorothy Greene, assisted by Ira C. Greene and Harry C. Butler on "History & Biography Illustrated on our Stamps" and which would well bear reprinting in the philatelic press. Miss Greene's paper was supplemented by the exhibit of several stamp collections and offered a remarkable visualization of History by way of the humble postage stamp. Well prepared articles of this kind presented through the daily press present the strongest possible philatelic propaganda and the style followed by Miss Greene, non-technical and directly associated with historical events, is certain of acceptance by any newspaper. Get a copy of this publication and try it out on your local daily.

REVIEWS.

THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE OF AIR MAIL AND FIRST DAY COVERS. (The Berkshire Exchange, Cumington, Mass., Publishers. Price \$1.00, Post Free.)

A neat 40 page booklet listing all authorized flights where mail was carried in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, with extensive notes, historical and statistical, that add greatly to the interest and value of the catalogue. The pricing is based on current dealers lists, expert opinion of leading collectors and the auction sales. The booklet is extensively illustrated and certainly covers the subject in hand in thorough style. A very needful publication to collectors of American Airmails, especially those specializing in the so-called contract routes.

Report of Library Committee.

I. Agreement Between A. P. S. and Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

When the A. P. S. Library was first deposited in Pittsburgh in 1899, by agreement, it became the permanent property of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The Carnegie Library agreed to care for all volumes received then or thereafter for the society and to make arrangements by which members of the society could obtain the books for their use.

The society agreed to provide the means for the growth of the collection.

(a) The C. L. has completely fulfilled its side of the contract.

(b) The A. P. S. on their side has done little or nothing towards building up the library.

(c) The C. L., through its director, Mr. Leete, refuses to allow the A. P. S. Library to be removed from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

II. The Contents of the Present A. P. S. Library.

1. The greater portion of the library consists of philatelic journals of various

societies and organizations, which the Carnegie Library has had bound at their expense.

2. A number of yearly stamp catalogues and a few old priced auction catalogues.

3. A few hand books on general and special subjects mostly out of date and of little value.

The enclosed catalogue, published in 1910, gives a pretty good idea of everything in the library as there have been only a few additions in the past fifteen years, and these mostly of more journals.

(a) The real value of an A. P. S. Library lies in its circulation among members. We can readily see that the contents of the library have little value in this respect. The best that can be said of it is that it makes a fair reference library for people in the immediate vicinity who have direct access to it and who can personally hunt for what they want.

(b) We believe the whole principal of formation and enlargement of the present library was basically wrong in that a collection was made with but little thought of acquiring items which could be used for general circulation and would meet the desire and requirements of the various members,—that is, general and specialized handbooks.

III. The Use of the Present A. P. S. Library.

We have looked over the files showing the requests which have been sent in for literature during the past ten years and find that they have not averaged more than ten to fifteen per year, and this is true in spite of the fact that the general impression among members of the A. P. S. has been that the A. P. S. had a complete and up to date library, so that the actual scarcity of material can not be considered as a big reason for the lack of more numerous requests.

IV. Disposition of the Library.

There are three propositions to consider.

1. Continue the present library and make a real effort to enlarge it and make it of some value to the members.

2. Start a new library elsewhere, discontinuing the present one.

3. That the A. P. S. discontinue having a society library altogether.

We have tried to consider these questions from all angles. Between the first two propositions we believe the second would be the better as the present library contains so little of value that the expenditures required to renovate it would nearly equal that required to start a new one, and such being the case a new one would be more advisable because the C. L. of Pittsburgh and not the A. P. S. actually owns the present one.

Mr. C. R. Gadsden has intimated that he will be glad to consider housing and caring for a library if it be located in Chicago. There would be the advantage of a more central geographic location if it were placed there, and it would belong to the society.

However, the committee believes that the third proposition is the most advisable for the following reasons:—

1. That the expenditures necessary to make the library really worth while do not seem to be justified when the financial status and other needs of the society are considered, because—

2. There has not been enough interest shown by the members of the A. P. S. in the library to warrant the society's expending money towards its upkeep.

3. That the public libraries of several of the larger cities already have philatelic collections.

telic sections of value which can readily fill the ordinary wants of collectors in the vicinity. This is true of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, perhaps of others. Also, some of the local societies have their own libraries.

We think that probably the best way to dispose of the matter is for the A. P. S. to discontinue having a society library, but that local branch societies be encouraged to further the development of philatelic sections in the public libraries of their cities.

The Committee deplors the apparent lack of interest of members of the society in reading and research, as shown by the average of ten to fifteen requests a year for literature out of a membership of over three thousand. But since we are faced by the rather conclusive evidence that a first class society library would be of interest and use to only a small minority of the members of the society, we are forced to recommend its discontinuance.

We also wish to go on record as absolving the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh of all blame and criticism for the present condition of the A. P. S. Library. We believe the A. P. S. through its assistant librarians is entirely to blame for the condition the library is in. The C. L. has fulfilled its side of the agreement while the A. P. S. has not.

If the A. P. S. discontinues their present library, the Carnegie Library will continue it and enlarge it on their own behalf. Mr. Leete, their director, states that they are willing to make its contents continually available for the use of A. P. S. members even if it is discontinued as the society library.

KENNETH M. DAY,
W. B. HARTMAN,
JUSTUS M. STAHN.

Report of The Board of Vice-Presidents.

The American Philatelic Society has had a phenomenal growth during 1925 and 1926. This was due to President Wilhelm—his sincerity, hard work and ability to get those back of him to help to the limit.

We mention a few names—Mr. Seeböhm, Mr. Saunders, Dr. H. A. Davis, J. E. Guest, P. M. Wolsieffer, R. L. Hustis and a host of others have done splendid work.

We want the members to take an interest in the Society, enter stamps in the circuit, and buy stamps from the circuit. Try one circuit and then you will know why we are boosting it. These circuits are valuable, so if you do not sign registration receipt yourself, be sure and leave instruction to keep the circuit in a safe place until it can be turned over to you. This precaution is necessary.

Tell the Secretary what you think will make the A. P. S. bigger and better. He will take it up with the proper officers.

We suggest that the members refrain from sending out unsolicited approvals. If they send out unsolicited approvals they should be accompanied by return postage. If the return postage is not sufficient to cover return by registered mail, we will not entertain any complaints for loss of stamps.

Willard O'Connor, who stole a number of circuit books, has been caught thru the energetic efforts of Mr. J. E. Guest. The case is not settled as yet, but the Insurance Fund will lose very little, if anything.

The Board has handled a great deal of mail and one collection. Nothing of importance to bring to the notice of the members.

The work that the Board of Vice-Presidents has been doing for some time passed has increased so rapidly that we want to ask the members to make all complaints direct to the Secretary. Any complaints now in the hands of the Board of Vice-Presidents that have not been brought to a satisfactory conclusion to date should again be brought to their notice. This will help them in closing their files on finished business.

Due to the fact that Dr. F. A. Kraft expects to go to Europe in 1928, the Board is sorry that they will be unable to again run for this office.

BOARD OF VICE PRESIDENTS,

By S. G. Keller, Recorder.

The Lay of the Peelable Hinge.

In the days of the lambent long ago,
When life had a roseate tinge,
A friend of mine, let's call him Cline,
Read an ad for a peelable hinge.

Cline was a guy who rolled his own
With scissors and passe-partout,
Or he whittled up labels of Denison brand,
The kind with the stick-tight glue.

But the pride and joy of his honest heart
Was a perforated confection,
A hell-bred hinge that came in sheets,
Alleged to be near perfection.

These limbs of Satan were built to stay,
They were greased with a pungent mixture
Of sassafras, solder, and sandarac,
That made them a permanent fixture.

Only a jimmy could pry them off,
Or dynamite jar them loose,
But once removed, what was left of a stamp
Wasn't even a poor excuse.

So Cline gave a cackle of gushful glee
And his chest swelled up with pride,
But the firm went bust ere his order came,
And Cline got sick and died.

All this was back in '92,
When horses wore hats and fringe,
A matter of 35 years or so,
But we still lack the peelable hinge.

SIDNEY BIRD.



PRECANCELS

"L. R." SAUNDERS

A. P. S. 6108

Though many knew that "L. R.," as he was affectionately known, had been fighting a constant battle for health all through the years following the World War in which he contracted the illness that was finally to overcome even his indomitable spirit, the news that he has lost the fight for Life will come as a deep shock to his friends throughout the country. It seems almost unbelievable that so courageous a spirit could be overcome even by the grim hand of Death.

The American Philatelic Society, The Precancel Society and a host of friends and correspondents have lost a sincere friend for if anything exceeded the fine quality of his courage it was the warm spirit of affectionate friendship he had for all.

Despite my protest and even insistence that he give up his labors as the Precancel Editor of The American Philatelist, work that I knew was done while desperately ill, he begged me to be allowed to carry on as he loved the hobby, the letters it brought him and the philatelic associations.

What finer things can be said of stamps than they held the interest and love of a man like "L. R." in the face of Death itself? And what a credit he was to the hobby and his fellows!

"L. R." was only 29 years old. He was born in Chicago, October 9th, 1897. Within a month after the entry of the United States in the World War he enlisted in the medical corps. In November, 1917 he was discharged account a diabetic condition contracted during his army service. From that time on to his death, February 28th, he tried every known method to combat the dread disease. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, The American Legion, The Elks and a number of Philatelic Societies.

After the last rites were held at St. John Episcopal Church at Mason City, Iowa, his body was sent to Chicago for interment in the family lot in Rose Hill Cemetery.

To his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Saunders, that survive him, we extend the sincere sympathy of the A. P. S. membership.

A. D. F.

NOTE.—Collectors having previously sent stamps to "LR" on approval, etc. will please write promptly to J. A. Saunders, 1124 1st St. S. W., Mason City, Iowa.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, Box 65, Sta. W., New York City.

Readers of this department desiring to receive prices on any particular stamps of any country should write the editor of this department at once. A personal mail report will be made a limited number of A. P. S. members on such stamps as they are specially interested in. Just a few will get this service and first come first served!

VAHAN MOZIAN, INC.

New York City—Oct. 8th & 25th, 1926.

United States.

Airmail cover, N. Y. to Hungary, July 24, 1925....50c; Seattle to N. Y. thro' Elko-Pasco route, April 6, 1926....85c; N. Y. to Iowa, first overnigh, July 1, 1925\$ 1.20

Foreign Stamps.

Hawaii, official, complete set (101-106) o. g. fine (\$14.50)	7.60
Russia, Wrangel, fine lot, 37 varieties, unused (\$85.60)	4.45
— 20,000 on 1 (277) 2 copies, one with double surch., other pin perf.	5.00
— Lot of 12 different inverted surcharges, listed, unpriced	2.20
St. Helena, 1856, 6 blue (1) v. f. (\$15)	6.60
— 1882, 6gr. blue (5) good	1.75
— 1863, 1 on 6 brown red (8) fine	3.00
— 1865, 1sh on 6p yellow green (19) good (\$10)	3.50
— 1882, 3 on 6 violet (23) good	4.00

U. S. on Original Covers.

1851, 10c green (35b), town cancel, tied	10.00
— 1c blue (42f), three, town cancel	6.00
1861, 3c rose (65) canc "5" in circle (Kittaning, Pa.)\$5.50! another (Keensville, N. Y.), cancel "U. S." in circle...\$3.85; another, Boston cancel, double star in circle...\$3.60; another, 2 covers, green cancels (Barnstable, Mass.) and another with 3c red (44), green Chicago cancel (cat. \$10.00)	15.00
1871, 24c purple (153), tied to cover (\$40)	15.00
Wells Fargo, Pony Express, 25c blue (6755), used on 3c entire with W. F. Exp. label cancel (Virginia County, N. T.)	24.00

United States Stamps.

1851, 3c red (33) fine horiz. pair, cancel Phila., L stamp with extra line at L, no inner line at R....\$5.50; another, fine horiz. pair, cancel odd arabesque design...\$14.50; 3c orange-brown (33b), blue grid, vert. line at L and none at R	5.00
1857, 5c (48a) with imprint at L, red grid cancel, also French PD on small piece, fine	60.00

1861, 3c rose (65) block of four, town cancel, v. f. with sheet margin R.	4.70
1862, 15c black (77) horiz. strip of four, imprint and plate number, surcharged "Specimen" in red, o. g. fine	18.00
1882, 5c yell-brown (205), fine block of eight (\$25)	17.50
1887, 2c red-brown (210), block of eighteen, with imprint	4.20
— 2c red brown (210), block of ten, and 2c green (212), block of fifteen, o. g. fine	4.20
1894, \$1 (261a) o. g. v. f. (\$17.50)	15.50
1898, Trans Miss. 8c violet, block of four, o. g. (\$5)....\$3.20; 10 gray violet (290) block of four, o. g. fine	3.20
1902, 5c blue, imperf (315) fine block of four, o. g. (\$35)	21.00

Foreign Stamps.

Austria, Lombardy, 1850, 15c red (4a) on original cover, cancel St. Maria, Magdalena (cat. 15c)	3.10
Bolivia, 1866, 5c green (2), superb block of four, red cancel	7.30
Cape, 4p blue (2) v. f. pair (Gibbons No. 3, listed 120sh) (Scott \$14)...	18.00
— 1855, 1p rose (3) superb block of four, margins all around (\$40)...	52.50

MAX OHLMAN

New York City—Nov. 12, 1926.

United States.

Patriotic covers, postally used, without stamps, 11 varieties, include 2 used via Adams Express, most 3c due	\$ 25.00
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Air Mail Covers.

1923, N. Y. to San F. Aug. 20, 1923 (1st trip)	4.50
1st trip, Alaska Air Mail, Fairbanks-McGrath, only 24 carried, documentary proof, signed by aviator	16.50
1st Nome-Fairbanks, documentary proof	15.00
1st night flight, Bellefonte, Pa. to N. Y., 7-1-25 (about 300 carried), 2 covers, v. f.	8.25
1st night flight, Cleveland-N. Y., 7-1-25 (about 300 carried)	7.50
1st flight, Ford (Detroit-Cleveland; Cleveland-Det.; Det.-Chic.; Chic.-Det.) Feby. 15, 1926, 4 covers	3.60
1st Trip over and around North Pole, Commander Byrd, placed on plane at N. Y.-Alesund, rare	15.50

H. R. HARMER

London, England—Oct. 25, 1926.

Great Britain.

2d Mulready Envelope, unused, with superb unused 1840 1d black, 2d blue and 1841 1d red brown attached	£ 8/10/
Die Proofs of the 1d black, numbered 1 and 3, both without corner letters, former with "Old Original" reversed	£11/10/
The "Royal" reprint in carmine, in a superb mint imperf. horiz. pair....	£ 9/ 9/

- 1840, 1d black, Plate 1a, magnificent mint horiz. pair, marginal inscription, lettered OA-OB, superb£12/12
- Unused block of 4 from left of sheet showing marginal inscription, lettered IA-IB, JA-JB (except at bottom right) shows portion adjoining stamp£15/
- Unused, large part gum, horiz. block of 10 from right of sheet, marginal inscription, IH-IL, JH-JL, slight crease£41/
- Plate 5, magnificent horiz. mint strip of 6, from right of sheet, intense black shade, all large margins, lettered S-G£32/
- Complete reconstructed sheet, practically every copy (240) superb and plate numbers written underneath£50/
- 1840, 2d blue, exceptional vert. block of 6, large margins, light Maltese cross pmk., two top stamps slight crease£30/
- 1841, 1d red brown, on blue paper, horiz. strip of 4, another of 3, and two pairs, all mint, superb£ 7/10/
- 1841, 2d blue, plate 4, superb mint block of 8, ex Worthington coll'n . . .£17/
- Mint block of 12, from bottom of sheet showing marginal inscription, very fine£35/
- 1854-57, 1d red brown, small crown wmk., Die II, brilliant unused strip of 4, part gum£22/
- 1847-54, Embossed, 1sh green, mint block of 3, bottom stamp slightly cut into one side, but upper pair superb£21/
- 6d violet on bleute paper, magnificent, mint£ 8/15/
- 1865-67, 10d red brown, the error wmk. "Emblems," fine appearance, light pmk, but reperf. at left and a few perfs repaired£80/
- 1867-80, 2sh brown, wmk. spray, superb mint marginal copy£10/
- 1867-83, £5 orange, wmk. anchor, blue paper, mint, centered, slight gum crease£28/
- 1887-92, nine different Die Proofs on card, four without values, the 2d with value label added£45/
- 1911, Harrison printing and Somerset, fine collection of values to 1sh, containing controls, scarce shades, pairs, blocks, face mint value (938 stamps) £12 5sh£16/16/
- 1913, £1 green, corner block of 4, margins, centered£17/
- Officials, V. R. in upper corners, 1d black, superb mint, large margins, lettered G-F£11/
- 1902-04, 5sh carmine, very slight crease, otherwise fine, cat. £30 . . .£22/

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec. 15, 1926.

(In sending a priced list of his 279th sale the famous "P. M." says there were 106 mail bidders who "got nothing"; that the total mail bidders were 301 and 56 collectors attended the sale, 39 of these securing one or more lots. It took one hour and forty minutes to sell the 900 lots.—H. M. K.)

United States.

- 1901, Pan Am. set complete (294-9) in blocks of six, each with imprint and sheet margin, o. g. v. f. (\$11.34 plus)\$ 10.70
- 1904, St. Louis, complete set (323-7) in blocks of six, as above13.60
- 1917, 5c error (505) in block of 6, cancelled9.40

Foreign.

St. Kitts, 12 var. Nos. 24 to 35, v. fine (\$13.50)	6.60
— 1 Pound No. 36, perfection (\$10.00)	5.80
— 8 var. Nos. 50 to 57, very fine (\$8.15)	4.40
— 2s, 2s6p Nos. 58-9, o. g. v. fine (\$11.50)	5.70
— 10s No. 60, o. g. very fine (\$40.00)	17.75
— 5s No. 61, perfection (\$17.50)	8.20
— 1 Pound No. 62, perfection (\$60.00)	30.00
Surinam, 5 var. Nos. 97 to 101, o. g. fine lot (\$9.20)	4.70
— 2½g No. 102, o. g. very fine (\$30.00)	14.00
— 5g No. 103, o. g. very fine (\$40.00)	20.50

EUGENE KLEIN

Philadelphia—Nov. 5, 1926.

(This sale featured 412 lots of Western Franks, portions of two collections. Those especially interested ought to secure a priced list of this sale).

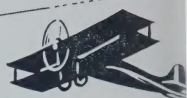
Handstamped circle in blue, 56 mm, "Adams & Co.—Sacramento"	\$ 16.50
Handstamped circle in blue, 56 mm, "Adams & Co.—San Francisco", also blue "Paid" in oval; blue oval "Cram Rogers & Co. Express, Yreka," and black "C. R. & Co. Express, Shasta"	27.00
"Paid, Bamber & Co. Express," 1853, 3c red on white, frank printed in blue, unused, excellent (2305)	17.50
F. W. Blake & Co. 1853-55, 3c red on buff, frank over stamp, also red oval Wells Fargo pmk (2314)	30.00
Calif. Penny Post Co., 1853-55, 3c red on buff, with printed local, "Calif- ornia Penny Post Company, Paid Seven Cents" in red oval, pmkd. "Monterey, Cal." (2314, local 6401)	66.00
Freeman & Co. 1853-53, 3c red on buff, with adhesive 1857, 3c tied to envelope, with New York pmk.	25.50
"Gregory's Express," handstamp, and "Marysville" in three lines in blue, left of envelope; "Paid" in Mss. overprinted "Not Paid" in two blue lines in double oval	25.50
Holiday, 1864, 3c pink on buff, printed frank, blue Helena, Montana, pmk. of company	23.50
Lamping & Co., 1864, 3c pink	17.50
Noisy Carrier, 1853-55, 10c green and white, handstamped "From Noisy Carriers Mail 77 Long Wharf, S. F. Cal" in oblong 43x24 mm., S. F. pmk., ragged along edges	21.00
G. H. Wines & Co., California, 1853-55, 3c red on buff, addressed but not cancelled (2314)	28.00

Mississippi River Cancellation.

This group consisted of 125 lots, and listed covers in good condition, featuring many of the boats mentioned by Mark Twain and other writers of the romances of the Big River. These covers, Scott Nos. 33, 44, 2314, 2350, 2352, 2305, 2310, etc. sold at from \$4.25 to \$18.50 and should be used as a guide for those interested in these packet cancellations.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to A. D. Fennel, 807 2nd National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DETROIT-LONDON-TORONTO-BUFFALO AIR SERVICE.

The long expected Air Service is scheduled to commence on May 15th, with both Eastern and Western trips. According to available information the first air fleet will consist of 9 and 18 passenger capacity planes of the twin-motor type. Everything will be provided to make travelling comfortable and there will be a baggage allowance of 100 pounds for each passenger so it looks as though fast travel will soon be a reality.

What will interest Stamp Collectors is the fact that according to a news item in the Toronto "Star," planes for carrying mail only will also be eventually put into use. No definite details are as yet available but just as soon as information can be obtained it will be given out so that those desiring First Flight Covers will have time to send them through.

This, in conjunction with the proposed Ocean to Ocean Service, will, after years of intermittent service on a smaller scale, give Canada a systematic economical and efficient passenger and mail service. Great credit is due the various Companies who have pioneered the way into the less-settled areas of the North and West. Those Collectors who are so fortunate as to have covers of these earlier Flights will enjoy the increased value which will undoubtedly accrue to their holdings of these more permanent services which are soon to be in full operation.

Owing very largely to the exceptional circumstances under which the earlier flights were given there is an atmosphere of romantic interest to those covers which have been carried through wind and storm, over muskeg and mountain, above flaming forests and frozen lakes, into the wild northern wilderness from whence will come some of the greatest ore mines which the world has ever known. Canada is now the second greatest gold-producing country in the world. Who dares prophecy what another ten years will witness?—G. H. CROUCH.

PERU. LIMA-IQUITOS.

According to A. H. Davis of Buenos Aires it has been decided by the Peruvian Government to establish an air mail service between Lima and Iquitos about the middle of July, 1927. Six aeroplanes have been ordered from the United States which are to be piloted by Peruvian naval aviators. The journey will be divided into three stages and both aero and hydroplanes will be used. It is expected that the present 22 day journey between these two points will be reduced to two days.

BUENOS AIRES-MONTEVIDEO.

A. H. Davis writes us that the combined passenger and airmail service between these two cities which was inaugurated March 1st, 1926 and very efficiently conducted by the Junkers Mission has been forced to suspend operation by reason of lack of public support.

RIO JANEIRO-RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The Brazilian Government has authorized the German Company, "Condor Syndikat", to operate an airmail and passenger service between these two points, also touching at Santos, Paranagua, Sao Francisco, Florianopolis and Porto Alegre. This line will connect with Montevideo if Uruguay grants the necessary permission.—A. H. DAVIS.

BUENOS AIRES-MAR DEL PLATA.

Mr. Davis further advises that a project is on foot to establish an air post service between these points during the summer months (November-March). This would enable holiday makers in Mar del Plata to receive and send letters to and from Buenos Aires on the same day. The idea originated with the well known Argentine Aviator Major Zanni, who proposes to use four planes in this service of the Curtiss-Oriole 160 H. P. type.

ITALY. TRIESTE-ZARA.

Opening flight of regular line Trieste-Zara with stops at Brioni and Lussinpiccolo Islands.

Inaugural flight took place on October 15th at 9:15. Hydroplane left Trieste, stopped at Brioni and Lussinpiccolo Islands, and reached Zara (Italian town on Jugoslavian coast) at 11:00.

A small mail was carried and all were cancelled with a new official air mail cachet reading: "TRIESTE POSTA AEREA 15-10-26."—Submitted by Guido Martini, Italy.

FRANCE. MARSEILLES-ALGIERS.

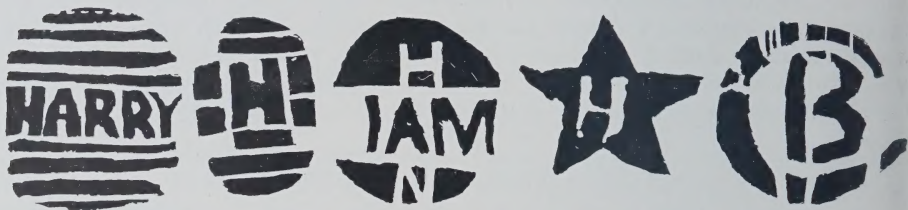
The Aero Club de Provence issued three special vignettes for the first air mail flight, Marseilles-Algiers and back, in November, 1925, according to Mr. Francis J. Field, "the vignettes are of three values—1 fr. (blue), 1.50 (red), and 2 fr. (green), and depict a flying seabird with inscriptions in the frame designs. Ordinary franking stamps of France and Algiers were used. At both Marseilles and Algiers special postmarks were applied, and three types of cachets, in various combinations and in black and violet, were brought into use. The French postmark is dated November 13th on the outgoing mail and the Algerian November 19th on the incoming mail.—Stamp Collecting—Air Ace.





The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!



When W. W. McLaren of Cleveland, Ohio sent us five covers franked with U. S. 2c red browns (Scott 210) and bearing the five types of cancellations illustrated above and suggested that these might be interesting as "fancy cancells" for the Specialist page we took them for just that and nothing more. The five covers were postmarked "Ann Arbor, Mich." and all posted within a few months of each other. This rather prolific number of types from a small office struck us as curious and our first impression was what a fearful egotist the postmaster must have been to use his name and initials in so many forms of cancellers. Evidently his first name was "Harry" but the one reading "I AM H. N." and the large "B" rather clouded the guess as to the initial of his last name. My curiosity aroused I made inquiry to the Post Office Department as to who was postmaster of Ann Arbor between 1882 and 1890 and received the following reply:—

Jerome C. Knowlton, Appointed Postmaster, April 26, 1882

Edward Duffy, Appointed Postmaster, June 25th, 1885

Eugene E. Beale, Appointed Postmaster, April 22nd, 1890

What a surprise, not a "Harry" in the lot and none but the last comparing with either of the initials "N" and "B"! Clearly my first guess as to the egotistical postmaster was wrong and a second guess that it might have been a clerk didn't ring true after my first failure. Really getting interested in the solution of the why of the odd cancells I went to my usual best source of information, the active collector living at the point of origin. I picked on Phillip E. Bursley, of Ann Arbor and, with the usual A. P. S. courtesy, he dropped all business and went on a still hunt for the secret of the picturesque cancells. As a result of his inquiries we have an explanation as curious as the cancells and far from the rather obvious supposition we first arrived at.

It appears that during 1883 and 84 when Jerome C. Knowlton was postmaster that a rather slippery thief was making life miserable for the Ann Arbor postal authorities by a persistent pilfering of mail matter containing money and other articles of value. The mail robbed was destined for more than one carriers route and came through several different sections of the main post office. The usual methods of detection being of no avail the postmaster decided that every letter going through the Ann Arbor post office was going to be traceable through

every man that handled it and part of this scheme was the requirement that each cancelling clerk supply himself with an individual canceller which was to be used with the normal town postmark to which was added a time stamp. This arrangement, as part of a general plan, fixed the name of the man who cancelled the letter and the hour it went through his hands. There were several clerks that cancelled mail but the types shown above were evidently the ones used by a clerk named "Harry Nichols" and the large "B" by a clerk named "Bender". After many months effort the thief was apprehended but sad to say, we can't claim the cancells had anything to do with it. Mr. Bursley secured this information from Mr. Rice Beal, a son of E. E. Beal, who was later postmaster, and Mr. George Sanzi, the present deputy Postmaster. Though pretty cancells still delight our philatelic eye, those with a tale of human interest attached give us the best "kick" of all. Do you perhaps know of any of these?

Though quite a number of U. S. specialists have loaned us such covers of the 1869 issue as they have and others carefully checked over their collections we have little of the unusual to note but we surely can confirm the scarcity of this issue on original. Though the issue was very likely used in New York City and in other cities in the East during the latter part of March 1869 we still have had the view of but one cover certainly used in that month. B. C. Bussey of Pawtucket shows us all the early dates he unearthed out of a lot of 4000 covers (1857-73) that he was fortunate enough to "find", among these were six covers used in April 1869, the 2nd, 6th, 8th, 10th, 22nd and 24th days of the month. All of these but the one dated April 10th from New York City and that from Philadelphia. The year dates as usual were ascertained from notations and enclosures.

Robert F. Molitor of Cleveland, Ohio tells us that he has some of the 1875 re-issues on original cover used during March 1883. There is a curious correspondence connected with one of these as the letter enclosed is from the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. to a collector in Cleveland who questioned the genuineness of some of the 69 stamps sold him because they had no grill and the stamp company replied they were proving them genuine by using a 10c on the cover herewith! Mr. Molitor also mentions a cover with a real "late date" of use as he has a pair of the 1c and a 10c 1869 on a registered cover used May 17th, 1890! Evidently from some stamp collector who was as contemptuous about unused U. S. at that time as some present day collectors are of New Europe.

H. Sandberg of Sandberg, California, has two very unusual 1869 covers, one a block of eight of the 3c, well centered, cancelled July 9th, 1869 and the other a single copy with plate number "12" attached, this last dated May 31st, 1869 (Cities of origin not given).

Michael Miller shows us a March 28th date from New York City but the year cannot be definitely arrived at. He also shows us a bright green target and town cancell on a cover from Walden, N. Y.

Dr. Babcock of Detroit who has quite an extensive collection of 1869 covers, about 100 in number, has very kindly made a list of the earliest dates in his collection of each value. The first of these is a 12c used on a cover from New Orleans to Bordeaux and dated MARCH 5th, 1869! We have not seen this item but will check it back to make sure the date is not a typographical error. Another gem in the Doctor's lot is a 90 cent used from Providence to Chalons, France, Sept. 9th, 1869. He also has a 24 and 10c on cover from New York to

Hong Kong which left New York April 24th, 1869 and arrived in Hong Kong, October 17th, 1869, almost six months on the way.

Would like to hear from others who have unusual items of the 1869 issue.

Since the foregoing paragraph was written I have found the March 5th dated cover to be 1870 and not 1869.

Several collectors have told us of having examples of either the 4c blue green (1883) or the 4c carmine (1888) on cover, bisected and used as a two cent. Arnold H. Dyson has the 4c green used from the main office of Boston, Jan. 4th, 1884 at 10 A. M. and received the same day at 3 P. M. at Station A, the same city. He states it bears no postage due and is not philatelically made and suggests that passing through two offices in Boston precludes carelessness. According to Mr. Dyson there were two heavy storms in New England just prior to this time as newspapers of the date will bear out and stamp shipments might have been delayed.

Mr. Molitor mentions having both the 4c green and the 4c carmine on two covers, bisected and used as two cent stamps and both dated Trenton, N. J. May 13th with no year date. These are both addressed to E. B. Sterling, who was a well known stamp dealer about that time. Another curiosity of the same kind consists of two and a half copies of Scott's #206, making a 2½c rate. Mr. Molitor remarks that this is a "new one"!

From K. N. Woodward we have a later bisect, a 4c dark brown, Scott's #269, used from "Wadhams Mills, March 29th, 1898" and received at Westminster, Vermont the next day. Endorsed in manuscript along the stamp is the following:—

"Out of 2 and 1c."

"G. H. P."

"Self explanatory, U. S. P. O. Westport, N. Y."

Mr. Woodward made inquiries about this item and from relatives of G. H. Phinney who was the postmaster at Wadhams Mills he has been advised that an actual shortage of 2 and 1c stamps did occur for a few days and that about 35 covers were mailed out with the 4c stamp bisected and endorsed by the daughter of the postmaster who is still living.

If the postal regulations gave the postmaster authority to bisect stamps in case of an emergency it is technically correct to call these Government bisects, but what were the regulations at that time? Does any postmaster have that authority nowadays? We think not.



COLLECTIONS FOR SALE!

Private collector concentrating on D. W. I. and bi-sects on cover desires to dispose of other material on hand. This includes U. S. Twentieth Century in unused blocks; B. W. I. in blocks and shades; specialized collections of Canada and Newfoundland and a specialized lot of U. S. 1869 issue. Correspondence invited.

MICHAEL MILLER, Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. R. Roberts reports the 3d. in grey blue with new watermarkd, Multiple Small A and crown, close together. Printed in sheets of 120 with inscription "A. J. Mullett, Australian Note & Stamp Printer" at foot.

BULGARIA. A new stamp is reported by R. Roberts in a design similar to the first or 1879 issue. This closely resembles Scott Type "A" 3 but is perforated 12½ and on unwatermarked paper. 10 stot. red and olive grey.

COSTA RICA. A new series of official stamps has been issued to replace the surcharged variety. The design consists of the Arms of the Republic in upper left, the word "Oficial" across the center with "Correos de Costa Rica" at top and value below. Perforated 12½, unwatermarked paper. 2c. deep blue, 3c. carmine, 4c. blue, 5c. green, 6c. brown, 10c. red, 20c. dark green, 30c. orange, 45c. brown and 1 colon lilac.

CUBA. Gordon Ireland sends us the following data on the current issues. The following stamps have been issued with the Star (fiscal paper) watermark and on the dates given.

- 1c. green—December 1925
- 2c. red—May 15th, 1925
- 5c. blue—March, 1926
- 20c. olive green—March 1926
- 10c. Special Delivery—December 1926

The star watermark is not centered for these stamps and often only a divided portion may be found, these may be difficult to determine on cancelled copies but in handling many copies a difference in shade between the watermark and unwatermarked may be noted.

During January 1927 there was placed on sale the 1 cent, 2 cents and 5 cents of the current series in imperforate sheets. These are sold only at a special "cashier's" window and not at the regular stamp windows but are good for postage. Purchasers of these stamps are required to buy entire sheets of 400 of the 1c and quarter sheets of the 100 of the 2 and 5 cents. There are large numbers available which has killed off the initial speculation in these varieties.

The Government is now setting up its own printing office and inside a year a change in the printing contract is expected with a possibility of a new issue.

DENMARK. A. E. Pade kindly submits copies of the new "Caravel" series overprinted "Postfaerge". These are the 15 and 30c and are for parcel posts. He also shows us a new value to the postage due set, 7 ore, yellow green.

DOMINICA. R. Roberts advises the issue on a new shade of yellow paper, Script watermark, of the 3 shilling purple & black and the 5 shilling green & black.

FRENCH COLONIES. A provisional issue of two high values was made February seventh for the colonies of Dahomey, French Guinea, Reunion, Somali Coast and Ivory Coast. The surcharge is the same for each of these colonies.

Dahomey.—10 franc on 5fr. blue & brown (Pictorial type, 1913).
20 franc on 5fr. red & green.

French Guinea.—10 franc on 5fr. blue & green (Pictorial type).
20 franc on 5fr. rose & brown.

Reunion.—10fr. on 5fr. green & carmine (Pictorial type).
20 franc on 5fr. brown & carmine.

Somali Coast.—10 franc on 5fr. carmine & brown (Pictorial type).
20 franc on 5fr. green & lilac.

Ivory Coast.—10 franc on 5fr. carmine & lilac. Pictorial type).
20 franc on 5fr. green & red.

GREECE. A new air mail set is reported by R. Roberts in varied pictorial designs in which an airplane appears flying above lakes, mountains, rivers, seas and in and out of porticos and "in colors that beggar description." The stamps are very large, 49 mm. long by 36 mm. high, and poorly executed. Plain unwmk paper, perforated 11½ in sheets of twenty-five. 2dr., 3dr., 5dr. and 10dr.

HEJAZ. R. Roberts reports a new series of postage in a design very similar to the stamps of Turkey, 1901, Type A. 16 but with the tughra of the King of Hejaz replacing that of the Sultan of Turkey. Stamps are on unwatermarked paper, perforated 11½. This type is to be used for all values but at this writing only a ½ piastre red and a 1½ piastre blue have been put on sale.

MALTA. From several members we have copies of the Govt. circular announcing a new 10 shillings postage. This stamp was issued February 9th on Script watermarked paper, perforated 14. The design as given by the Govt. report is:—

"Bearing the inscription 'Patronus Melitae' and a vignette reproduction of the Statue of St. Paul by the Maltese sculptor Gafa, existing in the Collegiate Parish Church of St. Paul Shipwrecked in Valleta. The stamp is printed on white paper, vignette black within a red border."

MONACO. R. Roberts reports a new value in Scott's Type A. 13, 90 cent. rose on yellow.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. From R. Roberts we have the current 6c in changed color, carmine, Script watermark.

SARRE. Additional values to the current pictorial series are reported by R. Roberts, both designs alike, a view of the steel works at Burbach. 2fr.50c. blue, 2 franc carmine, perforated 13½.

TANGANYIKA. R. Roberts shows us the high values of the new "Mandated Territory" issue chronicled last month. These are in large format, 2sh. purple & black, 3sh. black, 5sh. carmine & black, 10sh. ultramarine & black and 1 Pound orange and black.



Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 7.

March 1, 1927.

Applications Pending.

Armstrong, Harry H.	Joly, Norman R. S.	von Pfersdorff, Louise
Barna, Sigmond	Kasatly, Farid M.	Zwichel, E. M.
Barnett, Burton J.	Kernott, Enrique	Chuchin, F. G.
Benedict, Chas. B.	Koerner, Theo. H.	Enslove, P. O.
Bert, Adam K.	Lineburgh, Jno. L.	Hagan, L. H.
Bibaz, Jack	Lucas, Jno. A.	Hanna, M. C.
Burr, David H.	Marlinski, Max	Harbold, Hubert A.
Corley, Lt. Com. W. A.	Mattman, Gustave F.	Megson, Frederic
Crocker, Paul R.	Mayer, Seymour W.	Sahakian, Seth
Daniel, L. R.	Montilla, Juan	Sprano, Robt.
Davidson, Ralph C.	Pasquier, Pierre Q.	Young, Leon G.
Eber, Robt. Jr.	Phillips, Geo. B.	Schultze, Willy
Entermann, C. C.	Phipps, Louis E.	
Epper, Jos. P.	Rawson, O. G.	Reinstatements Pending.
Grone, Fred D.	Rodgers, M.	3202 Mann, Percy McG.
Hageboeck, W. P.	Sangraw, Nelson R.	7681 Peters, Dr. H. A.
Harney, I. R.	Starbird, Chas.	6868 Zuckerman, H. R.

Applications Posted.

Arndt, George, Melrose Highlands, R. F. D., Mt. Blvd., Oakland, Calif. 37; C. P. Murdock, Syndicate Bldg., Oakland, Calif. By A. D. Fennel.

Bainbridge, Wm. H., Box 524, Brentwood Heights, Los Angeles, Calif. Legal; John Manning, Wash. Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. By Harry Fox.

Blaich, Albert, Emilenstr 44 H, Leipzig C. 1, Germany. 27; Sattlermeister; Martin Hunger, Ottsch C/Leipzig, Stadtclnerstr 13, Leipzig, Germany. By J. E. Guest.

Branco, Fernando C., Conselheiro Januario 107, Braga, Portugal. 30; Stamp Dealer; Bank of New York and Trust Co. By Gomes De Souza.

Brown, Earle, 32 Ashton Rd., Yonkers, N. Y. 18; Student; Ray M. Brown, 32 Ashton Rd., Yonkers, N. Y.; J. F. Farrell, 5612 Grand Central Terminal, New York City. By R. L. Hustis.

Bruckner, Frank, 729 W. 6th St., Davenport, Ia. 31; Rubber Business; H. Poisten, City Fuel Co., Davenport, Ia. By W. C. McAlister.

Cavanagh, Thos. L., 2115 Berwick Ave., Detroit, Mich. 38; Contractor; C. M. Smillie, 530 E. Larned St., Detroit. By Ervin E. Rutter.

Chambers, Chas. J., Rue Candids Reis 99, Porto, Portugal. 36; Manufacturer; Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. By J. E. Guest.

Charles, Rollin L., 510 Race Ave., Lancaster, Pa. 41; Prfo. of Physics; W. S. Leimbach, Lancaster, Pa. By Howard M. Fry.

- Cone, Sydney M. Jr., 111 Hendrix St., Greensboro, N. C. 22; Manufacturer; Bernard M. Cone, Greensboro, N. C. By J. E. Guest.
- Dhaun, Babu Lal, Desraj St., Patiala, India. 44; Civil Service; Mofan Lal Codaman Mall, Patiala, India. By J. E. Guest.
- Ernst, Henry P., 43 Drexel Ave., La Grange, Ill. Arct. Designer; Howard L. Cheney, 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago. By B. F. Enelow.
- Finch, John S., Hotchkiss, Colo. 27; Asst. P. M.; Dr. W. I. Mitchell, Paonia, Colo. By T. H. Wand.
- Golding, W. H., Arcade Chambers, So. Kensington Sta., London, S. W. 7, England. 50; Director Ass. Rubber Mfgs.; Jno. N. Luff, 1 W. 47th St., New York. By J. E. Guest.
- Gomez, Raout, Box 326, Mayaguez, Porto Rico. 37; Printer; American Colonial Bank of P. R., Mayaguez, P. R. By Jos. M. Agresar.
- Gordon, Herman C., 173 Maple St., Danvers, Mass. 46; Asst. to Treas. Sav. Bnk.; G. Stanley Haines, Peabody, Mass. By H. W. Raines.
- Hartman, August G., 607 5th Ave., New York. 37; Clerk; John Shea, Rm. 603, 607 5th Ave., New York. By J. D. Willis.
- Hartwig, C. A., 4630 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 29; P. O. D.; Eastern Outfitting Co., 620 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif. By Don F. Beuter.
- Heaton, Bertram L., Box 340, Invercargill, New Zealand. 42; Stamp Dealer; Bank of New Zealand, Invercargill, N. Z. By J. E. Guest.
- Herring, Oren L., 161 N. Church St., Spartanburg, S. C. 36; Retail Merchant; Rigley's Drug Store, Spartanburg, S. C. By E. B. Lemmond.
- Holman, Walter E., 220 Third St., Portland, Ore. 27; Funeral Director; Oregon Casket Co., Portland, Ore. By Sam S. Allen.
- Keator, A. D., University Sta., Grand Forks, N. Dak. 40; Univ. Librarian; R. B. Griffith Co., Grand Forks, N. Dak. By F. Cleveland Bundlie.
- Lesh, Helen, 82 Nassau St., New York City. Legal; Stamp Dealer;; Maj. W. A. Camp, 25 W. 43 St., New York City. By R. C. Bach.
- Mathue, P. N., 30 New Chowk, Cawnpore, India. 16; Guaranteed by R. N. Mathue. References requested. By P. Ghose.
- McCoy, Wm. S., 1034 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 38; Drug Sundries; Midwest Stamp Co., 720 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo. By Paul L. Hess.
- Mechin, R. J., St. Joseph Lead Co., Edwards, N. Y. 32; Mine Mgr.; Lasar Mfg. Co., 16th & O'Fallon Sts., St. Louis, Mo. By J. M. Bartels.
- Neelen, Robt. B., 110 Parkwood Ave., Kenmore, via Buffalo, N. Y. 29; Dept. Mgr.; Holland Paper Co., Buffalo, N. Y. By R. L. Hustis.
- Mosier, U. G., 16 W. 10th Ave., Denver, Colo. 24; Clerk; John Slaver, 8 Logan St., Denver, Colo. By H. A. Davis.
- Oakland Philatelic Society, E. S. Page, Pres., Harry E. Gray, Secy., 237 Federal Telegraph Bldg., Oakland, Calif. By Harry E. Gray.
- Phillips, Russell N., Box 165, Stockton, Calif. 22; Secy. Gateway City Stamp Co.; A. H. Davies, 318 1st Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Stockton, Calif. By A. C. Anderson.
- Post, Walter F., 486 Mandana Blvd., Oakland, Calif. 40; Hetaing Engr.; H. Atkinson, 2509 Broadway, Oakland, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
- Riggin, Geo. D., 1116 14th Ave., Altoona, Pa. 29; Hotel Room Clerk; B. M. Wilson, Wm. Penn Hotel, Altoona, Pa. By Bernard J. Moore.
- Schlichter, Ralph D., Telford, Pa. 29; Farmer; B. Frank Day, Walnut St., Lansdale, Pa. By H. A. Davis.
- Schmitt, J. C., 7106 Wells St., Wauwatosa, Wis. 41; Sales Mgr.; Geo. Neuman, 3027 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. By W. O. Staab.

- Tomlinson, R. B., 6 Oberlin Rd., Raleigh, N. C. 40; R. R. Official; J. D. Simpson, 128 E. Morgan St., Raleigh, N. C. By R. L. Hustis.
- Van Wart, Edwin T., 324 N. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Calif. 43; Importer; R. Fazzi, 219 S. Spring St., Los Angeles. By Wm. Bloss.
- Varro, Victor, Arcade Bldg., Redondo Beach, Calif. 43; Teilor; L. A. Walker, Arcade Bldg., Redondo Beach, Calif.
- Virrick, Vladimir, 619 S. W. 2nd St., Miami, Fla. 33; Architect; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By R. L. Hustis.
- Wanner, Lee R., 409 N. 11th St., Albuquerque, N. M. 13; Student; Guaranteed by H. P. Wanner; Percy Allen, 1245 Halsey St., Portland, Ore. By Dr. Edward Hirstel.
- Watson, Chas. I., 314 E. College Ave., Greenville, Ill. 24; Pharmacist; Geo. W. Weise, Greenville, Ill. By C. N. Smith.
- White, Luther B., Jr., C5 Earle Court Apts., Norfolk, Va. 25; Clerk; William Evans, 313 E. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va. By Wadsworth Bugg.
- Wieler, Fred J., 18 Essex St., Bridgeport, Conn. 36; Accountant; Frank H. Fargo, 1001 Broad St., Bridgeport. By L. V. Steinkamp.
- Winsor, Wallace C., 68 Clyde St., Pawtucket, R. I. 48; Office Mgr.; Albert W. Claffin, 180 Medway St., Providence, R. I. By Andrew R. Perry.
- Wittwer, Paul, Munchenbuchsee, Switzerland. 28; Stamp Dealer; E. Luder-Edelmann, Zurich, Switzerland. By J. E. Guest.
- Zethraeus, C. L., 130 Pemberton Place, San Francisco, Calif. 30; Draftsman; Henri Muth, 633 Octavia St., San Francisco, Calif. By Chas. C. DeSelms.
- McCullough, Jno. D., L. B. 507, Oblong, Ill. 27; Supt. Oil Co.; R. C. Edwards, Oblong, Ill. By R. L. Hustis.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 5995 Burns, Al, Holton, Kans. 32; Asst. Bus. Mgr. Gossip Printery; V. W. Rotnem, 809 N. W. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. By A. V. Dworak.
- 3259 Louisville Philatelic Club, Branch No. 26, L. C. Hassler, Pres., E. A. Converse, Secy., 111 E. Main St., Louisville, Ky. By L. C. Hassler.
- 5835 Malbin, Carpal, 74 Macomb St., Mount Clemmens, Mich. 31; Furniture Dealer; Citizens Sav. Bank, Mt. Clemens, Mich. By J. E. Guest.

New Members.

- 9295 Avery, J. Lynn, 271 Newport Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
- 9296 Barbour, Richard D., 1927 2nd St. S. W., Canton, Ohio.
- 9297 Bryant, D. E., Jr., 339 Maple Ave., Danville, Ky.
- 9298 Buck, Henrie E., 125 N. Liberty St., Delaware, Ohio.
- 9299 Callender, G. Rae, 359 Produce Exchange, New York City.
- J9300 Chafin, William, 6318 12th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
- J9301 Copeland, Robt. W., 3407 S. E St., Tacoma, Wash.
- 9302 Cotton, Rosseter, 803 S. El Paso St., El Paso, Texas.
- 9303 Coynor, R. O., 109 Court St., Philippi, W. Va.
- 9304 Daehler, George Jos., 3088 W. 120th St., Cleveland, O.
- 9305 Engelhardt, John, Ceim Gesund Curnnen 22, Hamburg 25, Germany.
- 9306 Fuller, Buel A., 3830 43 St., San Diego, Calif.
- 9307 Goodale, Geo. S., 415 Luhr's Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
- 9308 Grant, Jos. S., Box 2597, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- 9309 Housman, Wm. F., Trust Co. Bldg., Steelton, Pa.
- 9310 Ineson, Stanley B., 234 Glen St., Glen Cove, N. Y.
- 9311 Kubick, Harry J., 2218 Washington St., Waukegan, Ill.

- 9312 Lueders, Fred C., Oaklawn Rd., Stamford, Conn.
 J9313 Manke, Douglas, 638 62 St., Oakland, Calif.
 9314 Margolin, M. L., 20 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 9315 Martens, E. J., Box 139, Amsterdam, Holland.
 9316 Martin, Jos. D., 68 Whetley Hill, Bradford, England.
 J9317 McFadden, Donald M., 49 Circuit Rd., Winthrop, Mass.
 9318 Meulman, Edw. E., 82 Outhoornstraat, The Hague, Holland.
 9319 Mrazek, Joseph T., 2000 E. Ashland Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 9320 Ostlind, Benjamin, Marshfield, Ore.
 9321 Owen, Fred B., 1727 16th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 9322 Parker, L. C., 25 Murray St., New York City.
 9323 Purvenhage, I. C., 9609 Empire Ave., Cleveland, O.
 9324 Riess, Chas. G., 116 Grove Ave., Albany, N. Y.
 9325 Salmon, M. H., 103 Rugby Rd., Syracuse, N. Y.
 9326 Schneider, Dr. Frederick, 64 Grove St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 9327 Scott, Frederic R., 1507 West Ave., Richmond, Va.
 9328 Seamans, H. L., P. O. Bldg., Lethbridge, Alb., Canada.
 9329 Shaw, Roger, 1 Stow St., Concord, Mass.
 9330 Sorensen, Paul O., Apartado 31, Monterrey, N. L., Mexico.
 9331 Steiger, Wm. C., 400 Lookout Ave., Hackensack, N. J.
 9332 Stewart, Ernest A., 846 Waveland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 9333 Sutherland, Kenneth W., 186 S. Broadway, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
 9334 Swett, Lewis W., 1177 N. 3rd St., Springfield, Ill.
 J9335 Thompson, Louis C. Jr., 1412 19th St., Galveston, Tex.
 9336 Turner, A. F., 16 Myddleton Square, London, E. C. 1, England.
 9337 Van Buren, M. C., 4053 Fairview Drive, Toledo, O.
 J9338 Walker, Harold L., 84 Minnesota Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 J9339 Way, Robert F., 11 Summit Ave., Larchmont, N. Y.
 9340 Weisz, A., I Adlergasse 8, Vienna, Austria.

Reinstated.

- 3965 Bundlie, F. Cleveland, 117 Fenton Ave., Grand Forks, N. Dak.
 5706 Rech, Harry F., 6339 S. Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

New Chapter Chartered.

- 9341 Oakland Philatelic Society, Chapter No. 79, E. S. Page, Pres.; Harry E. Gage, Secy., 237 Federla Telegraph Bldg., Oakland, Calif.

Reinstated.

- 3259 Louisville Philatelic Club, Chapter No. 26, L. C. Hassler, Pres.; E. A. Converse, Secy., 111 E. Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Replaced on Roll.

- 4700 Ruellan, Henri, 2 Rue Petion, Paris XI, France.

New Life Member.

- 401—9027 Tedeschi, Ing. Giulio, Corso Francia 19, Torino, Italy.

Change in Chapter Officers.

- 457 Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh, Chap. No. 5. W. B. Hartman, Pres.; Dave Hahn, Secy., 7814 Lloyd Ave., Swissvale, Pa.

Corrections.

March A. P. Under New Members, No. 9248 should be spelled "Fearon."

Deceased.

- 1269 Henry, Knox W., Miami Herald, Miami, Fla. Jan., 1927.
 5208 Mengel, Arthur R., 233 N. 5th St., Reading, Pa. Feb. 2, 1927.
 7150 Ullah, M. E., Adilabad, Deccan, India. Dec. 26, 1926.
 3644 Wennberg, Harry, 82 Drottninggatan, Stockholm, Sweden. Jan. 4, 1927.

Addresses Wanted.

Mail is returned from the following members, marked "Removed, left no address":

- 5669 Elst, R. O., 5431 Springfield, Kings Sta., Philadelphia, Pa.
 32 Fogerty, Lilly Aldrich, 715 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
 4127 Grant, Edith Root, 2611 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 J8261 Green, Max, Apt. 11, 3338 Army St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8262 Hanscom, A. P., 1717 Kains Ave., Albany, Berkeley, Calif.
 7907 Kiernan, Hugh B., 4389 Matilda Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Change of Address.

- 8694 Abbett, Com. H. J. from San Francisco to U. S. Navy Recruiting Sta., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 7212 Adams, Perry from Belmont to 1430 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
 4200 Ahlmann, W. C. from Los Angeles to Box 35, Home Gardens, Calif.
 5165 Allen, Walter V. to 420 Waiianuenue Ave., Hilo, Hawaii.
 616 Bartlett, W. C. from Ashland, Ore. to Twain, Calif.
 8339 Bates, A. C. from Schenectady, N. Y. to Sullivan, Ohio.
 8728 Coombs, Richard from Keene, N. H. to c/o New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., 6th and Hennepin Aves., Minneapolis, Minn.
 846 Conant, F. O. from Portland, Ore. to 143 Park St., Portland, Me.
 8252 Creegan, J. W. from Washington, D. C. to 306 1/2 Elizabeth St., Alexandria, Va.
 1570 Crowell, H. C. to 1101-5 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, O.
 7663 Dahlberg, Gordon A. to 948 S. Gaylord St., Denver, Colo.
 2711 Davis, C. S. to Rm. 508, 720 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.
 5819 Dean, J. H. from Argyle, N. Y. to 4122 Spokane Ave., Cleveland, O.
 8422 Ferre, G. P. from Urbana, Ill. to Route 2, Chelsea, Okla.
 6692 Gage, A. H. change to Gage, A. D. from Hollywood to Box 214, Pasadena, Calif.

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Member A. P. S., A. S. D. A.

- 7171 Gamble, C. M. from Salina, Kans. to Allonez, Mich.
 Apl. Hagen, Lloyd from Sioux Falls, S. Dak. to R. A. Box 200, Amarilla, Texas.
 4424 Haggett, Edw. G. to 87 Fleetwood St., Portland, Me.
 7670 Hartmann, W. from West Hoboken to 745 New York Ave., Union City, N. J.
 8777 Jandrué, Chas. E. Jr. from Dorchester, Mass. to 45 McKinley St., Everett, Mass.
 9174 Kerr, Stuart R. to 1754 46th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 5970 Mackay, H. R. to 682 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 7432 Mull, Donald D. from Knox, Pa. to 2008 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 457 Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh, from J. M. Stahn, Secy., Wilkinsburg, Pa. to Dave Hahn, Secy., 7814 Lloyd Ave., Swissvale, Pa.
 6747 Salathe, Albert from Shreveport, La. to 805 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
 5395 Schuette, A. O. from Baltimore, Md. to 800 Jefferson Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 7613 Surry, F. R. to 10244 First St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
 9104 Taylor, Palmer J. from Williamsville, N. Y. to 202 Woodward Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 4394 Weiland, Geo. P. to 139 Winthrop, Syracuse, N. Y.
 7838 Wilson, Wm. M. to 1511 Cheltenham Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 8976 White, W. W. from Alameda to Hotel Oakland, Oakland, Calif.
 8140 Young, E. G. from Topeka, Kans. to 310 E. Healey St., Champaign, Ill.
 1907 Ault, Wm. E. to 3877 Connecticut St., St. Louis, Mo.
 8579 Capone, Frank J. from Scranton, Pa. to Box 94, Berwick, Pa.
 5578 Crouch, J. E. from Akron, O. to 2099 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 8745 Fairbanks, A. G. from Ottawa, Ont. to 144 Mansfield St., Montreal, Que.
 7481 Guhle, C. W. M. to 570 Harriet St., Flint, Mich.
 4691 Lloyd, Michael J. to 3797 Parkdale Rd., Cleveland, O.
 5592 Milne, R. K. to Box 464 Arcade Sta., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8104 Peterson, A. P. from Minneapolis, Minn. to 346 Keyser Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
 8200 Rankin, R. B. to Box 1116, Tacoma, Wash.
 6114 Rheinfrank, G. C. from Chicago, Ill. to 12 S. Raymond St., Pasadena, Calif.
 7259 Schinkler, Arthur to 1753 5th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
 4304 Walker, Stanley M. to 513 Security Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 4394 Weiland, Geo. P. to 139 Winthrop Rd., Syracuse, N. Y.
 8938 Wick, Olaf C. to 3902 Roberts St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 8976 White, Willard W. from Alameda to 332 Hotel Oakland, Oakland, Calif.
 7460 Willoughby, J. D. from Chicago, Ill. to Roby, Ind.
 981 Woodward, A. C. to 16 Stoneland Rd., Worcester, Mass.



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Summary of Membership.

Membership February 1st, 1927	4137
New Members	47
Reinstated	2
Replaced on Roll	1
	4188
Deceased	4
	4184
Add one for error in deduction	1
Total Membership March 1, 1927	4185

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.,
3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Official Notices.**NON-MEMBER.**

Walter Otis Mathews, Corinth, Mass. it is reported is using a number and the letters A. P. S. in obtaining approval selections. Age 16 or 17. Mathews is not a member of the A. P. S.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

Nominations of Candidates for the election of a Board of Directors to consist of a President, Board of Three Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, International Secretary and two Directors at Large to serve the Society for a term of two years beginning Sep. 1, 1927 are now in order and will be received by the Secretary, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo. The election to be held at the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Society at St. Louis, August 1927.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-second Annual Meeting of the American Philatelic Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at St. Louis, Mo. on Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1927 at ten o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

Ralph H. Eilers, Chairman; Paul Murray, Chester Myers, W. H. Rauert,
C. N. Smith.

I hereby appoint the following members as a Committee on Credentials:

H. A. Diamant, Chairman; G. A. Hahn, W. E. Ault, L. E. Smith, Dr. L.
Tuhloske.

Hotel Headquarters will be announced later.

A. H. WILHELM, President.



SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY, A. P. S. Life Branch #7.—True to all predictions forecast by our Entertainment Committee our Annual Banquet was held February 14th, 1927 in the famous Clift Roof Garden of the Clift Hotel. One hundred members and guests attended despite a severe wind and rain storm that had been raging the Pacific Coast all week. But what is a little storm to the ardent philatelist? Needless to say that all that were fortunate enough to get to the scene of activities were well repaid for the effort. Our genial Vice President, Kenneth Millican, acted as Toastmaster, and his witty remarks kept the crowd in a happy humor. Speeches were made by Messrs. Searle, Jessup and Wilcox during the dinner and later cards and dancing were indulged in to one o'clock in the morning. This affair was unanimously voted to have been the best banquet ever held by the Club.—H. J. SEILER, Secy.-Treas.

TUCSON STAMP CLUB.—This club which is not a city local but a state of Arizona organization, met at Phoenix on February 20th, and had one of the best meetings enjoyed in a long time. Messrs. Hargraves and Wilson exhibited a very fine collection of Nicaragua, Dr. Shreve his three volumes of Mexican Revenues, A. J. McKelvey showed a volume of Mexican postage and the Secretary his collection of Canada. An auction sale of 128 lots brought forth spirited bidding and a high grade of stamps being offered the prices were very good. A number of applications to membership were received and the members are hopeful for a very successful year. The next meeting will be at Casa Grande on April third.—MAJOR E. A. NORTON, Secretary.

ALLENTOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Branch #60.—During the last year we have held 11 business meetings and 35 social gatherings. We are still holding our own in membership and enjoy the weekly gatherings. Mr. Schwartz, our President, has showed his wonderful general collection of 42,000. Mr. H. Fister his great collection of worlds commemoratives neatly mounted, and Mr. Newhard a collection of Turkey and U. S. Revenue stamps.

At our last meeting in December the following were elected to serve as officers for this year: Mr. F. W. Schwarz, President; Mr. Chas. Keber, Vice President; Mr. Fister, Treasurer, and E. Forsblom, Secretary.

During the last year members of this society have bought stamps from A. P. S. circuits to the sum of \$600. This is a fine showing for our small membership.

Any visitors in Allentown on a Friday night should hunt us up at 529 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.—ELMER FORSBLOM, Secretary.

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PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, Life Branch #2.—Officers for 1927: W. B. Hartman, President; H. D. James, 1st Vice Pres.; Dr. K. M. Day, 2nd Vice Pres.; Dave Hahn, Secretary; W. P. Chandler Sr., Treasurer.

Three new members have been added to the roll so far this year. Dr. Day is cruising along the Mediterranean, and promised every member a rare stamp from his favorite country. In February, Mr. James gave a very interesting talk on the printing of the early stamps of Great Britain and Colonies, illustrating same by using charts and then showing the stamps as arranged, and classified, which made clear many of the finer points that are stumbling blocks to the collector in general.

The first meeting in March Professor Jones exhibited his collection of number ones. A collection of this character has ample field for originality, and was treated along the historical lines—which afforded us all a great deal of pleasure and instruction, as under the snappy, brilliant and able method of discourse that our learned member used in presenting this branch of our hobby, we lived in the past, the panorama of historical events unfolded and was shown to us through the postage stamp.—DAVE HAHN, Secretary, 7814 Lloyd Ave., Swissvale, Pa.

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So's Your Roll, Man!

Give, Oh! Give to me a hinge
That will not to my thumb impinge—
Quite feelable.

And may its taste not make me cringe
With flavoring of fish-glue tinge
Full mealable.

Let me on strange domain infringe
And there experience a twinge
Quite dealable,

Or else I fear my soul will singe
Amongst that philatelic fringe—
Unpeelable!

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Woodstock, Vermont.

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REPORT of the



TREASURER

March 1st, 1927.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$8941.66	
Receipts	66.00	\$9007.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$8370.00	
New Memberships	120.00	\$8490.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$8734.42	
Receipts	255.26	
	\$8989.68	
Warrants	\$ 42.21	\$8947.47

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$.85	
Receipts	.05	\$.90

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 107.83	
Dues paid in advance	66.50	\$ 174.33

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 799.42	
Receipts—Dues	226.65	
Reinstatements	1.00	
Interest on Bonds	33.33	
	\$1060.40	
Warrants	\$ 434.47	\$ 625.93

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$1101.20	
Receipts—Subscriptions	160.85	
Interest on Bonds	16.67	
	\$1278.72	
Warrants	\$ 612.42	\$ 666.30
		\$27912.59
Cash on hand	\$7295.39	
Bond Investments	20617.20	\$27912.59

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department **NEWS**



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 11.

Whole No. 35.

This is advertising space. It is not edited by Mr. Fennel nor even blue-penciled. I state this to avoid any misunderstanding as it has been thought in the past that our department was part of the regular A. P. and we were not paid advertisers.

Willard O'Connor found. After tracing Willard O'Connor by detectives etc., we finally thru the help of Mr. L. A. Pike of Ft. Wayne secured a photo of the member and broadcasted this by circular among stamp dealers in all parts of the country. Our first information came from a prominent Nassau St. (N. Y. C.) dealer, who wired that the party pictured had called at his office on Oct. 23rd and sold him some French and British Colonial stamps. That the name used by the seller was Harry Haggard. This dealer immediately advised that he had put the stamps in stock but that he could recognize some of the lot and he at once forwarded them to us. A few weeks ago O'Connor came back to Fort Wayne, staying in the house all day and only coming out at night, but a local detective agency who knew of the offered reward was ever on the alert and finally ran down the culprit and he is under arrest in jail at Fort Wayne, held under a charge of grand larceny. The judge placed him under bond which was not given, until some official of the A. P. S. could come and prefer charges. At this writing the boy is still in jail. He has made a full confession though, stating that he sold the stamps to two different New York dealers. This accounts for some of the stamps stolen but not all. We still think a third party got some of them and feel that before the case is finally settled that we will learn more. While in the East this young man went over to Newark and using an assumed name sent a registered letter to our office, which enclosed some writing in code. We did not connect this up with him, until he confessed and claimed that he had sent the stamps back in this letter, but on being confronted with a photo copy of the letter, which was in a regular letter sized envelope, he claims that he turned the stamps over to the party whose name he used to send to us. We are now on the trail of the party who lives in Newark and vicinity, but so far preliminary reports show that the party is thoroughly trustworthy, so it looks as if O'Connor has merely used this name in an effort to have an alibi if arrested.

Will O'Connor be prosecuted. We cannot say. Your sales supt. as well as Mr. Pike, the guarantor on O'Connor's application, have spent a considerable sum of money in detecting and locating him. Mr. Pike is to be caught to the sum of around \$400 himself for this loss, the exact net amount depends on recovery made from the second dealer mentioned above and the probable discount members who owned the books in the circuit are allowing Mr. Pike. To prosecute O'Connor means a trip or maybe two trips to Ft. Wayne for some officer of the Society. It also means loss of time and more money for Mr. Pike. And so if Mr. Pike can protect himself by not prosecuting, then doubtless no one will be sent on to Ft. Wayne to prosecute O'Connor. Especially if O'Connor comes clean with the rest of his story and accounts for the rest of the stamps.

How were the stamps sold. The stamps were not offered the dealers in the original books as taken from the circuits, in one case they were loose in a box, and in another between the pages of a magazine. There was no way for the buying dealers to know that they were stolen stamps, also of course in any line of business where one buys of strangers without requiring evidence of ownership and title, they buy with a chance of loss should the items purchased be stolen property. One of the dealers, as mentioned above immediately sent in his lot, it ran around \$400 catalog, and was sold for \$50. O'Connor says he sold contents of another circuit to this second dealer for a like amount. Doubtless some sort of an adjustment will be made with the second dealer mentioned.

Buying stolen stamps. Right here it might be well to say a few words on this subject. Of course it is the general rule of law that one who buys property buys it with the chance of losing it, should it prove stolen. This applies to stamps as well as anything else. However many other things could be clearly identified, while in stamps sold in a loose lot it would be much harder to say just what they were. Take in this O'Connor case, the books were dismantled, he made them up in lots running about \$400 catalog (at least this is what he says) and sold them for \$50 a lot. This would appear to be about right, for dealers buying miscellaneous job lots of stamps, would probably feel that in a rough estimate \$50 was enough for a lot of this kind. Now the question of identity of the particular stamps might arise, they having been bought in a mixed lot and placed doubtless into stock of the dealer, it seems impossible to say what each particular stamp was, especially is this true from the reason that the circuit books were dismantled and mixed into job lots. But anyhow this should be a warning to all buyers or collectors as to purchasing stamps from strangers. In our own business here in Dallas, we have in the past few years been approached by several strangers, just in town for a few days, wanting to know if we were interested in purchasing a collection and our answer has always been: "we are not buying stamps we sell them". This is not truly a fact, we do sometimes buy, but we would just as much hesitate buying a collection from a stranger, without proper evidence of ownership than we would of buying a diamond or in fact anything else. Identification should be thorough unless you are willing to take a chance.

A new high record. January sales reached a new high record, they ran in excess of \$6100. This is a new high. We hope to beat it in March and April. February being a short month, this is hardly possible.

Liability for circuits. A member asks why the insurance fund is not liable for the loss of a circuit which has been lost thru the negligence of a member. We say it is, but the member is first liable, and he should be made to pay if he can be compelled to. Then if recovery from him is not possible the insurance fund would have to pay. This question has been thrashed out a number of times, on lost circuits and lost books, but altho at times some opposition has come up we have generally been able to convince the member involved and his attorney that he held the position of a bailee and therefore is fully liable. We have a case in dispute at this time; a circuit was addressed to a member's home. He claims his colored cook signed for it and he never saw it. He feels that he should be released from any liability. Remember this circuit went to him by registered mail and was duly signed for by someone at his residence. Our contention is that if the P. O. made wrongful delivery by delivering to the cook, then member would be released and we can collect from the P. O. dept. under our registry insurance, but if on the other hand the member had given permission to the cook to sign for registered mail, and she had, or some other similar employe had been permitted to take registered mail for the member, then he is primarily liable. The matter is now under investigation by the P. O. dept., if they admit liability in wrongful delivery then they are liable, but on the other hand if they show the delivery was regular then the member should be held. These circuits are valuable, members, and every precaution necessary should be used to avoid loss, for it is just as hard for our Board and attorney to tell you you are liable for the loss when it occurs as it is for you to pay it. Send always by registered mail to next member, unless you make personal delivery and in this case get receipt signed by the member personally. Take no chances.

Harry Lewy improving. Friends of Harry Lewy of New York, the A. P. S. attorney, will be pleased to know that he is now rapidly recovering from his serious illness and it will not be long until he is back on the job again.

Mail circuits fully protected. It is fortunate that losses do not occur more often than they do, with circuits being mailed in flimsy wrappers by some members. Be sure that the wrapper is strong enough and also tie a good stout twine around it. We have a nice heavy envelope just the size to hold these circuits, which we supply at cost, 10 for 25c postpaid. Buy some and cease worrying.

Price controversy is closed. The recent controversy we got into re prices thru an article we published two months ago is closed so far as we are concerned. It has had some effect on prices on stamps entered, members entering stamps seems to be guided by market prices instead of catalog. If you want to sell, mark by the market.

Help Make a New Sales Total—by patronizing the sales department.

OUR RECORD

1920-21....\$19,262.97	1921-22....\$29,050.15	1922-23....\$39,258.81
1923-24....\$44,567.83	1924-25....\$50,167.20	1925-26....\$55,267.59

How far we go over \$60,000. this year depends how much the members buy. If you are not buying thru this satisfactory source, give us an opportunity to show you what we have to offer.

NEW APPROVAL BOOKS.

The following is a list of the most recent new books I have made up. Any of these can be sent on approval to Collectors known to me, or after usual references.

United States.

Book No.

1. 1842-1861, unused only
The 1847 issue includes three 5c. and a 10c. (very white pp.)
1851. 1c. Six and three pairs.
" 3c. Nine and three pairs.
" 5c. with gum, 10c. (3), and 12c.
1857. Good lot of singles and blocks in most values.
2. 1861-1868, unused only.
Here the best things are 5c. mustard, three unused (one has gum). Some of the Re-issues, most of the Reprints. Block of four of the Grilled all over (Passed as genuine by W. H. Colson) and not too dear at \$150.00. A nice lot of the grills in singles, pairs and blocks.
3. 1869-1873, unused only.
The 1869 are a good lot, all values and fine shades.
1875 re-issues, very fine lot, all values.
1870 Grill, fair only, includes 7c (3), 15c (3).
1870-71 National, includes six shades of 24c., all o. g.
4. 1875-1893, unused only.
Here the best items are 1875 Special Prints 2c. and 24c.
1880 Special Print, 6c.
In the 1879-1888, several strips of five with plate numbers and imprints.

Books of Used U. S. Stamps.

5. 1847, 5c., 25 singles, a pair and 7 on covers.
" 10c., 14 and 1 on cover.
6. 1851-56, 1c., over 100 copies, singles, pairs, strips and on covers.
7. 1851-56, 1c. and 3c. on and off covers.
8. 1851-56, 5c., 12 singles, 2 on covers.
" 10c., 22 singles, pair, strip of 3, strip of 4, and 6 on covers.
These include several "recuts" and "full shells".
9. 1851-56, 12c., and 1857-60, 1c., all on covers, singles, pairs, strips and combinations.

New Brunswick.

A very fine book of the "pence" issues containing

- 3d.—3 unused. 10 used.
- 6d.—10 used.
- 1sh.—6 used, and one superb copy used on letter, also

some proofs and reprints. In the used there are several, all different numbers, showing use in various towns and an especially fine copy of the rare shilling with the "small dots" cancellation.

A very fine book of the "cents" issue unused and used in singles, pairs and blocks, many scarce cancellations and a superb lot of color trials or proofs, also in singles and blocks.

Among the rarities here, I draw attention to one of the finest known copies of the 5c brown Connell, perfectly centered, and a rich brown color. This stamp is many times rarer than the shillings yet is priced about the same.

Nova Scotia.

A very fine book of "pence" issues including,

- 1d.—3 unused, 8 used, and a used pair.
- 3d.—7 unused, 37 used.
- 6d. yellow green—1 unused, 7 used.
- 6d. dark green—5 used.
- 1sh red violet—4 used.
- 1sh dull violet—2 used.

I draw especial attention to some scarce cancellations in the 3d.—figures being shown on the pale blue stamps which were the printings of November 1857. These are probably rate marks that have accidentally got on to a stamp but really very seldom found and are of considerable interest.

"Cents" issues. A very fine book of unused and used in singles and blocks of four and a considerable number of color trials and proofs also in singles and blocks of four.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

SPECIALIST IN POSTAL ISSUES BEFORE 1880

10 West 86th Street

New York City

THE AMERICAN

OFFICIAL
JOURNAL OF THE



PHILATELIST

AMERICAN
PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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Vol. 40.

MAY, 1927.

No. 8.

THE STAMPS OF THE ROMAN STATES.

By AD. BIEDERMANN-STORI.

PART TWO.

CANCELLATIONS. Probably the most interesting field in connection with the study of the stamps of the Roman States lies in the many varieties of cancellations used. Up to 1855, from which time on the main offices and those of the first grade used a uniform "lattice" or "grid" canceller, any form of cancellation whatever was permissible. Many offices used only pen and ink but the majority had their special postmarks and these may be divided into three groups: Numbers, Names (mostly in straight lines) and names in circles, the latter with and at times without date. The name and circle cancellation needs no further comment though some are very attractive, being stamped in red or blue ink. Practically all of these and the "straight line" cancells will be found illustrated herewith.

The regulations of the post office called for the application of the town postmark on the back of the letter but as this regulation was not always adhered to it is difficult to accurately place all of the "lattice" and some of the "dot and dash" cancellations. Some of the "lattice" cancellations in blue or red have their origin indicated by the color and sometimes a deviation in form will also identify them but otherwise they can not be definitely determined. The lattice cancellation was used only at the larger or "main" offices and a few additional offices of the first grade. A list of these offices follows:—

Albano	Forli	Roma
Ancona	Fossombrone	Roneiglione
Bologna	Frosinone	Scheggia
Camerino	Imola	Senigallia
Cesena	Loreto	Sigillo
Civitacastellano	Macerata	Spoletto
Civitavecchia	Narni	Terni
Faenza	Orvieto	Terracina
Fano	Osimo	Tivoli
Fermo	Perugia	Tolentino
Ferrara	Pesaro	Velletri & Viterbo
Foligno	Rimini	

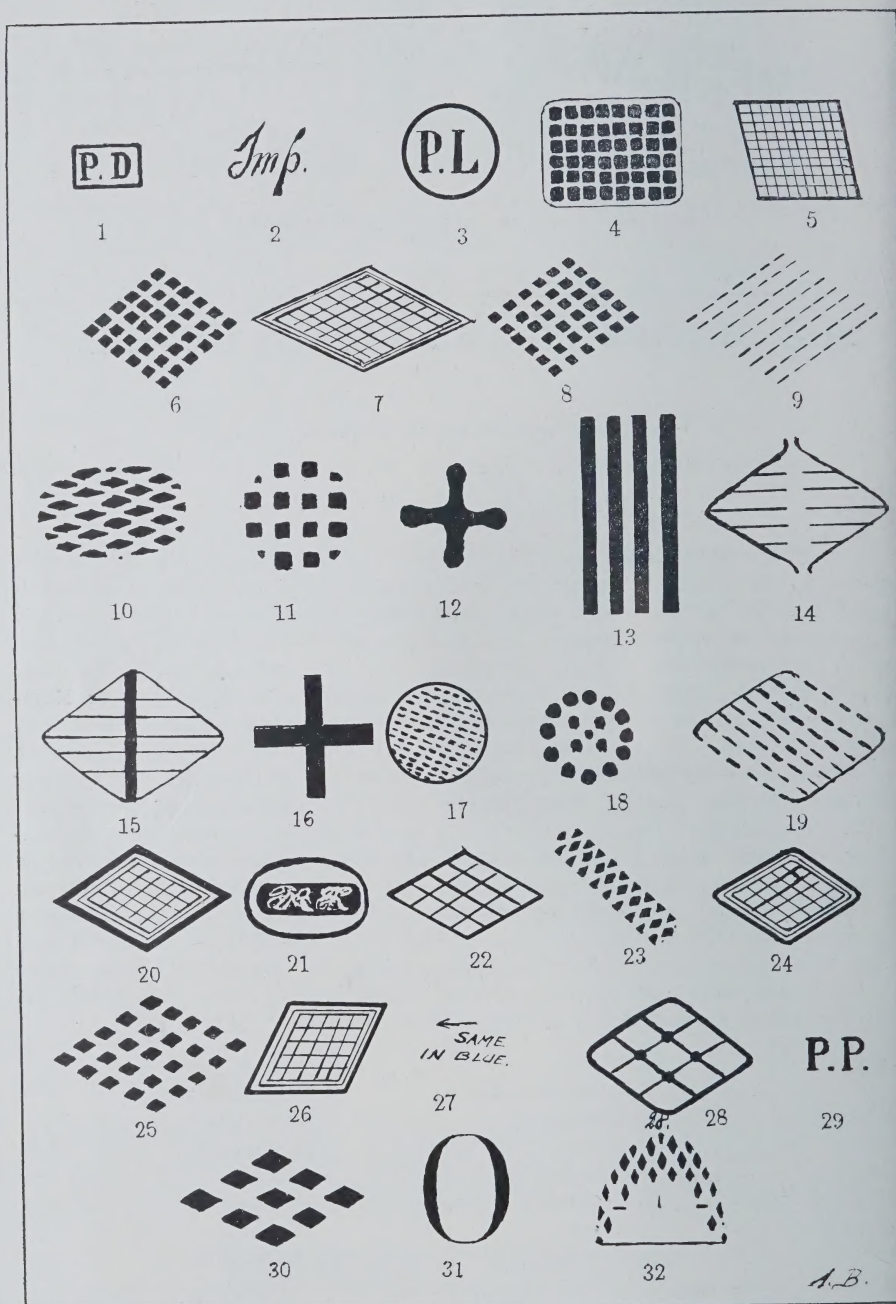
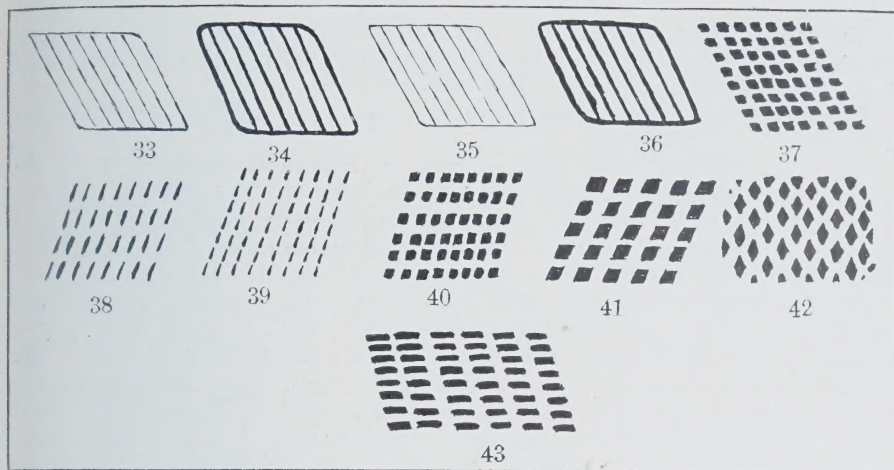


Plate One, "Silent" Cancells.



Lattice & Grids. Nos. 36-43, Rome.

Also the following offices of the "first grade":

Acqualagua	Gualdo	Palestrina
Anagni	Gubbio	Piperno
Arsoli	Jesi	Sezze
Ascoli	Lugo	Sanseverino
Assisi	Matelica	Subiasco
Cantiano	Montefiascone	Todi
Coriano	Nepi	Valmontone
Ferentino	Nocera	Veroli
Genzano	Palo	Urbino

I have also found the lattice cancellation used on letters mailed in Cagli and Ravenna which leads me to believe that a few other offices also used this cancellation.

On the accompanying plates showing the various cancellations, the lattice, dot and dash, diamonds, bars, cross and other so called "Stumme" or silent cancellations are numbered for identification as to their origin as per the following list:

No.	Used at.	No.	Used at.
1.	Acquapendente	20.	Imola
2.	Ancona	21.	Monterosi
3, 4 & 5.	Bologna	22 & 23.	Narni
6.	Civitavecchia	24.	Perugia
7.	Civita Castellana	25.	Rieti
8 & 9.	Corneto	26 & 27.	Rimini
10, 11 & 12.	Comacchio	28.	S. Maria
13.	Faenza	29.	S. Elpidio
14 & 15.	Fermo	30.	Sigillo
16.	Ferrara	31.	Spoletto
17 & 18.	Frascati	32.-43.	Roma
19.	Genzano		

All of the foregoing list appear as cancellations on the stamps themselves with the exception of No. 29 (S. Elpidio) which appears at times on the reverse side of the letter.

The lattice cancellation of the type numbered 34 when in blue originates from either Canemort (known as Orrigno nowadays), Fabriano, Forli, Rimini or Osimo. This same cancell in red comes from Foligno.

The thin barred lattice cancellation (No. 33) comes in black from Subiaco and Rome.

The type numbered 35 is rather common and was in general use. This type and numbers 36-43 are all cancellations of Rome.

In addition to these standard cancellations many original covers will be found with odd and interesting private postmarks from communities, Catholic authorities and associations and also the curious so called "cholera" cancellations.

The St. Andrews cross from Ferrara (No. 16) has been classed with the latter and a great deal of misinformation has been published about it in various philatelic journals which for a time created such a demand for it that the philatelic faker practiced his nefarious art upon it. In reality this cancell is nothing more or less than a regular local cancellation and similar to the one used at Comacchio. This Ferrara postmark originally (1852-55) served, in accordance with the postal treaty with Austria (Act of Sept. 15th, 1852) to indicate that the postage on a letter going abroad had been paid in full to the point of destination. The amount of postage required for such foreign destined mail had to be marked separately on each letter in Papal currency.

The amount of postage on foreign destined mail had to bear separate markings in Papal currency of the amount of the inland postage and the amount of foreign postage, the markings appearing on the face of the letter on prepaid mail and on the back when not franked with stamps and in addition a cancellation in the form of a St. Andrews cross had to be applied. This took place at the offices of Ferrara and Pontelagoscuro that acted as clearing offices for all mail to and from Austria. To simplify their work the officials at these offices instead of using the cross in the prescribed manner soon fell into the habit of using this mark as a canceller and not alone on the Austrian mail but also on inland letters and such as were going abroad to countries other than Austria. All examples of this mark used as a cancellation I have seen date from the years 1854-55 and the letters franked with stamps of the first issue. Forgeries of this cancellation will however be found on the 1 baj. dark violet, 1 baj. greenish blue, 2 baj. white, 3 baj. yellow, 4 baj. lemon, 5 baj. rose and 6 baj. greenish blue, all shades which were not printed until after the year 1860. The forgeries may be told at times by their form and again distinguished by the too greasy contours of the cancellation due to oily inks.

After the introduction of the lattice cancellation the St. Andrews cross was in most cases applied to the stamps themselves and with the local postmarks alongside of it on the face of the letter.

Printed matter and official orders were often marked on the address side of the letter with an indication of the amount of postage required. Such markings are of course the best possible guarantee for the genuineness of fractional postage values as may appear on these circulars.

Forged cancellations on the 1 scudo and on the reprints generally show the lattice or Roma circular cancell and usually have a coarse or blurred appearance. The 50 baj., 1 scudo and the 3 and 80 cent. being the scarcest varieties to find in used form are to be found with spurious cancellations as are also the reprints of the 3 and 80 centesimi.

A complete list of all the former post offices does not exist and the work of compiling all known marks is an interesting study for the collector of the present day and the future. The illustrations given herewith while not photographically



produced will be found to closely approximate the originals though somewhat reduced in size. The Fracati postmark (18) may show circles at times instead of dots and the Commachi (12) appears with much thinner arms. The cancellation "Comune di Casola Valsenio" within an oblong frame is not a postal cancellation and is only given as an example of the private marks that may be found now and then. Owing to the wear of the supposedly wooden cancelling devices or lack of cleanliness many of the cancellations appear at times quite blurred. The items illustrated are all the varieties the writer has in his collection and the submission of any varieties not listed will be much appreciated. The writer would also like to see the lattice postmark used from Fossombrone and Senigallia.

CONCLUSION. The information given in this article is offered in the hope of showing that specializing in the stamps of the Roman States is not unduly difficult, certainly not as much so as in the stamps of Mexico or the United States. An exhaustive literature is desirable as the groundwork of any study and this is offered in connection with these stamps, in fact so much has appeared in print about them that any new article must appear largely as a repetition of what has appeared before. A great part of that which has been published is however contradictory and no complete or coherent study has appeared in late years. We present a bibliography of such articles as coincide with our own experience and which have been available to us.

ACQUAPENDENTE

ACQUA VIVA

ACUTO ALATRI ALBANO

ALFONSINE ALLUMIERE AMANDOLA

AMELIA AMELIA ANAGNI

ANAGNI ANAGNI ANCONA

ANTICOLI



ARDEVIA ARGENTA ARNARA

ARQUATA

ARSOLI

ASCOLI

ASCOLI

ASSISI BAGNACAVALLLO

BAGNAJA BAGNOREA BARCHI

BASSANO DI SUTRI

BAUCO

BAZZANO

BELFORTE

BEVAGNA BOLOGNA

BOLSENA



BUDRIO

Bracciano



A.B.

CALDAROLA

CAGLI CAMERINO

CAMERINO

CANEPINA

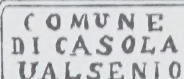
CANINO

CANTIANO

CAPRANICA

CAPRAROLA

CARBOGNANO CARPINETO


 COMUNE
DI CASOLA
VALSENI0


CASTEL FRANCO

CASTEL MAGGIORE

CASTEL S. PIETRO



CECCANO

CELLENO

CELLERE

CENTO

CENTO

CERVIA

CESENA

CINGOLI

CISTERNA

CDELLA PIEVE CDELLA PIEVE

CIVITANOVA

CITTA DI CASTELLO

CIVITA LAVINIA

CIVITAVECCHIA

CODIGORO

COMACCHIO COPPARO

CORI

CORNETO

CRESPELLANO

FABBRICA

FABRIANO

FABRIANO

FAENZA

FAENZA FALVATERA FANO

FAENZA

A 2



A. B.

MONTEGIORGIO MONTELANICO MONTELANICO

M. LVPONE

M. MILONE

M. S. PANGELI

MONTERUBBIANO

MONTE SANTO

M. CASSIANO

M. S. MARTINO

MONTES.CIO:IN CAM

MONTES.CIO:IN CAM

MOROLO

MORROVALLE

NEPI

NOCERA



OFFIDA

MOLEVANO M

ONANO

ORTE

ORVIETO

OSIMO PALESTRINA

PALIANO

PALOMBARA

PAUSULA

PAUSULA

PATRICA

PERUGIA PESARO



PIANSANO

PESARO
PIGLIO

PIPERNO

POGGIO MIRTETO

PONTECORVO

P. LAGOSCURO

PORTOMAGGIORE

RAVENNA RIETI

RECANATI

RIMINI



RIPI

ROCCAGORGA

ROMA

RONCIGLIONE

RUSSI

RVSSI

A.B.

S. ANCELO
IN
PONTANA

SARCANGELO

S. ELPIDIO

S. GINESIO

SGIO IN PERSICETO

S. LORENZO

S. U. MADDALENA

SANSEVERINO

SE GNI

SAVIGNANO SCANDRIGLIA

SE GNI

SENIGALLIA SINIGAGLIA

SERRAVALLE

SEZZE

SIGILLO

SONNINO

SORIANO

SPOLETO

SUBIACO

SUPINO

SUTRI

TALAMELLO TERRACINA TODI

TIVOLI

TODI

TOLENTINO

TOLFA

TOSCANELLA

TOSSIGNANO

TOLENTINO

TOSSIGNANO

TREJA

URBINO

VALENTANO

VALLERANO

VELLETRI

VALMONTONE VERGATO VEROLI

VERUCCHIO

VETRALLA

VIGNANELLO

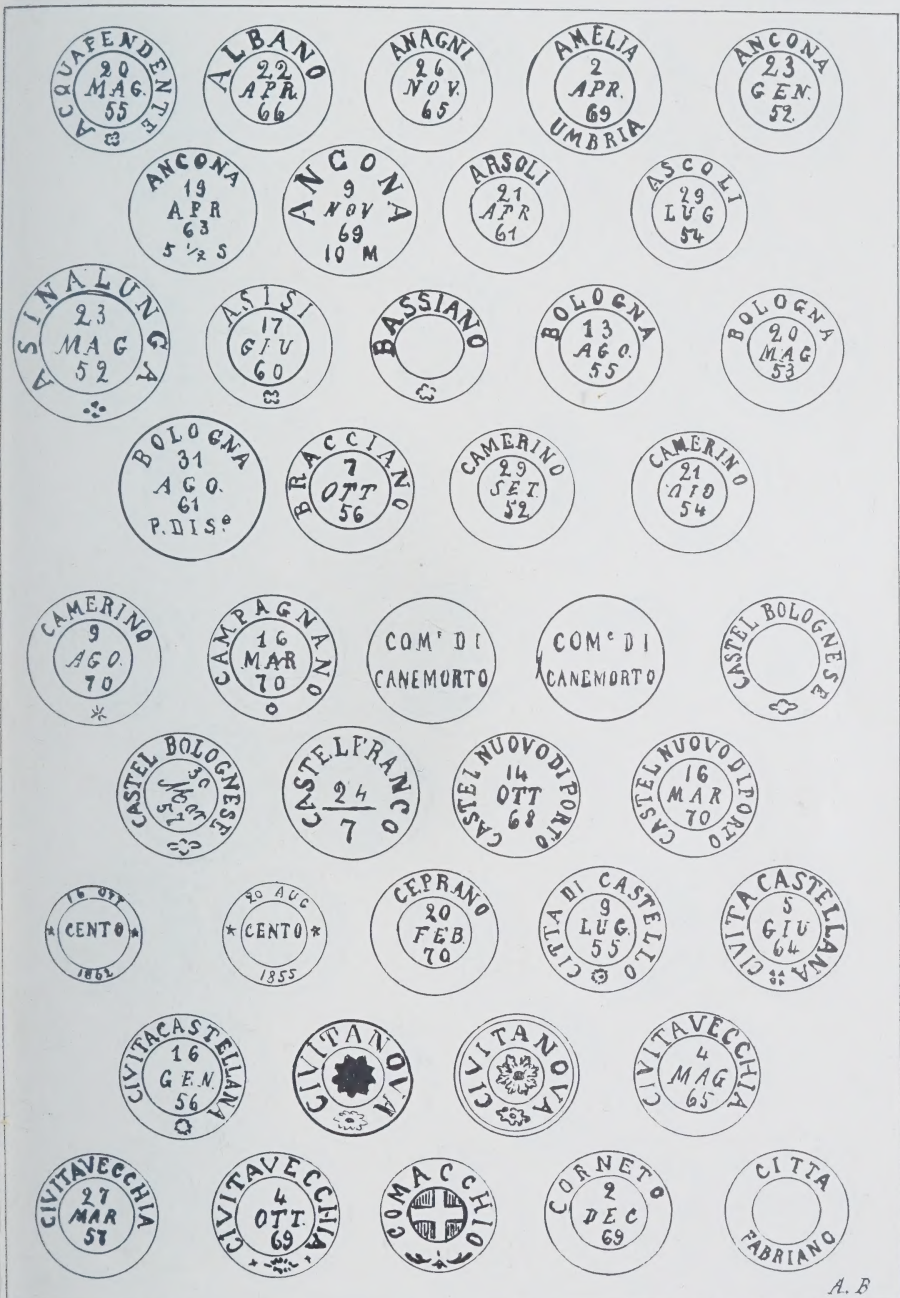
VITERBO

VITORCHIANO

VITORCHIANO

ZACAROLO

A. B.



A. B.

Plate Seven. Town in Circle Cancels.

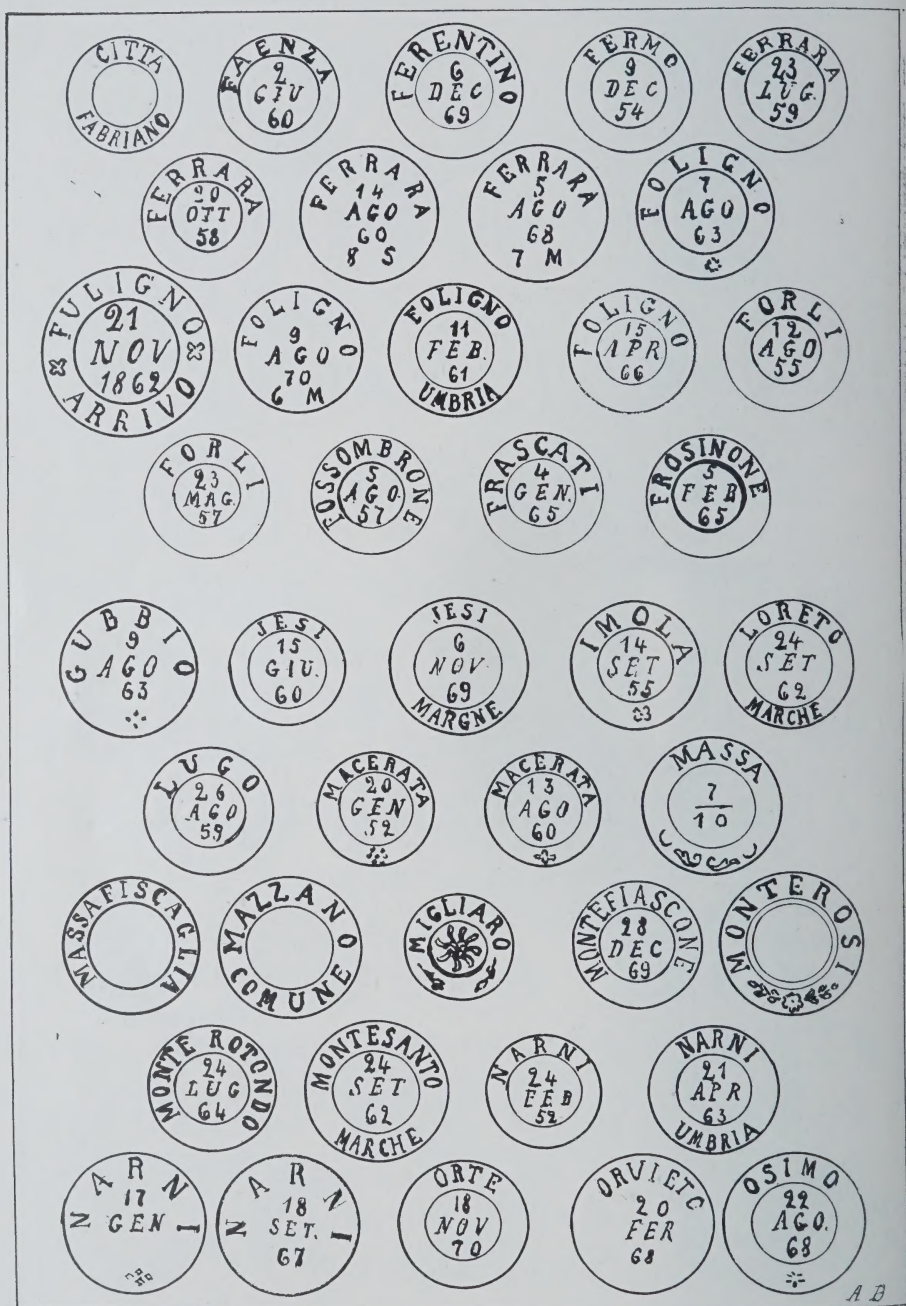
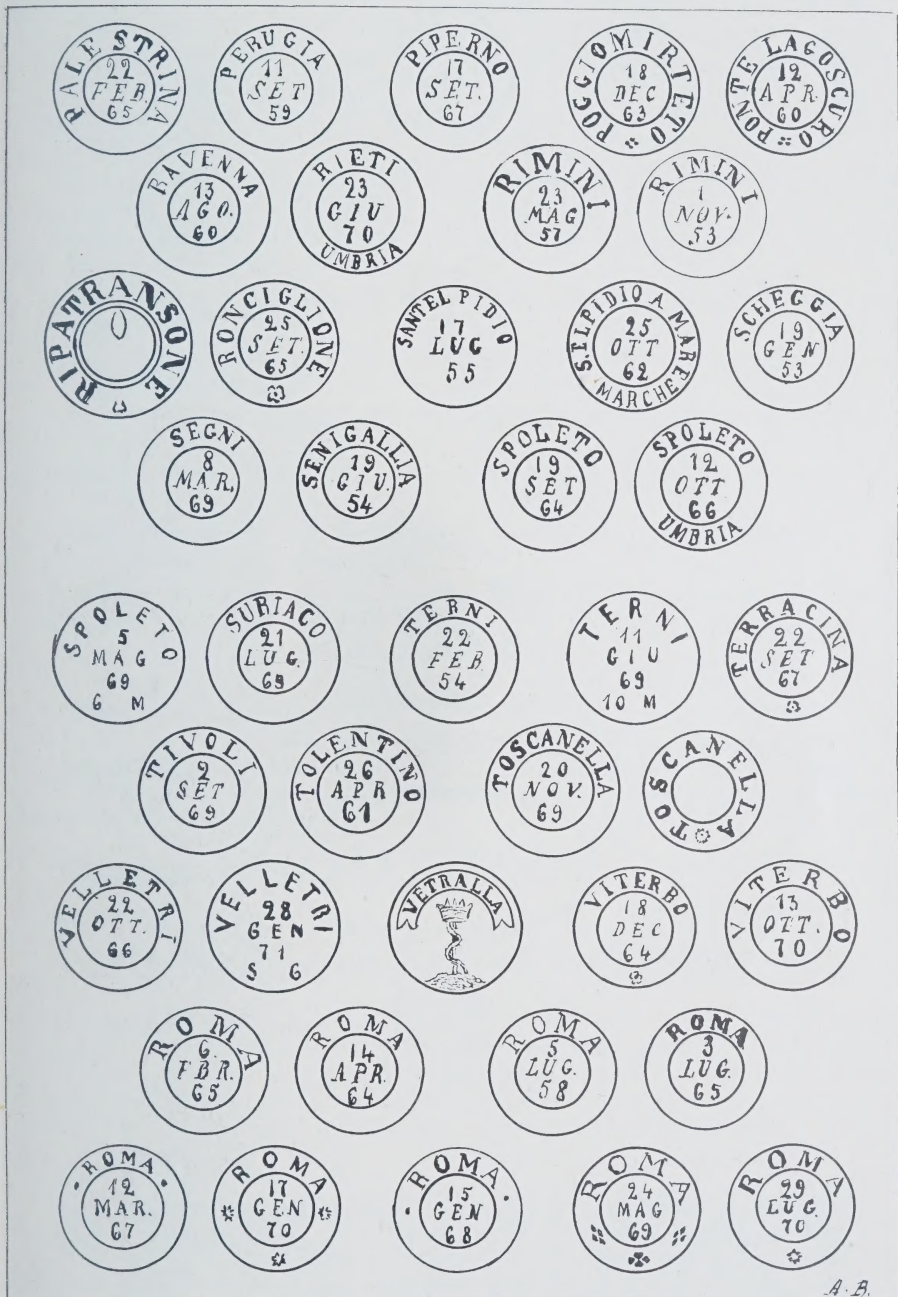


Plate Eight. Town in Circle Cancells.



A.B.

Plate Nine. Town in Circle Cancels.

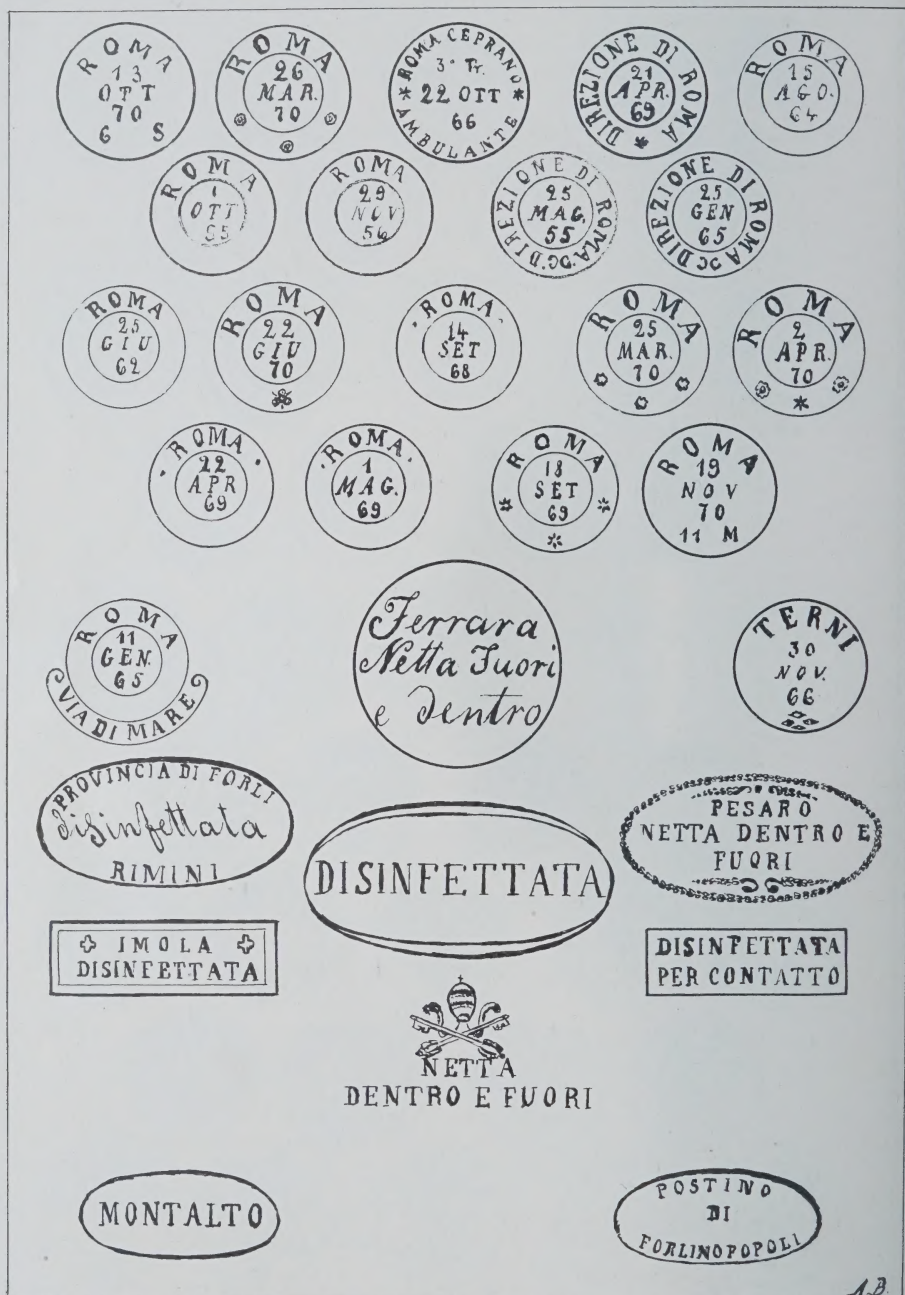


Plate Ten. Cancelli of Rome and Disinfection Marks.

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(PLEASE NOTE:—American collectors having Papal States covers with cancellations not listed in the foregoing article will kindly co-operate with the author, Ad. Biedermann-Storli, Jungfrau strasse 4, Bern, Switzerland by submitting the data with loan of covers. Editor.)

New Stamps for Irish Free State.

New designs will appear shortly on the 2sh6d, 5sh and 10 shilling stamps making the entire postage series of the Irish Free State of distinctive Irish character. It is reported that the new designs will be reproductions from old time engravings of the best known of the many famous buildings of Dublin, The General Post Office in Sackville st., The Four Courts and Customs House.





Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Offices Abroad.

Shortly after the novice in philately has begun to study his stamps, he comes upon stamps of certain foreign countries which have been used outside the country of origin. The cancellation or surcharge may denote that the stamp was used far from home, and some of these stamps, and their uses, are puzzling to him.

In our own country, with its well developed and operated postal system, it is hard to imagine the reason why a country should operate a post office in some other country.

Yet our catalog shows that many of the European countries maintain postal agencies or offices in other countries, particularly in Africa and the Orient. Our own country maintained an important office in Shanghai, China, for many years.

Most of the "offices abroad" as these offices outside the parent country are known in philately, are operated in connection with the consulate of the nation in question. A great many countries, at one time or another, did not have a well-managed and properly conducted postal system. Even today, the postal service of some of the Oriental lands is far from satisfactory.

Since the handling and despatch of mails is considered one of the most important functions of a government, and every care is used by a responsible government to safe-guard the mail of its citizens, it became necessary in some cases for nations to establish post offices in other countries, in order to protect the mail of its citizens residing in those countries.

In America, a foreign consulate is regarded as a headquarters for the representatives of the nation in question, but the citizens of the foreign countries are not as dependant on their consulates as in many lands. In some of the countries, the consulate is the headquarters for the citizens residing in that land, as well as for the government representatives. The citizens look upon the consul as their means of connection with the home land, and as their protector and official associate in conducting their affairs.

Thus, in a country, where the postal service is unsafe or not well conducted to the highest degree of efficiency, it is natural for the citizens to turn to the consular office. They feel that, in depositing their mail with the consulate for transmission to the home land, it will stand a better chance of reaching home safely. They feel as though they were mailing their letters in their own home office as they are.

So important has the consular office become that, even in some countries where the postal service is now well established, the consular offices still continue to conduct a big business. Since this results in a serious loss of revenue

to the country in which the office is located, naturally its competition is objectionable.

Great Britain was the first country to establish post offices abroad. The early British stamps frequently are found with post marks denoting mailing in some remote corner of the globe, or on ships sailing from ports in these countries.

Regular offices were established in many parts of South and Central America, in the West Indies and Mediterranean islands and countries, in China and Japan, and in Africa. Some of these offices were established in British territory, where distinctive stamps of the colonies were later introduced. Some were established in non-British territory, and have long since been discontinued.

Where offices were established, they were assigned numbers and cancellations were provided, giving the town name and also the letter and number canceller. Some carried numbers only, but many carried prefix letter and number. Many of the stamps so cancelled bear the same prefix letter as series assigned to certain offices in the homeland, but the number is distinctive. Thus to identify a stamp so used abroad, it is necessary to know the letter and number.

A list of these early British postmarks may be found in the Gibbons catalog. Many of the stamps are rare, and command fancy prices by specialists, so they are worth looking for. Collectors having a lot of early British, or interested in these markings, would do well to acquaint themselves with this list.

France also established offices in various parts of the world, particularly in French territory, where the regular French stamps were used before the distinctive issues appeared. These also may be told in many instances by the cancellation number or town name, but they are more difficult. No list is available for general use, to my knowledge, though doubtless such lists have been compiled and are to be found somewhere in the story of the stamps of France.

In 1874, Italy overprinted a series of stamps, similar to the issues then current, but with slightly different frames, using the word "Estero" in the overprint. These stamps were used in parts of South America, Africa, Turkey and elsewhere. Cancelled copies are desirable and interesting, where they show the country of use.

Austria also used her stamps in some foreign countries, but most of them are rare. In 1867 she brought out a separate issue for use in her offices in the Turkish Empire, following the design then current in the home land, but with currency changed to Soldi and Florin (though all values appear in soldi).

German stamps occasionally turn up with cancellations denoting use in a foreign land, or consular office.

United States stamps are known with Japanese cancellations, also some foreign markings of other lands. Most of these occur through use on letters posted at sea, however, as no regular offices were so operated to our knowledge.

As the consular offices grew in importance, it became advisable to issue special stamps for their use, generally denoting value in the currency of the country in question.

Most of these special issues are made by surcharging the stamps of the home land with new value in native currency of the corresponding amount. A few countries have brought out distinctive issues for their consular offices, namely France, Austria, Gibraltar (for Morocco Agencies of Great Britain operated under that colony), Russia.

In Crete, before the island was made a part of Greece, Austria, Russia, Great Britain, France, and Italy operated offices there. The Russian and Great Britain issues were made under the government administration by those countries, while the Austrian, French and Italian issues were used in consular offices.

In Morocco, the land where most of Europe has taken a hand in the management of its affairs, consular offices with distinctive issues were operated by Spain, Germany, France, Great Britain, (first under the Gibraltar Colonial office, later direct) and Austria operated offices. The Austrian stamps are quite scarce, no distinctive issue being used. These countries, for many years, handled all of the postal affairs of the country.

Morocco to-day is becoming a modern, "civilized" land, with a postal service, at least in some parts. Spain administers the government in part of the country, in its Zone of Protectorate, with a stamp issue of its own. Other Spanish issues have appeared for Tetuan, Tangier, and Morocco in general.

Great Britain still operates a large and flourishing postal system of consular offices. Three sets of stamps are used concurrently, the British stamps being overprinted in French and Spanish currency, as well as with name only for sale in British currency. Thus the British citizen can take his choice of money, using the currency at hand, and probably taking advantage of the rise and fall of exchange as opportunity offers.

France administers much of the government in certain portions of the country. Separate issues have appeared for Tangier and for the Protectorate Francais, as well as for the consular offices.

Turkey has seen many consular offices in her day, for Turkish postal service has not always been all that could be desired. Austria, Germany, France, Roumania, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and Poland have at one time or another, issued series for use in their Consular offices in the Levant, as the Turkish empire is known.

Egypt recently raised a strenuous objection to the French offices in Alexandria and Port Said. The thrifty Egyptians found it cheaper to mail at the French offices than at the Egyptian, hence the Egyptians asked the French to surcharge their issues in Egyptian currency, which they did. The poor collector suffers, for some of the local prints are decidedly rare and costly.

China, until a few years ago, was infested by a flock of consular offices in various parts, operated by the different nations. Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, United States, Russia, and Austria operated offices in the empire. Here again the Austrians are rare, and only to be determined by the postmark. France is the greatest philatelic offender in this land, for in addition to a general issue, separate issues have been made for the various cities and territories under the French leases. The British offices have, for many years, used the stamps of Hong Kong in the different Chinese cities. A nice specialized collection can be made of these, as most of the postmarks show the town name distinctly. In 1916, the Hong Kong stamps were overprinted "China".

In 1922, at the insistent request of the Chinese government, practically all consular offices ceased to operate post offices.

NOTES ON LEBANON.

H. Edgar French writes that in going over a bundle of this country, he has come across #22 and #34 without comma after O, P. 10. He has several pairs of each, but no pair shows both varieties, with and without comma. Were there two printings?

He also states that #29 comes on the hard white paper, and also on the soft yellowish paper with colored fibres. The latter is evidently on the old war stock.

Colonel John Eldredge Stearns.

A. P. S. 5649.

Another serious loss to Philately occurred on the night of March 23rd, when Colonel John Eldredge Stearns, veteran collector of Los Angeles, passed from our world.

Colonel Stearns was truly a collector of the old school, for he commenced his first collection in Chicago, during the Civil War. While he disposed of his first collection, and was not active for many years, he took up the hobby again about thirty years ago, and followed it up to a few days prior to his death, when he became ill.

"The Colonel," as he was affectionately known among his host of friends in stamp circles in Los Angeles and elsewhere, was an ardent collector and student. He devoted special attention to early United States issues, of which he amassed a splendid collection.

Going back to his boyhood, he delighted his friends with tales of the 5 and 10 cent 1847's which he cut from letters in his father's office, across from the present City Hall in Chicago. In those days, these choice stamps were common, and he had them by the thousand. While he doubtless ruined many covers, he felt that he saved many of the stamps for Philately, since the files were later destroyed in the Chicago fire.

When he resumed collecting, he took up all countries, but paid especial attention to U. S. cancellations, and contributed much valuable information to the study of these stamps. His big foreign collection, one of the finest in the West, is complete in many sections, such as the Edwardian and Georgian British Colonies, etc.

Big in heart as in body, the Colonel was loved by all who knew him. He was a loyal A. P. S. member. He was always glad to help in any stamp movement; to assist a boy in starting; to help a student, and to show his stamps to a fellow collector. He paid little attention to the financial side of the hobby, loving his stamps for themselves, studying them, and divulging the result of his labors.

His passing comes as a shock to his many friends, and a keen personal loss to the writer, who spent many happy hours in looking at his treasures and listening to his tales. Truly he was a gentleman, and a friend.

Colonel Stearns is survived by his wife and four daughters, to whom the sympathy of his friends is extended.

A. W. BLOSS.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, Box 65, Sta. W., New York City.

HEINRICH KOHLER

Berlin, Germany—March 8th-12th, 1927.

(European sales have during the past season offered some remarkable material which have brought prices that confirm the stability of the hobby abroad. We give a few prices on items seldom seen in the American market.)

AUSTRIA, 1851, a block of twelve of the yellow Mercury, Scotts 352 on original newspaper addressed to King Ferdinand. This item was exhibited at the New York exhibition. Sold, it is said, to a U. S. collector for	M. 30,000
SAMOA, 1914, G. R. I. One Sch. on 1 mark, used	M. 1,250
SAXONY, 1850, No. 1, 3pf. used	M. 940
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 1850, Two copies Scott #2 on cover	M. 1,250
GERMANY, Thurn & Taxis, Scott's #7, unused, large margins	M. 155
DENMARK, 1851, a pair of No. 1 on cover	M. 320
SPAIN, 1851, Scott #8, fine used copy	M. 1,200
CHILE, 1854, 5c, Lithograph, used	M. 240
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1860, 1sh. orange, fine used (?) copy	M. 1,350

The total of this sale was M. 220,000 or about \$55,000.

PLUMRIDGE & COMPANY

London, England—March 3rd, 1927.

This sale containing a fine array of colonials included two exceptional items which should be part of our record.

VICTORIA, 1850, 2d grey lilac, fine border, Scott #6, a very fine horizontal strip of five, blue butterfly postmark	£ 145
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1854, 4d Blue with inverted frame, a very nice used copy	£ 680

GEORGE B. SLOANE

New York—February 23-24, 1927.

This sale, featuring 20th Century British Colonial stamps, will give buyers a good idea of the market conditions of these popular stamps.

Great Britain.

(All fine, unless otherwise stated.)

1913-18, £1 green (176) og (\$20)	\$ 19.25
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1919, 1½p red brown, no wtmk (182) og (\$10)	8.20
— 5p yellow green, no wtmk (184) og (\$15)	15.75
1925, 2p deep orange, no wtmk (201) og	15.75
Official, 1902, 10p carmine rose and violet (460) og (\$60)	49.00
Australia, 1902-04, 10sh em. green (121) og (\$25)	19.50
1906-09, 10sh em. green (138) og (\$25)	20.25
— 20sh emerald green (139) og (\$35)	30.50
Brunei, 1908-24, \$25 black on red (36) og	22.50
Cayman, Provisionals, 1907-08, 2½p on 4p brown and blue (29) og (\$50)	37.25
— 1p on 4p black and red (20c) og	36.25
East Africa & Uganda, 1903, 20r olive gray & black (16) og (\$35)	27.00
— 50r orange brown & black (16) og	55.00
— 1904-08, 50r (30a) og (\$65)	53.00
— 1912, 50r (56) og (\$40)	30.75
Egypt, Official 1922, 15m indigo (428) o. g., priced 50c in cat. by error, corrected to \$75	41.00
German East Africa, Brit. Occup. 1917, 50r gray green & red (227) og..	34.00
Gibraltar, 1903, £1 (47) og (\$60)	32.00
— £1 (57) og (\$60)	34.50
— 1921-25, 8sh (86) og (\$50)	30.00
Indian States, Gwalior, 1910-04 (30) og (\$20)	20.00
— Nabha, Official, 1913, 1r (130) og (\$40)	31.00
Ireland, 1922, 10sh (11) (Gib. 21) og	11.25
— 1922-3, ½p to 10sh incl. 19 stamps (29-44) (Gib. 52-70) og (\$19.58)	14.10
Malta, 1919, 10sh black (65) og, superb copy of Malta's rarest stamps (\$150)	131.00
— 1921, 10sh (85) og (\$50)	34.50
Mesopotamia, Iraq Issue, 1r on 10pi red brown (50), without "Rehad" og	320.00
— 1922, 1r on 10pi red brown (227), without "Rehad" o. g. close B....	24.00
New Hebrides, 5c on 50c (135) og (\$40)	31.00
New S. Wales, 1902, 5p (516) og (\$15)	18.00
— 1902, 8p (517) og (\$15)	17.00
— 1905-07, 2½p (520) part og (\$10)	11.50
— 5p red brown (520a) og	22.00
— Life Insurance, 1903-21, 13 varieties (659-671) inc. 662, 663, og ...	17.50
Niue, 1903, 1sh orange brown (11), "Tahae" "Tahae" error, the famous thief shilling, one sheet only so printed, og (\$40)	61.00
No. Borneo, 1916, 25c (413) og (\$30)	29.00
— 1918, \$5 plus 2c (430) og (\$50)	49.00
Rhodesia, 1901, £10, og (\$85)	75.00
— 1909, £2 (100b; Gib. 113c) og	161.00
— 1924, £1 plum & red, og, just 100 copies printed (141), listed by Gib- bons as error, probably the first copy at any American auction	92.00
St. Kitts, 1923, 10sh (60) og (\$40)	21.50
— £1 (62) og (\$60)	35.00
South W. Africa, 1923, 10sh (21, 22) og pair	30.50
— £1 (23, 24) pair, og (\$30)	31.50
— 10sh (27, 28) pair, og (\$27)	31.00
— £1 (29, 30) pair, og (\$60)	113.00
— 1923-26, 5p (327, 328) pair, og (\$24)	47.00

Straits Settlements, 1915, \$25 (167) og (\$35)	51.00
— 1921-22, \$25 (194) og (\$30)	19.00
Sudan, 1906-11, 10pi (314) og	21.00
Victoria, 1901-02, £1 (206) perf 11, og	14.25
— £2 (208) perf 11, og	27.50
Zanzibar, 1913, 20r (135) og (\$25)	25.00
— 30r (136) og (\$25)	40.00
— 40r (137) og (\$40)	35.00
— 50r (138) og (\$40)	33.00

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.

New York City—Mar. 28, 1927.

Iceland, 1902-03, 25a error "03-03" (48b) og vf	\$ 20.50
25a (48c) in block of normal, o. g. v. f.	18.50
5a green, vert. pair, lower stamp surcharge inverted, upper without surcharge (52e) o. g.	23.50
10a carmine, horiz. pair, one stamps without surch. (54b) o. g. v. f.	33.50
50a block of 9, one stamp error (67c) o. g. v. f.	26.50
Netherlands, 1852, 5c blue, block of 4, o. g. v. f. (\$60)	122.50
— 10c lake, block of 4, o. g. v. f.	95.50
— 15c orange, horiz. strip of 3, light cancel, v. f. (\$18)	24.50
1867, 50c gold, block of 4, light cancel, v. f. (\$24)	62.50

H. R. HARMER

London, England—Mar. 14 & 21, 1927.

Brit. Guiana, 1853-60, 4c deep blue, imperf, superb	£ 8/8
Cape of Good Hope, Proof in black of 1d, superb triangular bloc kof 4 ..	£ 4/10
— Proof in correct color of 4d, unused pair, creased	£ 2/10
— 1853, blued, block of 4, 4d, extremely fine, light cancel. .£14/15; — block 4, magnificent deep color, margins show part adjoining stamp. .£	17/10
— 1855-58, white, block of 4, margins, two slight crease, light pmk. . .£	13/
— 6d, block of 4, unused, gum, fine color, superb, shows adjoining stamp one side, slight gum crease	£ 48/
— Another unused block of 4 from side of sheet, margins, good color. .£	65/
— Block of 5, slightly cut into, fine color	£ 24/
1861, woodblock, pair 1d, one stamp tiny tear	£ 40/
— 4d deep blue, v. f.	£ 16/1
1863-64, De La Rue, 4d blue, block of 6, used on small piece, crease, scarce shade	£ 11/
Egypt, 1869, 10 paras mauve, mint block of 35 (5x7) from right	£ 10/
Fiji, Postage Due 1917 1st local printing, a part reconstructed sheet of the four top rows, comprising 1d (12), ½d (4), 4d (4) and 3d (12). The majority of the stamps, including se-tenant pairs of the different val- ues, are used on original piece, possibly unique	£ 70/
Great Britain, 1840, 1d black, a slightly damaged unused block of 4 from right of sheet showing part inscription	£ 10/10

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS

THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN



THE A. P. S. CONVENTION will be held at St. Louis, Mo. on August sixteenth, 1927. The Committee in charge of Entertainment of which Ralph H. Eilers is Chairman suggests that we initiate a Roll of those that expect to attend so that an estimate may be arrived at of the number to provide for. Such lists have not been very successful in the past but an early start may help. Are you going to be there? Drop us a postal card, please!

A PLAN FOR A JUNIOR UNIT to the A. P. S. is to be presented to the Convention by Vic. Rotnem and President Wilhelm and among the suggestions offered in connection with such a "unit" is the establishment of a four to six page section of "The American Philatelist" for the young collectors and the inauguration of special "junior circuits" in the sales department. Both Mr. Rotnem and President Wilhelm are not fully convinced that the plan is practical or perhaps expedient and would appreciate membership suggestion and opinion preliminary to the Convention with a full discussion at St. Louis. Ideas of this kind are usually either very successful or dismal failures according to the measure of membership enthusiasm in back of them. Every member should give this thought

consideration as the subject is much more important and critical than it appears at first glance. Without opposing the idea we would like to point out the possibility of loss of prestige in partly making the major organization in America a "kids society" and the burdening of the present, already overburdened, officers with the problems involved with a large junior membership. It would appear to us that a separate organization to be known as the "Junior American Philatelic Society" under the guidance of the older Society, with lower dues and its own magazine and Sales Department would probably be more effective than enlarging the scope of the present organization. Your opinion is earnestly solicited.

AN EXHIBITION OF STAMPS at St. Louis during the A. P. S. Convention is desired by practically every collector and dealer with whom we have discussed the subject. The New York Exhibition and foreign exhibitions have definitely proven that there is no other form of publicity so potent for the hobby as an actual public display of stamps. It doesn't matter who runs the stamp show, if there be prizes or not, who the judges are or whether the judges compete so long as some stamps are on public exhibition. Collectors like to see them and the public, as has been amply demonstrated in New York is easily sold on stamp collecting by the concrete example. A show each year in New York City as has been suggested would be a wonderful aid to philatelic propaganda but in no wise comparable to the successful publicity that would follow a good show in a different city each year. The American Stamp Dealers Association should handle this Annual Show as one of the prime functions of that organization and liberal support by the collectors is assured. The "First Annual American Stamp Exhibition" should commence, start and begin at St. Louis, August 16th, 1927. Who said "too hot?" What an excuse for an American business man with \$100,000 worth of publicity in the offing, free, gratis and for nothing! Over 10,000 citizens of St. Louis that never heard of Stamp collecting will come to see the show and all the St. Louis newspapers will give it column after column of free space! Next year the same story in another city and in ten years time stamp dealing will be less of a "side line" and more of an industry! Why put it off?

AN INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION will be held at Strasbourg, France on June 4th, 1927. The jury will consist of Simon Blum, Maurice Burrus, Oscar Schmerber, Louis Francois, A. Schoeller, Jacques Lepilleur, Dr. Herbert Munk, Fred Mellville, Lt. General George Napier, R. Poncelet, P. de Smeth, Miguel Galvez, Alfred Lichtenstein, P. Costerus, G. V. van der Schooren, Dr. Emilio Dienna, Nils Strandell, Baron Reuterskiold and Lt. Col. Eugene Baker. Further information may be had of Mr. Eugene Klein, 200 South 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE FOURTEENTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GT. BRITAIN will be held at Nottingham, England, June 20th to 24th, 1927. An extensive entertainment has been planned by the Nottinghamshire Philatelic Society culminating in the naming of the 1927 additions to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists and a formal Banquet.

PLANNING WELL AHEAD OF TIME the Philatelic Society of Natal is promoting an International Exhibition to be held at Durban, South Africa during

July, 1928. The Governor General of the Union of South Africa, The Right Hon. The Earl of Athlone, will act as Patron and Hon. W. Percy Williams, President of the Exhibition. A prospectus may be had by those interested from Mr. Norman Welsford, Hon. Secy., P. O. Box 588, Durban, South Africa.

THE ANNUAL REVISION of the Scott Standard Catalogue is now under way and the Scott Company will be glad to receive suggestions from dealers and collectors on price revisions. Every suggestion made should be supported by a definite reason as the mere statement that No. 801 is "too high" or "too low" is obviously of little or no value. Suggestions must be made promptly as the first sections are now ready for the printer.

"WONDERS OF NAVIGATION" is the title of the latest philatelic satire from the pen of G. A. Higlett, D. P., who in this last skit not alone adds laurels to his literary fame but also invents an ingenious scheme that permits of a perfect illustration of U. S. stamps in defiance to the tyranny of Mister Moran. Both in the saucy sloop Resolution and the Viking ship pictured on the two and five cent Norse American series does Mr. Higlett find "wonders of Navigation" that in part he ascribes to the fiery "hooch" dispensed in the land of Prohibition but none of these equal the wonder of the "lost art of sailing without a mast" as depicted on Estland, Type A. 8. Proving perhaps that in Esthonia they have beverages even more potent than "hooch"!

THE TACOMA PHILATELIC SOCIETY held a stamp exhibition in the Moose Hall in Tacoma during the first week in March which, due to the fine co-operation of members of The Washington State Philatelic Society, The Puget Sound A. P. S. Branch and the collectors of Victoria and Vancouver, was not alone remarkably successful in the philatelic sense but equally so from a publicity standpoint as many hundreds of local people attended the show and the newspapers positively gloried in the reporting of the affair. If we were to reproduce all the clippings sent us by Mr. Cecil Blogg, President of the Tacoma Society, we would have to add many pages to this issue of the A. P. and it might be a good idea to do so as it might convince some of the conservatives on the publicity value of a stamp exhibition. The stamp show was opened by President Blogg with addresses by the Mayor and Postmaster of Tacoma. There were 18 collections shown in the junior classes and 91 in the senior exhibits. Many stamp dealers contributed stamps as prizes and the Tacoma Club issued a very nicely prepared "Diploma of Merit" to each of the winning exhibitors. This show was the first of its kind ever held in the Pacific Northwest and its phenomenal success shows the kind of stuff the boys from the Pacific Coast are made of.

REVENUE COLLECTORS who desire to join the Unit that has been formed for this branch of the hobby will please write Mr. H. S. Ackerman, 41 Park Row, New York City as soon as possible. The dues for this unit have been fixed at \$1 yearly and Mr. Ackerman desires to round out the organization as fully as possible before starting reports in the A. P. Mr. Ackerman is also working with some others to get the Plate Number and Precancel units started and invites correspondence on these subjects.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BANQUET of The Michigan Stamp Club was held at the Hotel Barlum in Detroit on March 19th with the usual eclat notwithstanding the unlucky number attaching to this years celebration. This annual event, now become a civic affair, is unique in that the usual banquet fare of speeches is dispensed with in favor of an entertainment that mixes stampic novelties with music, singing and dancing. Some seventy guests enjoyed this years rodeo as provided by "Doc" Hoskins, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee and presided over by President Charles Brisley, who seems to have a permanent hold on that office. An attractive menu card bearing a portrait of Ben Franklin was accompanied by a stampic souvenir prepared by Herman Boers bearing a photographic reproduction of a block of six of the U. S. 3c 1861 cancelled with St. Louis shield.

NEW COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES are forecast for both the United States and Canada in the near future. The U. S. Postmaster General, Harry S. New, has authorized the issue of a two cent stamp on August 16th commemorating the battle of Bennington that took place in 1777 at the village of that name located in the Green Mountain district of Vermont. It was in this battle that the Green Mountain boys of Vermont together with some militia from New Hampshire and Massachusetts inflicted a sharp defeat on the forces of General Burgoyne. The Canadian stamps, according to Gorgon H. Crouch, will consist of a complete bi-lingual set commemorating the 60th year of the Canadian Confederation. While details are not yet available it is expected that the set will bear, in addition to historical scenes, the portraits of famous Canadian leaders.

THE FIRST PURELY PHILATELIC JOURNAL published in the English language, "The Monthly Advertiser," later known as "The Stamp Collectors Review and Monthly Advertiser" and issued from December 15th, 1862 to June 15th, 1864, is the subject of an interesting supplement to the "Collectors Club Philatelist" for April, 1927. The "Monthly Advertiser" was published by Edward Moore & Co. and Alexander Perris, Stamp Dealers in Liverpool, England, and while slightly antedated by a publication known as the "Monthly Intelligencer" it can be said to be the first real stamp paper as the "Intelligencer" contained other matter than stamp topics. Mr. Ricketts gives a very interesting sketch of the origin and life of this epoch making stamp publication and follows with a complete index of its contents during its brief two years existence. It is of interest to note that a great deal of space in this first paper for the stamp men was devoted to forgeries and bogus stamps which were, considering the infancy of the hobby, peculiarly numerous.

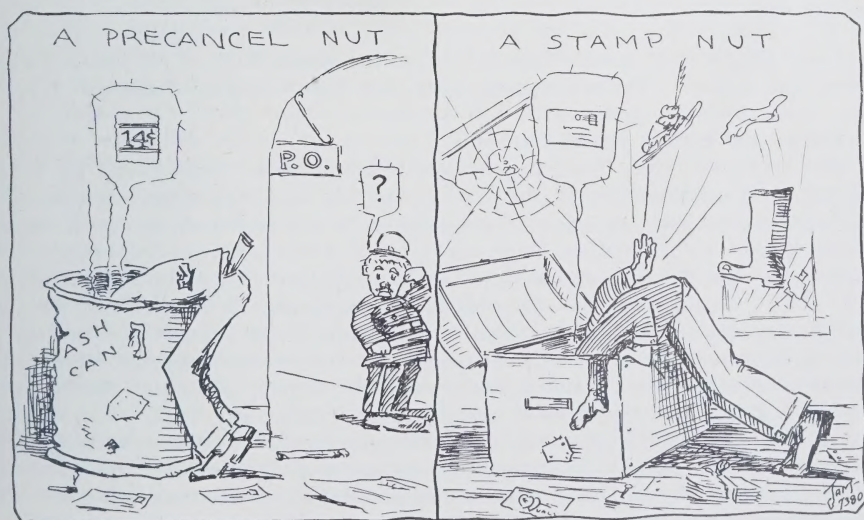
STAMP PUBLISHERS PLEASE NOTE that Mr. William R. Ricketts who is compiling a complete index of philatelic literature for the American Philatelic Society and also a review of current literature for the "Collector's Club Philatelist" would appreciate copies for indexing and reviewing purposes of all stamp journals published in the English language. These copies should be addressed to him at 1577 Wyoming Ave., Kingston, Pa. Mr. Ricketts particularly would like to receive the following: "Stamp Collector," Birmingham, England; "Aero News," Springfield, Mass.; "Flying Mail," Chicago, Ill.; "Junior Stamp Echo,"

New York City; "Stamp Topics," New York City; "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," London, England; "United Stamp Co. Herald," Chicago, Ill.; "Philatelic Journal of India," Lahore, India; "Aero Field," Sutton Coldfield, England, and "Scott's Monthly Journal," New York.

A BETTER WAY OF PHILATELIC EXPRESSION from a standpoint of art, beauty and history is the aim of Willard J. Reed in the formation of a seven volume stamp collection which is intended to serve as a pictorial History of the United States and which Mr. Reed expects will take him some seven years to complete. The first volume which he has completed contains in addition to postage stamps and artistic decorations to the pages, the autographs of many famous and prominent people including the signature of President Coolidge. Mr. Reed displayed his collection at the White House and when complete hopes by public showing of what he terms "A Fairyland of Philatelic Fascination" to convert others to his style of collecting.

THE CITY OF PHILATELISTS visualized by one of the contributors to the A. P. last year was, as the A. P. membership list proved, well supplied with members of every trade and profession. In the list given, "doctors, lawyers, bankers, farmers, salesmen, etc.," there was however no classification of "cartoonist" and it is therefore doubly gratifying to have the knowledge, accompanied by proof of skill, that the future city of stamp collectors will not be without a composer of pictures of laughter. Below you will find the first contribution of A. H. Tam of Honolulu, Hawaii, who with C. Sponholz of Milwaukee constitutes the cartooning staff of this journal. Elsewhere in this number you will find the cartoon of a philistine who nevertheless evidently appreciates the sobriety that prevails at a philatelic convention and the satisfactory explanation it affords friend wife on the belated return of her husband.

Virgin Fields.



REVIEWS.

CATALOGUE, FRANCE & COLONIES. (Published by Yvert & Cie, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens, France. Price Fcs. 42 plus postage). The new edition of this popular standard French text book and catalogue that has just appeared is a remarkable improvement in every respect over previous editions except only the change to a modest paper cover instead of leather and which economy is reflected in the sale price. Between the covers there is however to be found one of the most excellent catalogues published to date and beautifully illustrated. In the reproduction of surcharged or overprinted stamps the background or original stamp is shown in a light gray while the surcharge is shown in black thus permitting of a clear and easy understanding of the form and type of the numerous surcharges to be found on the colonial issues. The catalogue lists all the postage of France and her colonies, the newspaper stamps, parcel posts, postage dues, Revenues, Telegraphs and telephone stamps with dates of issue whenever possible and the numbers issued. In addition to this voluminous information there are also special sections devoted to Air mails, cancellations, prices on blocks and pairs, plate numbers and data as to counterfeits! No collector who makes any pretense whatever to special interest in the stamps of France and Colonies can afford to be without this work which is offered collectors at a markedly low price.



The Letter-Box

Concerning the Penny Red, Gt. Britain, 1841.

Editor The American Philatelist:

Dear Sir—

I was delighted to see the fine article on the Penny Red, 1841, Great Britain in your March issue. The article is so good that I am tempted to add a few notes to it.

Taking the various points seriatim:

The statement that "red cancellation ink had been discontinued for some time before the appearance of the red stamps" is not quite true. Bacon says, "Very few stamps used on letters from London to the provinces, or in the country, are known obliterated in black previous to February 1841. Exceptions to this may be considered as "freaks" more than as proof of the authorized use of black. "The use of black ink for obliterating purposes, therefore, only became general after the issue of the One Penny red stamps." In support of these statements by Bacon I may mention that among my covers of this period I have (1) Mulready Envelope (1d) franked additionally by a pair of Penny Blacks, cancelled with Maltese Cross IN RED, and dated February 12th, 1841. (2) A cover with 1d red, plate 8, cancelled with RED Maltese Cross; dated March 26th, 1841. It is interesting to note that both covers originated in Ireland, and this fact may indicate that the change from the red cancellation to black took place later in that troubled island than in other parts of Great Britain.

Fakes of 1d red with red maltese cross are not uncommon. Quite recently one was sent to me which came from one of the best known collections of Great Britain in England. The cover was dated January 21, 1841, and the red cross which "tied" the stamp on was quite well done. But the stamp was from a much later plate than was possible for this early date! The little experience I have had with plating the Penny Black and the Penny Red helped me in this case to avoid what would have been an expensive deception.

With regard to the red stamps printed from the plates used for the black stamps (Plates 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11) I would remark that these are not always in the yellowish red shade mentioned by Mr. Norona and other writers. I have been very successful in my search for these red stamps from the black plates—always a favourite group with me—and have found several hundreds of them. In my experience the shade varies quite considerably, although I must add that the varying degree of the "bluing" of the paper will account for some of the shades. I'm afraid that the shade will help very little in hunting for these rather elusive stamps. One has to be patient and go carefully over all Penny Reds which have the Maltese Cross postmark; that is the only way. Of course, Chas. Nissen's book is invaluable in this connection.

Mr. Bacon in his monumental book on the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain considers that he has satisfactorily solved the old riddle of the blueing of the paper, which Mr. Norona says has never been definitely explained. A good deal of evidence is brought forward by the erudite philatelic advisor to King George, which could be summed up by saying that this discoloration of the paper was due to the chemical action of the Prussiate of Potash in the printing ink upon the alum in the sizing of the paper. It must be confessed that Mr. Bacon's reasoning seems to be logical and conclusive (as are the other deductions contained in his entirely admirable book).

The most interesting of plate varieties are the so called re-entries, and the two most eagerly sought-for of these are not mentioned by Mr. Norona. They are the stamp lettered P. B. of plate 5, third state, which is very rare, and the striking L. K. of plate 75, generally known as the "Union Jack" re-entry. The plate 5 re-entry is extremely rare, and is considered a great prize by Penny Black collectors (it is also known in black, in which color it is even rarer than in red); the re-entry from plate 75 is so-called because the star in the upper right has double lines and is strikingly reminiscent of the Union Jack. I have the latter re-entry, but have not yet landed that from plate 5.

Probably the rarest plate variety is the 13th stamp on plate 77a. This should be lettered B. A., but the second letter was omitted, so that the lower right corner square is empty! The omission was soon noticed and rectified; and the plate was re-registered as plate 77b. This variety is THE prize of the collection of Penny reds. Only two or three copies are known, and secure very high prices at auction.

One of the most fascinating features of the life-history of the Penny red is the part it played in the evolution of perforation. It is admitted by all philatelists that perforation marks the first and chief epoch in philatelic history, and the experiments which led to the far-reaching change from imperforated to perforated sheets were made on the Penny red. The various stages in the evolution of perforation, from the imperforated stamp, through the various private roulettes, Archer roulettes, Archer perforations, and lastly, official perforations, can be most conveniently and interestingly displayed on a single album page, and make one of the very best of philatelic displays.

It is not generally known by the way, and I think I am making the state-

ment for the first time in a philatelic journal, that Archer at one time offered to print the stamps AND perforate the sheets at a cost of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d per 1000. The printers, Perkins, Bacon & Petch, were getting $5\frac{1}{2}$ d then, so the temptation to the Government was probably a strong one. However, as we all know, Perkins, Bacon & Petch continued to print the stamps, for which we may be devoutly thankful.

I am greatly interested in the subject of Henry Archer and his application of perforation to postage stamps, and consider that a fine "Archer" on cover is one of the most interesting varieties of this old Penny stamp. "Archers" seem to be very rare now. It may not be generally known to your readers that only a few towns—mostly in the southwest of England—were supplied with sheets perforated by Archer. Exeter seems to have had the most of these judging from entires I have come across, and they were in use at the fine old Cathedral city at least from early September, 1850 to January, 1851. A few sheets were sent to the Houses of Parliament, London, proving popular there, and probably the one or two "Archers" known to have emanated from Leeds and other points in the North of England were taken there by members of Parliament who had purchased them in London. It has always been a matter of wonderment to me that official adoption of perforation was effected so tardily. It was probably due to the dislike of anything new on the part of Colonel Moberly, the un-progressive Secretary of the Post Office of those days; although it must be admitted that even the progressive Rowland Hill thought that Archer's claims for re-imbursement were excessive, and, accordingly, may have retarded the Government purchase of Archer's machine and patent rights.

Mr. Norona's prices are about right, although some dealers would not agree with him. However, the collector must be prepared to pay more for certain varieties mentioned, especially those from the "black" plates. Imagine the J. C., plate one, with its fine recut letters at \$1.00—probably the finest example of re-cutting in the whole range of British line-engraved stamps! And the re-entry, P. B. plate five, third state, at \$5.00! Judging from my own experience, he would have to pay more than \$4.00 for an "Archer" on cover; but probably this figure is for the stamp off-cover, which is NOT the way to get an Archer.

In closing, I must say again, that Mr. Norona's article is TOPPING. Now, will he write up the almost equally interesting 1d of 1857, with "stars" in top corners?

Very sincerely yours,

ALFRED E. WHITEHEAD.

The Ballade of My Little Boy.

Every dealer knows that feeler,
And it fills his heart with joy
When they utter that dull matter
"Gimme them—fer my small boy!"

Two highbrows sat in a dealer's den
And raved of classic stamps,
The ancient kind that blast your mind
While they give you the compound cramps.
They talked in figures of such extent
That light years loom up small,
As they spun out lies of prodigious size—
They should have engaged a hall!

They dragged in flocks of the rarest blocks,
 Every one imperforate,
 It made no difference at all to them
 If they didn't exist in that state!
 For instance, Mauritius Number One,
 And likewise the Baltimores,
 While the janitor hoped they would take a slope
 And let him perform the chores.

They deprecated the modern trend
 As they poured out a lot of guff,
 While they warmed the pan and tied the can
 To the low-brow picture stuff.
 "A lot of junk only fit for kids,
 "Or ignorant mutts we could mention—
 "It oughta be put on a setta skids,
 "And receive no more attention!"

Each one of these public calamities
 Wore a similar look of woe,
 While he rumbled his hair and breathed a prayer
 That the other poor pest would blow.
 At last the guy with the largest lie
 Picked up and took the gate,
 When the other egg got up on his legs
 And asked to investigate

A lot of Congos and Bosnias.
 With smiles that were cute and coy
 He bought the pictures and called 'em junk,
 But he said they pleased his boy.
 He grabbed a bundle of Azerbaidjan
 And some Chinese locals: Amoy,
 Hankow, Wuhu, and Chin Kiang,
 For Benny, his little boy!

He scuttled a lot of Liberian stuff
 With a chortle of "Ship ahoy!
 "Those are dandy boats, and I'm glad to note
 "That they'll tickle my little boy!"
 He bought the birds from Borneo,
 And he grinned like Eddie Foy,
 As he beat it, after he'd cleaned the stock
 Of pictures—for his little boy!

Every dealer knows the squealer
 Who would gold with brass alloy,
 When he springs that ancient falsehood
 "Gimme them—fer my small boy."

—SIDNEY BIRD, fecit.

A Song of Hong Kong.

When the day is done and I'm weary
 And my mind is dull and dreary,
 I open my album at Hong Kong
 And the little bright pictures
 Are each as a song,
 Colorful, cheerful,
 Banishing my staleness,
 Regilding life's paleness,
 Changing December to June,—
 Till I can breathe orange and cherry-bloom
 Blossoming in my little gray room.

"PENRIN".

OUR BOARDING HOUSE—BY AHERN



Reproduced by courtesy "The Cincinnati Post."

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ALBANIA. We note in "Stamp Collecting" that six values of the portrait type of 1925, (A. 25) have appeared overprinted with a laurel wreath enclosing the portrait with the initials "A. Z.," the initials of President Ahmed Zogu. The overprint is in purple, blue or red.

1q. orange, 2q. red brown, 5q. green, 10q. rose red, 25q. dark blue and 50q. blue green.

Why and when did the President get the laurel wreath, who knows?

BARBADOS. From G. A. Higlett and R. Roberts we have copies of the Tercentenary commemorative issued on February 17th. The design, bearing portraits of King Charles I and King George V in oval medallions with a view of a cocoanut plantation in the background, is very pleasing. Mr. Higlett remarks that this is the first time that a stamp carries the head of a king who lost his head! The stamps were prepared by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson Co. Ltd. of London. One Million copies have been printed and will be on sale until September 30th, 1927. Issued in unbroken sheets of 120, script wmk., perf. 12½, 1d. carmine.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO. R. Roberts reports the following values of the current series perforated 12½, same types and colors as before. 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50c postage and 3 and 4c postage dues.

CUBA. E. D. Staples of Havana has kindly sent us examples of the 2c and 5c current postage due stamps in the light orange red color denoted an "error of color" and of which only 10,000 copies of each value are said to have been printed. Most of the copies went to interior towns and are difficult to procure.

FRANCE. R. Roberts reports, Sower type, 1 fr. 10c. cerise.

GAMBIA. R. Roberts shows us the 4d. in current type (A5), red on yellow, watermarked Script C. A.

JAMAICA. R. Roberts reports the current 5 shilling, script wmk. in a marked shade difference, the frame a bright orange yellow instead of bistre and the vignette a deeper, richer blue.

NEW ZEALAND. The current 1d. King George type issued last December has been overprinted "Official" according to the advice of Messrs. Wilcox Smith & Co.

POLAND. A commemorative bearing the portrait of the great Polish composer, Frederyk Chopin, is to hand from R. Roberts. 40gr. indigo, unwatermarked, perf. 11½.

SARRE. Additional values to the new pictorials previously reported are to hand from R. Roberts. 10c brown and 30c green, both same design, showing the Fountain in St. John's Market, Sarrebruck. Perf. 12½, unwatermarked.

URUGUAY. Mr. A. H. Davis advises us that on Feb. 15th the post office issued a new series of parcel post stamps on paper wmk. "Republica O del Uruguay." At the foot of the stamps appears the words "Imp. Nacional." 1c blue, 2c yellow green, 4c mauve, 5c rose red, 10c brown, 20c rose. All perforated.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

UNITED STATES.

The contract has been awarded for the Government-operated Trans-continental Air Mail route, New York to Chicago, to the National Air Transport Company of Chicago at a bid of \$1.25 per pound. Service on this route will be inaugurated by the contractor on July 1st, as well as on the western end of the Government-operated Trans-continental Air Mail route, Chicago to San Francisco, on which the successful bidder was the Boeing Airplane Co. of Seattle, Wash.

There will be special cancellation postmarks on the first-day Air Mail covers incident to the inauguration of privately-operated Air Mail service on the routes between New York City and San Francisco.

Further particulars will be given in the Daily Postal Bulletin in sufficient time in advance of the first-day's operation under private contract.

Effective on April 21st, contract air mail service will also be established over route C. A. M. No. 11, from Cleveland, Ohio, by Youngstown, Ohio, to McKeesport and Pittsburgh, Pa., and return, a distance of 123 miles each way.

CANADA.

Official announcement has just been made of the new provisional Air-Mail stamps. They are for use in the Rouyn Gold Fields and are made by overprinting the 25c Patricia Red Lake Stamps with suitable wording and the new value of 10c. As all former Canadian Air stamps have ranged from 25c to \$1.00 in value this should be a very popular stamp, especially as it is a provisional and, —who knows what will happen to it?



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

L. R. S.—AVE ATQUE VALE.

What tribute to a brave soul could be more fitting than the following written by another brave soul, R. L. S., for his own epitaph:

Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie,
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he long'd to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

OUR INTRODUCTORY BOW.

It was with considerable diffidence that the writer consented to take up the editorial pen as it slipped from the faltering fingers of our beloved Saunders, but good friends and loyal supporters of the hobby urged it upon him, so he here makes his introductory bow to the great American Philatelic Society, and especially to the large number of precancel collectors within it. Good friends whom we already know, let's consult and ripen our acquaintance. Those of you whom we do not know, come forward and make yourselves known.

The precancel hobby was never stronger than it is today—stronger in numbers, stronger in spirit and loyalty, stronger in the market, stronger in the realization of its own strengths and weaknesses. It is this last point that we wish to take up here.

From its very nature precancel collecting is peculiarly open to the curse of favors and imports, i. e., of having certain stamps precancelled by postal officials as a favor, and of sending or taking stamps to offices where they are not in stock, to be precancelled. There is no way whereby this evil can be wholly removed, except by having all precancels made by the government, as the Bureau Prints and Canadians are. But of course this is out of the question, so the most we can do is to build up a strong sentiment against these practices, and to create a precancel public opinion forceful enough to make itself felt in opposing them. This public opinion was never so strong as it is today. It is highly encouraging when one knows his weaknesses and takes steps to remedy them.

The Precancel Stamp Society at its 1926 Convention in New York took a decided step in this direction when it went on record as officially condemning such

practices, and assigned to one of its Vice Presidents the task of bringing all the publicity possible to bear upon those engaged in them. At present Mr. E. J. Newcomer of Yakima, Washington, one not unknown to readers of this magazine, it busily engaged in running down several such cases. He has already done considerable to bring publicity to bear upon some young parasites who were hurting the hobby. He has promised us some notes on his investigations in the near future.

This practice of asking postmasters to precancel as a favor, or to do so on stamps not in their stock, is a failing peculiar to precancel beginners. Almost to a man, those now foremost in condemning this activity were guilty of practicing it at the beginning of their careers as precancel collectors. It is usually the result of ignorance, of misapplied zeal, the desire to have something different, and once the perpetrator's attention is called to its undesirability, he ceases doing it, for he sees where he has been wrong.

Occasionally however, the practice is continued regardless of warnings and appeals to decency, and then it is that the publicity of Mr. Newcomer, the Society's First Vice President, comes into play. Though this policy has been in effect too short a time to produce any striking results, it promises to be the most effective deterrent that the hobby has.

A. F. G.

LATE TYPE CHANGES.

Worcester Mass will at once put into use a new electro, the one now in use is said to be a wreck, tho in use but a short time. Fill up those U-10 spaces right away. Ashland Ohio is out with a new one, similar to that now in use at Wheeling (to be called U-12 in next catalog). Some of the Ashland RP's ought to be good. Waukesha Wisc recently received one of these U-12 plates, it needed one after all those years of indistinct handstamps. New Haven's U-1 type could stand the strain no longer, so it has a new U-12 too. Three good buys: Los Angeles U-3, 1½ RP, Worcester U-10, 10c postage due, Battle Creek U-5, current 1c perf 11.

A. F. G.

PRECANCEL CLASSICS BRING HIGH PRICES.

Dr. W. I. Mitchell of Paonia, Colorado, one of the leading precancel collectors, is selling his collection, except the 13c and Bureau Prints. The Hoover Stamp Auction, 35 West 33rd Street, New York, is selling it at auction. The first sale was held March 4th, and was sponsored by the New York Precancel Club, recently organized, to which a percentage of the commissions is presented by the auctioneers.

Some fine prices were realized on the choice offerings, items of which probably no duplicate copies exist. Dr. Mitchell has been collecting precancels for years. He has been "digging in", accumulating specimens from small towns which other collectors had either overlooked or were unable to secure. The most significant thing about this collection is, that the Doctor went after the classics, the perf 12 and 10 items, while others have been absorbing the Commemoratives and other specialties. When such towns are represented as Windsor Colo., Pine Bluff Arks., Ft. Payne, Ala., Monte Vista, Colo., Gilroy, Calif., Delta, Colo., Biggs, Calif., Eaton, Colo., one may judge as to the quality and desirability of the stamps offered.

Here are some prices:

	Cat. value	Sold for
Ft Payne Ala. nos. 10, 19	\$1.25	\$1.25
Montgomery Ala. no. 4	1.00	1.10
Griffithville Arks nos. 2, 2e	4.30	2.60
Holyoke Colo. no. 3	1.50	1.70
Pueblo nos. 461a, 464, 465, 465a	3.10	1.75
Birmingham Ala. nos. 69, 70, 71	3.40	2.20
Canon City Colo no. 150	2.00	1.15
Pueblo no. 74	2.50	1.50
Pueblo nos. 54, 55, 56, 57	2.45	1.40
First Bureaus from New Orleans and Spgfield.....	.75	.85

Every one of the 617 lots brought a good price. More of this great collection will be offered in subsequent sales. The breakup of these 15 big volumes, containing thousands of rare stamps, gives other collectors an opportunity they will not have again for years, if ever.

A. F. G.

FUTURE POLICY.

It is the writer's intention to depart somewhat from the policy followed by Mr. Saunders in conducting this department. There is so much demand at present for solid, informative articles on precancels that we propose to devote this space each month to just such articles and to nothing else. Those having information relative to individual items should communicate with Joseph Gloeb, 2758 Clarkson Ave., Omaha, who is the official cataloguer for the Standard Precancel Catalog. Those who feel the spirit move them to write an article or a series of notes of general interest, should obey that impulse, as LIFE says, and send in their contributions. Just one condition, please—all articles must be signed, if a contribution is worth printing, it is worth signing. No anonymity.

A. F. G.



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated; if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!

The constantly increasing interest evidenced in this department has been extremely gratifying to the writer and we feel confident that as time goes along we may with the willing help of the membership contribute no little new matter to the already extensive philatelic data pertaining to United States stamps. In no inquiry instituted here has there been a readier response than to that concerning the U. S. 1869 issue but despite the many letters received and stamps submitted we find in this particular case scarcely nothing of novelty to add to the meager history of these odd stamps. There is a marked scarcity of original covers and especially of those with dated postmarks. Numerous dates of use have been

shown us but unfortunately the scarce, probable "earlies," are not substantiated by a dated postmark. It seems certain that the 1869 issue was placed on sale in New York City in March but the earliest date so far submitted is that of March 30th. We append here a list of dates submitted by F. B. Whittemore among which will be noted a March 31st, 1869 from Murfreesborough, Tenn. which is doubtful but which may be substantiated if the original enclosures can be obtained.

My Earliest Dated Covers.

- 1c—May 2, 1869; Madrid, N. Y.; Blue. Pencil noted date on cover.
- 2c—April 5, 1869; Star (N. Y. C.); Black; Printed dated financial circular sheet.
- 2c—June 12, 1869; "Carrier"; Blue; of Philadelphia.
- 3c—March 31, 1869; Murfreesborough; Green; (Recall enclosed letter was dated 1869. Owner requested return of same thru Scott Co.).
- 6c & 3c—Apr. 30, 1869; Marshall, Mic.; Legal envelope noted.
- 10c—Nov. 9, 1869; St. Thomas, W. I.; Black; (N. Y. Steamship).
- 12c—Oct. 27, 1869; Savannah, Ga.; Blue; Dated U. S. Packet etc.
- 15c Type I—May 18, 1869; New York; Red & Black; Also Insufficiently Paid French in Blue dated covering.
- 15c Type II—Aug. 1869; New York; Black; Dated sheet to Palermo.
- 24c—June 29, 1869; Southwick, Mass. ?; Black; Dated transits to London.
- 30c—May 15, 1869; Fernandina, Fla.; Black; Dated P. M.) year date indistinct (to China.

Of the above, the 3c March 31st cannot be substantiated by me, though the original owner of 4 small covers beautifully can. in bright green possibly still has the dated enclosures. These were sent to Scott 3 or 4 years ago for sale. The enclosure in the cover I picked was returned to owner on request.

Next month we hope to offer illustrations of some odd 69 cancells. Will appreciate the loan for photographing of any that you have, particularly those with Japanese cancells.

Our good friend H. C. Brooks of Marshall, Michigan, who makes intensive search for the used postage stamp in dust covered attics and has the good fortune to find Confederate Provisionals and "New Havens" every now and then also accumulates great quantities of the commoner U. S. on cover which, in real stamp lover style, he carefully studies for the odd and unusual cancellation. In a recent "find" he secured a number of "Town & County" cancells of unusually nice appearance and which have not been included in previous lists. These are:—

- 1865 STRAWBERRY VALLEY, YUBA CO. CAL.
- 1877 LEEDS, GREENE CO. N. Y. (blue)
- 1880 WEST STRATFORD, FAIRFIELD CO. CONN. (oval, blue)
- 1883 HANITON, HENRY CO. GA (oval)
- 1885 CHESTNUT GAP, PANNIN CO. GA.
- 1887 CONSTITUTION, YORK CO. PA. (blue)

The first of these is the "earliest" use of this form of cancell we have seen, it is of large size, 1½ inches in diameter and the 3c 1861 it is used with is cancelled with a grid of dots and dashes.



Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 8.

April 1, 1927.

Applications Pending.

Eid, Albert
 Enslowe, P. O.
 Hagan, L. H.
 Chuchin, F. G.
 Montilla, Juan
 Rodgers, M.
 Schultz, Willy
 Megson, Frederic
 Sprano, Robt.
 Arndt, Geo.
 Bainbridge, W. H.
 Blaich, Albert
 Castel-Branco, F.
 Brown, Earle
 Bruckner, Frank
 Cavanagh, T. L.
 Chambers, C. J.
 Charles, R. L.
 Cone, S. M., Jr.
 Dhaun, Babu Lal
 Ernst, Henry P.

Finch, Jno. S.
 Golding, W. H.
 Gomez, Raout
 Gordon, Herman C.
 Hartman, August G.
 Hartwig, C. A.
 Heaton, B. L.
 Herring, Oren L.
 Holman, Walter E.
 Keator, A. D.
 Lesh, Helen
 Mathue, P. N.
 McCoy, W. S.
 Mechin, R. J.
 Neelen, Robt. B.
 Mosier, U. G.
 Phillips, Russell N.
 Post, Walter F.
 Riffin, Geo. D.
 Rosenberg, A.
 Schlichter, R. D.

Schmidt, J. C.
 Tomlinson, R. B.
 Van Wart, Edwin T.
 Varro, Victor
 Virrick, Vladimir
 Wanner, Lee R.
 Watson, Chas. I.
 White, Luther B. Jr.
 Wieler, Fred J.
 Winsor, Wallace C.
 Wittwer, Paul
 Zethraeus, C. L.
 McCullough, Jno. D.

Reinstatements Pending.

5995 Burns, Al.
 5835 Malbin, Carpal
 7681 Peters, Dr. H. A.
 6868 Zuckerman, H. R.
 3202 Mann, Percy McG.

APPLICATIONS POSTED.

Anderson, W. H., Oneida, Ill. 61; Farmer; Ralph S. Bacon, Oneida, Ill. By H. A. Davis.
 Barr, Jere Hess, 539 Court St., Reading, Pa. 51; Insurance; Jos. H. Hasbrouck, Pa. Natl. Bank Bldg., Reading, Pa. By Eugene Klein.
 Bayntun, Robt. S., 5422 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 42; Engineer; Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va. By O. E. De Sio.
 Bebb, M. R., Box 445, Muskogee, Okla. 36; Florist; J. F. Brett, 1508 Boston Ave., Muskogee, Okla. By A. H. Murchison.
 Bechtel, S. D., 244 Lakeside Drive, Oakland, Calif. 26; Contractor; A. F. Edwards, 1227 Broadway, Oakland, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.
 Belanger, A. B., Morgan City, La. 25; Chemist & V. Pres.; Fisher Bros., Morgan City, La. By A. W. Van Pelt.
 Blanco-Paez, Luis, Abanico 33, Caracas, Venezuela. 22; Technical Translator; Enrique Paris-Ambard, Norte 10-135, Caracas, Venezuela. By J. E. Guest.
 Buckland, Chas. C., 509 Richards St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada. 53; Bldg. Mgr.; Dominion Construction Company, 509 Richards St., By Jno. F. Keen.

- Buell, C. F., Commerce St., Clinton, Conn. 22; Electrician; E. R. Vanderhoof, 1114 Logan St., Denver, Colo. By H. A. Davis.
- Chapman, Taft, 333 Euclid Ave., Akron, O. 23; Salesman; Harry Ream, Akron, O. By C. A. Bensinger.
- Chase, Ralph S., 3127 W. 34th Ave., Denver, Colo. 48; Investor; Dr. H. Vos, Tildon Health School, Denver, Colo. By H. A. Davis.
- Crockett, E. P., Box 475, Wytheville, Va. 24; Banker & Farmer; T. F. Walker, Wytheville, Va. By R. L. Hustis.
- Davis, W. Frank, 34 E. St. James St., Kingston, N. Y. 55; Public Accountant, Sam Barnstein Co., 335 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y. By H. A. Davis.
- De Witt, Fred M., 555 Montclair Ave., Oakland, Calif. 58; Bookseller; E. S. Page, Oakland Bank Bldg., Oakland, Calif. By Harry E. Gray.
- Douglas, Olin E., 2000 San Pablo Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 35; Druggist; Fred Wilson, Solano & Alameda Ave., Berkeley, Calif. By Harry E. Gray.
- Drummond, J. W. A., Box 312, Pine City, Minn. 39; Gen. Supt.; Cortland Stamp Co., 337 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. By Chas. J. Phillips.
- Farr, Rev. R. E., 218 Mound St., Hot Springs, Ark., 40; Methodist Minister; A. C. Jennings Drug Co., Hot Springs, Ark. By Rev. H. N. VanVoorhis.
- Finnberg, Arvid, 414 Elm St., Rome, N. Y. 50; Flower Grower; Edward H. Bright, 1003 N. George St., Rome, N. Y. By W. J. Barton.
- Fisher, Mrs. J. E., 715 Hedding St., San Jose, Calif. Legal; Victor LaMotle, Mutual Bldg. & Loan Co., San Jose, Calif. By A. F. Merell.
- Frazer, Nelson A., 1342 Linden Ave., Glendale, Calif. 35; Insurance; H. J. Leland, 212 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Calif. By E. St. G. Tucker.
- Freitag, Wm. C., Hitchcock, S. Dak., 24; Farmer; John Kingdom, Hitchcock, S. Dak. By H. A. Davis.
- Griffiths, Wm. L., 700 Wabash St., Topeka, Kans. 53; Contractor; D. H. Forbes, Topeka, Kans. By D. C. Hammatt.
- Hendrey, F. J. G., c/o British Postoffice, Casablanca, Morocco. 31; Bank Clerk American Consul, Casablanca, Morocco. By F. W. Allen.
- Hurst, Carl W., 152 W. 5th St., Chillicothe, O. 45; Asst. Postmaster; Stanley B. Ashbrook, Cincinnati, O. By A. D. Fennel.
- James, Merrill, 107 S. 7th St., Livingston, Mont. 36; Letter Carrier; Fraser Sanders & Co., Livingston, Mont. By R. L. Hustis.
- Jensen, Wm. H., Brown's Valley, Minn. 40; Grain Buyer; W. L. Paul, Brown's Valley, Minn. By Delf Norona.
- Jickling, C. M., 2114 Clawson Ave., Royal Oak, Mich. 32; Advertising; F. W. Clawson Land Co., 1448 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit. By W. F. Fratcher.
- Kelly, J. R., M.D., 27 Elm St., Hornell, N. Y. 38; Physician; Hollands Drug Co., Hornell, N. Y. By A. W. Locher.
- Kemm, Theodore, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City. 53; Restaurant Prop.; Reference requested. By H. A. Davis.
- Kirkpatrick, Arthur J., 924 Queens Ave., Victoria, B. C., Canada. 40; None; L. M. Forbes, 1006 Government St., Victoria, B. C. By R. M. Angus.
- Kohler, Edward C., 199 Franklin St., Holyoke, Mass. 60; Manager; H. P. Ather-ton, 318 Main St., Springfield, Mass. By W. C. Stone.
- Laur, A. L., 80 Portsmouth Rd., Piedmont, Calif. 58; Master Mariner; W. W. White, 13th & Webster Sts. Oakland, Calif. By Harry E. Gray.
- Lewis, Kenneth M., 1119 Tyler St., Topeka, Kans. 33; Secy. Investment Co.; R. W. Oman, New England Bldg., Topeka, Kans. By D. C. Hammatt.
- Lopez, Maj. C. M., The Manlius School, Manlius, N. Y. 42; U. S. A. Officer Frank Shattuck, 418 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y. By W. L. Morse.
- Martin, W. K., Ridley Park, Pa. 42; Antiques; C. W. Brazier, Crozier Bldg., Chester, Pa. By Eugene Klein.

- Noggle, C. H., Box 3, Greensburg, Ky., 60; Atty.; P. F. Marshall, Greensburg, Ky., By R. L. Hustis.
- Northrup, A. P., Apartado 334, Monterrey, N. L., Mexico. 40; Bank Manager; Frank J. Hobson, Cia Minera de Peroles S. A., Monterrey, Mexico. By Paul Sorensen.
- Ormsbee, J. M., 1145 W. 30th St., Erie, Pa. 45; Insurance; Erie County Electric Co., Erie, Pa. By Rev. E. M. Gearhart.
- Oursler, C. C., 104 S. Garfield St., Oblong, Ill. 45; Mgr. Battery Co.; G. H. Larrabee, Oblong, Ill. By J. D. McCullough.
- Pederson, Bert C., Benson, Minn. 32; Postal Clerk; Harry M. Nelson, Benson, Minn. By R. L. Hustis.
- Riley, Wells L., 130 E. 94th St., New York City. 37; Mech. Engrn.; J. C. Morganthau, 51 W. 48th St., New York. By H. A. Davis.
- Robertson, Edw. M., Box 70, Bashaw, Alb. Canada. 40; Barrister; Norman J. Holt, Bashaw, Alb., Canada. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Rosenberg, J., Ansbacherstr 2, Berlin W. 50, Germany. 50; Stamp Dealer; Elliott M. Welton, 20 Morningside Ave., New York. By H. A. Davis.
- Rutherford Stamp Club, H. T. Wilcox, Pres., W. Hartmann, Secy., 745 New York Ave., Union City, N. J. By W. Hartmann.
- Scott, Thos. B., Apt. 22, 1118 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va. 32; Retail Coal; Richmond Motor Co., Richmond, Va. By R. N. Wall.
- Storms, Robt. M., 354 W. Wilson Ave., Glendale, Calif. 38; Mech. Engrn.; R. C. Mitchell, Citz. Nat. Bnk. Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. By R. L. Hustis.
- Taggart, R. W., 386 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo. 35; Pres. "Yellowway"; U. S. Natl. Bank, Denver, Colo. By Roy C. Adair.
- Taylor, William Jr., 2015 Laguna St., San Francisco, Calif. 43; Accountant; Kenneth Millican, Pac. Nat. Bnk., San Francisco, Calif. By E. B. Jessup.
- Thayer, Frank G., R.F.D., Monsey, N. Y. 48; Farmer; Richard Burtis, Monsey, N. Y. By R. L. Hustis.
- Wildfong, R. D., Box 8, Genesee, Mich. 26; Farmer; T. G. Rogers, Genesee, Mich. By H. A. Davis.
- Williams, Jos. K., 925 S. 54th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 38; Contractor; Waverly Coal Co., 54th & Whitby Ave., Phila., Pa. By George Creed.
- Wilson, Guy West, Box 484, Fayette, Iowa. 49; Prof. Biology; E. J. Davis and Son, Fayette, Iowa. By Stephen C. Lyon.
- Windrath, W., 12 Via T. Rodari, Lugano, Ticino, Switzerland. 55; Stamp Dealer; Swiss Philatelic Society, Zurich, Switzerland. By Eugene Klein.
- Wong, James, 241 W. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif. 21; Student; C. S. Watson & Co., 610 S. Bwdy., Los Angeles. By Chas. S. Thompson.
- Wrahtz, W., 216 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif. 47; Public Accountant; W. H. Gibbons, 200 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif. By E. W. Paterson.
- Wriedt, Carl, 3201 W. 41 St., Cleveland, O. 29; Cook; Friedrich Janssen, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, O. By Jos. Maraud.
- Wight, Warland, 41 Russell St., Milton, Mass. 46; Realtor; W. L. Aldrich, 5 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. By Eric H. Kling.
- Wurts, Waldemar, 161 William St., East Orange, N. J. 57; Publicity; Vahan Mozian, Rutherford, N. J. By J. M. Bartels.

APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT.

- Wright, Allen H., 2107 Ft. Stockton Drive, San Diego, Calif. 53; City Clerk; The Worth Co., San Diego, Calif. By P. A. Coppard.

NEW MEMBERS.

- 9341 Oakland Philatelic Society, H. E. Gray, Secy., 237 Fed. Tel. Bldg., Oakland, Calif.
- 9342 Armstrong, Harry H., 49 W. 3rd Ave., Spokane, Wash.
- 9343 Barna, Sigmond, 208 Dalzell St., Shreveport, La.
- J9344 Barnett, Burton J., 1328 Lunt Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 9345 Benedict, Chas. B., Bank of Attica, Attica, N. Y.
- 9346 Bert, Adam K., 28 N. Lincoln St., Washington, Pa.
- 9347 Bibaz, Jack, 305 Broadway, New York City.
- 9348 Burr, David H., 242 E. Fulton St., Gloversville, N. Y.
- 9349 Corley, Lt. Com. W. A., U. S. S. Concord, c/o Postmaster, New York City
- 9350 Crooker, Paul R., Box 76, Canajoharie, N. Y.
- 9351 Daniel, L. R., c/o Armour & Co., Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- 9352 Davidson, Ralph C., 6201 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 9353 Ebert, Robert Jr., Finkenau 17 I, Hamburg 22, Germany.
- 9354 Entermann, C. C., Iron Springs, Pa.
- 9355 Epper, Jos. P., 258 Edmund Ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 9356 Grone, Fred D., 1814 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 9357 Hageboeck, W. P., Schmidt Bldg., Davenport, Ia.
- 9358 Harbold, Hubert A., 427 W. 3rd St., Mt. Carmel, Pa.
- 9359 Harney, I. Richard, Box 42, Woodmont, Conn.
- 9360 Joly, Norman R. S., Box 64, Beyrout, Syria.
- J9361 Kasatly, Farid M., 11 Souk Ayas, Beyrout, Syria.
- 9362 Kernott, Enrique, Estacion Borja, Paraguay.
- 9363 Koerner, Theo. K., 111 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- 9364 Lineburgh, Jno. L., 34 Walnut Ave., Waterbury, Conn.
- J9365 Lucas, John A., 60 W. 10th St., New York City.
- 9366 Marlinski, Max, 530 W. 157th St., New York City.
- 9367 Mayer, Seymour W., DeLuxe Apt., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
- 9368 Pasquier, Pierre Quentin, 7 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, O.
- 9369 Phillips, Geo. B., 18 Tallawanda Rd., Oxford, O.
- 9370 Phipps, Louis E., Englewood, N. J.
- 9371 Rawson, O. G., 3208 Forest Pl., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 9372 Rutherford S. C., W. Hartman, Secy., 745 New York Ave., Union City, N. J.
- 9373 Schofield, F. H., 121 Meridian Ave., Fresno, Calif.
- J9374 Shangraw, Nelson R., 3537 Walnut St., Chicago, Ill.
- 9375 Starbird, Chas. M., 13 Madison St., Auburn, Me.
- 9376 Young, Leon G., 133 Lincoln Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.
- 9377 Zwichel, E. M., 213 Federal Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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 7828 Morris, J. E., 324 W. 97th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

RESIGNATION RECEIVED.

- 6935 Rucker, Wm. J., 554 Park Row, Charlottesville, Va.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

- 4034 Grahame, Miss E., Montpelier, Vt.
 6701 Lee, Harry A., 131 W. 5th St., Chester, Pa.

NEW LIFE MEMBER.

- 402-6060 Lambert, L. J., 422 Metropolitan Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

APPLICATIONS RETURNED.

- Hanna, M. G., Box 936, New Kensington, Pa.
 Mattman, Gustave F., Lafayette, Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Sahakian, Seth, 12 Rue Grange Batelisse, Paris IX, France.
 von Pfersdorff, Miss Louise, 58 New Chambers St., New York City.

DEATHS REPORTED.

- 6462 Crouch, Chas. E., 300 State St., Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1927.
 6691 Filsinger, Geo. J., Route 10, Box 475, Toledo, O., Feb. 17, 1926.
 3683 Foote, W. H., 2166 E. 89th St., Cleveland, O., Sept. 1, 1926.
 6483 Hurowitz, Albert, 118 Markham St., Toronto, Canada.
 5937 Kuhn, Franz, C., 1365 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich., June 16, 1926.
 2176 Mack, Alfred W., 280 W. 86th St., New York City., Jan. 8, 1926.
 8067 McMillan, Wm. F., 145 Glenwood Blvd., Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1927.
 4907 Newman, Henry B., 66 Crestview Rd., Mountain Lakes, N. J., Feb. 11, 1927.
 763 Phillips, Wm. H., Box 75, East Liverpool, O.
 7136 Rapkin, Geo. F., 151 Goswell Rd., London, E. C. 1, Eng.
 6108 Saunders, L. R., 1124 1st St. N. W., Mason City, Ia., Feb. 28, 1927.
 5649 Stearns, Jno. E., 27 James Park, Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 3, 1927.
 7516 Wojtowicz, Jos., 1826 Fleet St., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 27, 1926.

MAIL RETURNED TO WRITER.

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 3928 Gosabass, Michael, Box 393, Magdalena, N. M.
 J8350 Gudmundson, Allan, 19 N. 15th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
 4802 Holden, C. H., Port Dover, Ont., Canada.
 7907 Kiernan, Hugh B., 4389 Matilda Ave., New York City.
 6887 Kuhn, W. T. C., Box 1792, Chicago, Ill.
 8100 Lloyd, L. H., Bradenton, Fla.
 8161 Mills, Harry W., Columbus, Ohio.
 5895 Oberholtzer, J. T. S., Mt. Pleasant, Md.
 8388 Smith, Walker C., Box 640, Seattle, Wash.
 8843 Steele, M. C., R. D. 3, Chico, Calif.
 8690 Witt, B. J. Jr., Box 755, Mission, Tex.
 8565 Wood, J. W. S., 10034-106th St., Edmonton, Canada.
 8868 Young, Gerald P., 32 Main Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
 7849 Eigenbauer, Joseph, Fulda, Germany.

ADDRESS WANTED.

Mail is returned from the following Life Member at last known address.

112-4497 Stark, Ora E., 3512 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

DELINQUENT.

Heretofore delinquents have been dropped without publication previously. In many instances it has been found that complaints were registered of unsatisfactory dealings if not down right fraud. To obviate this condition and expel rather than drop such members, it is requested that all members scan this list of delinquents and report to the Secretary immediately any unsatisfactory dealings or conduct unbecoming a member of this Society. Failing to receive such notice, or payment of dues for the current year, these members will be dropped and removed from the roll of members, May 10th, 1927. Dues received from any on this list will be published in the Secretary's June report.

It is further requested that all complaints of unsatisfactory dealings with members or conduct unbecoming a member of this Society, be reported promptly to the Secretary. The Board of Directors have decided to "clean house" thoroughly, so that the letters "A.P.S." and a number attached will mean something. One philatelic paper has given this society a black eye, in publishing a notice that it will not accept an A. P. S. number as a reference. This condition should not exist and the present Board has decided that it shall not. We want an A. P. S. number to guarantee that the holder does business on the square and does it promptly. If we have members who do not do business in just this way, lets get rid of him and

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publish the fact to protect others. Complaints are invited to this end. We are going to "clean house" and we are going to do it thoroly and promptly and we want the cooperation of every prompt square dealing member.

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6946 Abels, B. H.	5616 Carrington, P. R.	5669 Elst, R. O.
7212 Adams, Perry	5400 Cassebeer, W. H.	8510 Emery, Claude E.
4078 Alexander, F. H.	7061 Cassinis, Gaspare	7771 Emerson, Guy
3073 Allen, E. O.	6381 Cerqua, A. E.	7334 Eng, Teng Sek
4018 Allen, Freeman	4380 Chamberlain, W. A.	7584 Ernst, E. J.
8336 Allison, Dr. Benj.	2846 Champion, Theo.	5808 Esser, Dr. Chas.
7942 Alvares, J. R.	7104 Chappell, G. H.	8590 Evans, Thos. E.
7273 Appleton, H. L.	7396 Chastain, K. W.	6955 Evinger, Stephen
6292 Arthur, Jack	7846 Chatterton, Dr. W.	743 Faber, W. H.
6720 Aymar, Jno. W.	A.	6206 Farmer, D. M.
742 Averill, David M.	8179 Chidlaw, L. S.	6390 Farrell, E. A.
2889 Baer, J. P.	5419 Chittenden, Dr. F.	8035 Fay, J. R.
8175 Baillargeon, P. F.	H.	6956 Feeman, Jno. H.
8496 Baldinger, A. M.	5781 Christensen, C. C.	6391 Ferrer, Cesar
5502 Ball, F. L.	8506 Clark, Edw. S.	2268 Fisher, Alfred
7758 Banciu, Eugene	3349 Clark, Ralph H.	5758 Fisher, Lewis S.
7944 Baylis, Chas.	6574 Cockrell, F. M.	7817 Flint, Geo. M.
8406 Bedker, R. R.	6308 Colson, A. M.	8753 Forrest, Geo. B.
7160 Beegle, Alan B.	6088 Cone, Earl K.	5670 Foster, Chas. M.
5813 Bell, J. A.	8299 Cook, Geo. E.	5513 Foster, Hubert S.
7216 Beraha, B. A.	7626 Cooper, Robt. G.	8259 Foth, Louis H.
7217 Berg, H. Van B.	7409 Copp, Rex. O.	7109 Francisci, Ivan
7760 Berthold, H. A.	5509 Copland, A. C.	6916 Frazer, Thompson
5398 Bigelow, W. McP.	6726 Corvell, J. B.	8423 Gaines, F. H. R.
8575 Bishop, D. B.	8585 Cram, Arthur S.	7171 Gamble, C. M.
7096 Blamey, A. O.	7766 Crawford, Robt. C.	5698 Garner, Wallace S.
6425 Blatz, Gustave	8252 Creegan, J. W.	6316 Gates, Reve C.
4422 Bleakie, W. J.	4898 Crittenden, Jas. L.	8152 Gleason, Dr. G. R.
8240 Blough, L. B.	5921 Crittenton, L. A.	7960 Gloeb, J. J.
8241 Boon, C. W.	6765 Crone, Sam	7998 Goldstein, Morris
5613 Bosley, M. E.	6461 Crossett, D. W.	3928 Gosabass, Michael
7885 Bourgeois, O. K.	7812 Cunningham, McD.	7853 Gravit, F. W.
7221 Bowman, S. P.	6257 Curtis, Donald S.	8261 Green, Max
4452 Bradbury, J. W.	8415 Curtis, Geo. P.	8350 Gudmundson, A.
8714 Brandberg, C. H.	7628 Dallmann, Jno. S	8349 Gundelfinger, S.
7024 Broadbent, H. W.	6953 Davis, Jos. T.	7174 Gustafson, J. E.
7886 Brookes, J. W.	7417 de Freitas, A. C.	7536 Hagar, F. Kimball
8718 Brown, A. Donald	5123 Delp, Francis K.	8190 Hall, C. L.
8877 Brown, Sidney F.	5857 Dieter, M. Roy	8763 Hall, J. F.
8296 Brown, Stanley K.	7168 Doane, Philip S.	8045 Haller, H. S.
5807 Bryan, Harry E.	3278 Dole, W. Herbert	7176 Hanney, Geo. G.
6304 Bucknam, Geo. W.	6538 Dorn, Paul A.	6431 Hardcastle, E. E.
8171 Bull, Dr. Edw. C.	6650 Doyle, Theodore	7590 Harris, E.
7993 Burns, J. S.	6825 Duffy, Jas. E.	6323 Harris, Fredk. R.
8503 Burke, H. J.	6727 Dunham, W. C.	4598 Hart, Henry H.
6950 Buser, Ed. Jr.	8032 Dunleavy, Jno. J.	8766 Haskim, M. M.
6254 Buser, Edw. A.	8182 Dye, W. S. Jr.	7341 Heath, W. R.
3008 Butler, B. D.	7849 Eigenbauer, Jos.	8519 Hendry, L. T.

6961 Herbert, M.	8451 Lumley, Ellsworth	8825 Roop, Thos. S.
7737 Heroy, Wm. B.	6703 Lupfer, T. M. R.	7922 Root, Irving C.
8768 Herzog, Henry	7354 MacDonald, F. C.	4036 Rosenblatt, B. S.
6659 Hidalgo, Manuel	8452 MacGillivray, M. E.	8384 Rosenstrauch, Sam
6547 Hoenig, Dr. A. L.	5970 Mackay, H. R.	8547 Roth, Dr. R. T.
4802 Holden, C. H.	7357 Mallast, Reinhard	7051 Salis, John
8522 Holm, C. A. W.	8062 Malone, Mrs. W. C.	6356 Samuelson, Aaron
5763 Hopkins, F. W.	7677 Marcan, Dr. C. M.	7748 Sanborn, J. D.
8052 Houghton, Park E.	5560 Margiunti, Victor	5319 Sanford, J. L.
5223 Howard, J. L.	7494 Marshall, W. N.	4443 Sampson, J. W.
8357 Howe, J. H.	8640 Martius, J.	8666 Samson, K. R.
7856 Howland, D. C.	8371 Mason, Art	7372 Sawyer, C. F.
7343 Hoyt, Fred L.	7245 Mavrogordato, G. S.	2834 Schaefer, J. M.
8525 Hughes, Jas. E.	7360 McClary, R. T.	8829 Schlesinger, A. R.
5251 Huntington, E. G.	6159 McConney, Edw.	5344 Schmitt, R. F.
6155 Hurst, J. E.	8125 McCullough, Henry	6981 Schoenberger, J. D.
8121 Hustmyre, F. W.	8066 McIntyre, H. S.	8667 Scott, Geo. H.
Jr.	7190 McQuitty, L. F.	3281 Scudder, Jno. K.
7963 Hyatt, Edw. H.	4683 Mendes, Arthur	8551 Shoudy, Wm. E.
8904 Irving, Robt. H.	7916 Metcalf, Maxham	4599 Sickenberger, E. F.
8612 Jackson, Thos. S.	8316 Michels, Wm. J.	5531 Sinclair, F. S.
4126 Jacobs, A. S.	8161 Mills, Harry W.	8283 Skrate, W. I.
8437 Jacobs, Roland C.	6842 Milock, Robt.	6982 Smith, Geo. W.
6548 Jahn, Ernest	7429 Miskiewicz, Z. J.	5951 Smith, Lloyd E.
4925 Jansen, Thos. W.	5894 Montes, Leon	8388 Smith, Walker C.
8779 Jay, Daniel M.	4003 Morris, A. W.	8835 Soderblom, S. E.
8308 Johnson, Kent W.	4570 Mouhib, Jos.	7203 Sprinkman, Fred
7543 Jones, Raymond A.	4776 Moxey, Robt. S.	8475 Stacel, Erik
6834 Keister, Herbert E.	5974 Newton, Henry M.	6417 Stanley, A.
8005 Kelley, Robt. L.	6493 Noble, H. A.	6447 Stauffer, Geo. E.
7905 Kenna, Mrs. J. R.	7082 Norman, H. A. D.	8843 Steele, M. C. Jr.
7907 Kiernan, Hugh B.	5895 Oberholtzer, J.T.S.	7930 Steenberg, Erling
8097 King, Capt. D. C.	6793 O'Callaghan, T. A.	4154 Storey, R. C.
8443 King, Herbert	1918 Oleson, Jno. P.	5346 Stott, Jas. R.
7966 King, Harry H.	5359 Oliver, Mrs. L. S.	8204 Stout, C. D.
6970 King, William	6495 Osier, E. W.	6506 Suong, Fung
7908 Kirkpatrick, Dr. M.	4531 Palette, Edw. M.	5184 Swinton, A. C.
B.	6413 Palmer, Fred. W.	5911 Syracuse S. C.
4278 Klein, Joseph	8226 Paolo, Paggi Rag	3772 Taite, Harry L.
7546 Koons, Dorsey W.	8163 Pearce, Wm. R.	7013 Taylor, A. C.
8792 Kuhl, G. H.	8920 Peoria Phil. Socy.	7381 Tedeschi, Am.
6887 Kuhn, W. T. C.	7603 Percival, Vincent	4814 Thoma, Ernest E.
6836 Kurth, Alfred	8130 Pier, Henry H.	8168 Thomas, Lee
5794 Lachaine, Jos.	7367 Ponnay, Geo. N.	6040 Trentman, J. L.
2712 Laird, B. W.	7604 Powell, S. G.	8169 Trimble, Frederic
6234 Lapham, Claude	2064 Pratt, Wm. E.	6675 Truesdell, W. P.
7676 Little, H. A.	5409 Randall, W.	8170 Turner, Arthur B.
8100 Lloyd, L. H.	8200 Rankin, R. B.	7935 Turner, A. B.
8244 Locke, W. M.	8921 Ransom, F. N.	8933 Turner, Richard C.
6406 Lotz, Cyril C.	6555 Rasmussen, Elias	7018 Turner, Robt. A.
8369 Lourie, J. W.	6895 Richardson, H. M.	7213 VanArkel, J. W.
7005 Lucio, Victor	7829 Ritter, M.	8848 Vanauken, Ellsw.
5940 Luder, Edward	7508 Roberts, Henry	5009 van Brunt, A. A.

8676 van Katwijk, Paul	7800 Weeks, Banj. J.	7460 Willoughby, J. D.
3071 Vogelsang, C. F.	7837 Weiser, Hubert H.	8688 Windsor, T.
4783 von Boecklin, Aug.	8110 Weill, Saml. W. F.	7386 Winslow, Jno. A.
5537 Vorheir, Emil	4911 Weissich, Otto	8690 Witt, B. J. Jr.
2229 Wagner, Carl H.	5567 Wells, Thos. L.	5569 Woltmann, Arnold
7616 Walker, A. H.	5019 Wendell, Harmon	8565 Wood, J. W. S.
6075 Walker, Herbert G.	6561 Wheeler, D. A.	5712 Wood, W. O.
8678 Warmbold, F. V.	8137 White, Gene Simms	4206 Wright, Park
5907 Warren, Harold C.	8561 Whitney, Chas. M.	8290 Wurtelle, Philip J.
7836 Washburn, Jack	8687 Whitney, Robt. S.	8868 Young, Gerald P.
8681 Wauner, Jesse	5854 Whittemore, Edgar	6374 Young, Miss S. L.
3702 Webb, Wm.	6194 Wight, R. C.	5034 Xesati, Robt. E.
7567 Weckel, Wilson E.	7939 Williams, Carey P.	

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY.

Membership March 1, 1927	4185
New Members admitted	36
Replaced on Roll	2
	4223
Resignations accepted	2
Deaths reported	13
	15
Total Membership April 1, 1927	4208

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Official Notices.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-second Annual Meeting of the American Philatelic Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at St. Louis, Mo. on Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1927 at ten o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

Ralph H. Eilers, Chairman; Paul Murray, Chester Myers, W. H. Rauert, C. N. Smith.

I hereby appoint the following members as a Committee on Credentials:

H. A. Diamant, Chairman; G. A. Hahn, W. E. Ault, L. E. Smith, Dr. L. Tuhloske.

Hotel Headquarters will be announced later.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

Nominations of Candidates for the election of a Board of Directors to consist of a President, Board of Three Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, International Secretary and two Directors at Large to serve the Society for a term of two years beginning Sep. 1, 1927 are now in order and will be received by the Secretary, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colc. The election to be held at the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Society at St. Louis, August 1927.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

NOMINATIONS.

For President A. H. Wilhelm:—By Lone Star State Chapter No. 69; North Dakota Chapter No. 77; Kenebec Chapter No. 76.

COMPLETE TICKET NOMINATED BY

CINCINNATI PHILATELIC SOCIETY, A. P. S. Branch #46, Life Branch #6 and seconded by THE COLORADO STATE BRANCH, Denver, Colorado, A. P. S. Branch #22.

For President—A. H. Wilhelm, California.

For Board Vice Presidents—William C. Kennett Jr., Gustav M. Mosler, Dr. Leon Tedesche, all of Ohio.

For Secretary—Holland A. Davis, Colorado.

For Treasurer—Howard H. Elliott, Massachusetts.

For International Secretary—G. C. Cuenod, Texas.

For Directors at Large—Dr. J. B. Chittenden, New York; Rev. C. C. Silvester, Pennsylvania.

There will be STAMPS,

There will be COLLECTORS,

**There will be ENTERTAINMENT
OF THE VERY FIRST QUALITY**

AT ST. LOUIS

AUGUST 16th, 1927

BETTER COME!

REPORT *of the*

TREASURER

April 1st, 1927.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$9007.66	
Receipts	51.00	\$9058.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$8490.00	
New Memberships	30.00	\$8520.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$8947.47	
Receipts	280.78	
	\$9228.25	
Disbursements	371.23	\$8857.02

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$.90
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 174.33	
Dues paid in advance	28.75	\$ 203.08

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 625.93	
Receipts—Dues	221.47	
Reinstatements	4.00	
	\$ 851.40	
Disbursements	264.83	\$ 586.57

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 666.30	
Receipts—Subscriptions	158.53	
Advertising	719.70	
	\$1544.53	
Disbursements	572.49	\$ 972.04
Cash on hand	\$7581.07	
Bond Investments	20617.20	\$28198.27

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 4, No. 12.

Whole No. 36.

Wanted: I need the following U. S. 3c 1857, stamps to be off cover and show clearly month and day cancellation on face of stamps. Jan. 2, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 30; Feb. 1, 5, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 21, 26, 27, 29; March 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31; April 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 27, 28, 29. More next month.

Of U. S. 1861 I need: Jan. 10, June 5, 7, Sept. 25; Nov. 1, 18, 19; Dec. 21. Am also interested in Uruguay Nos. 46 and 47.

Please submit all or any of the above. Your postage will be refunded in the event we purchase or not.

We need new members. This month we will be dropping such members as have failed to pay their dues for the current year. This means quite a loss of membership. But you can do your part by getting at least one new applicant and in this way offset the loss. Our society has been surging forward this year and you can help right now by putting in a few applications.

Large special circuits still popular. These large special circuits sent you direct are still meeting with favor, if the amounts purchased are any evidence of this. We can send them along any time, we can make up fine miscellaneous circuits of space fillers, or we can send special groups of countries, everything but U. S.

We pay for this space. Please bear in mind we pay advertising rates for the NEWS, and that we use more space in each issue than any other advertiser. If you believe in patronizing advertisers then patronize the sales dept. Also all views expressed herein are our own. They are not edited, and not submitted to anyone for revision. They are not the opinions or views of the elected officers or anyone else.

Cash always for books. A member has taken us to task because when he wrote in for blank books and said remit on receipt, that we wrote him that books

were cash with order, as we did not want to have bookkeeping on these small transactions. He comes back saying he has been in business 11 years and he does not think it good business for us to ask cash with order. We are forced to do this. We used to receive many letters each month asking for blank books, and we gave out many for which we never collected. We found that keeping track of these little items was retarding our necessary work, sending out circuits, retiring books, etc., so we adopted a rule cash with order. Of course foreign members who have books with us, as it is inconvenient for them to remit, have had them charged to their accounts, but as a rule members have cooperated with us in sending cash with order and thus saving our time to be used for their benefit. Blank books cost but 5c each. They have spaces for 120 stamps. So please send cash with order and save us having to write you.

The inside facts: There are always some of our members trying to make others think that we are getting rich off the sales department. So for their benefit we are going to give you the net figures on our income from this department for the year 1926. The calendar year, on the basis of which we recently filed an income tax statement.

Our total commissions Jan. 1926 to Dec. 1926 inclusive were \$7069.41. The deductibe expenses as follows: Postage \$1379.28; Commission to branch managers \$331.70; Miscellaneous office supplies \$121.25; Telegrams \$27.84; Advertising \$383.33; Printing \$497.62; Express charges \$104.22; Office Rent \$243—Total \$3088.43; Leaving a balance net of \$3980.98. Which represents the salary of two people for twelve months from this work. Not as much as you thought was it? Well the next time you hear anyone say we are getting rich from this job show him these figures. And in addition we did not deduct anything for our trip to New York for the Convention. If we take this out we would be set back about \$300 more. Nuf sed.

Registered letters addressed to you. A member claims he did not get a circuit. We trace it thru and find that it was delivered at his home and signed for by a servant. He says that this is not delivery, that he never received it and therefore is not liable. The Postoffice says that he has always permitted this same servant to sign for mail and that it is a regular delivery. The member on the other hand says he has employed a lawyer to fight the claim we make. It will be interesting to see the outcome. We have never had to go to court before in such matters, the liability having always been assumed thru legal advice and before suit. If you are having someone else sign for your mail it makes you liable. If you are not willing to assume such liability then notify your local P. O. to that effect. Whether it is A P S sales circuit or some other valuable matter you should either be willing to assume the responsibility or stop the delivery to others than yourself.

Let the seller beware. The words "let the buyer beware" have long been regarded in business, but the reverse, or "let the seller beware" seem to be particularly applicable to selling stamps. If one sells a certain stamp or stamps to an expert or specialist at the price of the buyer it would be presumed to be a

closed transaction. For the specialist would of course be considered as knowing what he is doing, while the seller would be relying on the expert knowledge of the buyer to protect him. However this does not always happen. Back several years ago a specialized collection was sold by an Eastern dealer of high standing, it was sold to a specialist in that particular country. A few years later the collection was broken up and put on the market. One block of these stamps was exhibited for sale at the Detroit Convention of the A. P. S. a few years back, and finally was sold to a party, who was also a dealer and a nationally known expert in stamps, as well as the owner of a collection of this particular country which had won a medal in Exhibition, and this buyer purchased the stamp at an attractive price. The buyer expressed no doubt as to the genuineness of the stamp and the deal was considered closed so far as the seller was involved. He had sold a pretty block of a special country to a specialist of that country and also an expert. A novice selling to an expert. This past few months these very stamps were returned to the seller with the information that they were proofs and fraudulently gummed. It took years to find this out and the opinion seems to have only been given last fall. On the other hand other experts and specialists in this particular country seem to think the stamps are regular issues. Now what is the position of the seller? The buyer is asking he refund the purchase price on the grounds above stated. The seller then goes back to the party who sold him and he refers him to the first mentioned dealer. Now it seems that these stamps came out of a famous collection which went on the market over 10 years ago and was sold by this dealer. This dealer feels that there is some misunderstanding somewhere so he goes back thru his files and finds the letter written to the first buyer when the collection was sold. This letter states that there were some proofs in the lot, but does not say which are proofs. This first dealer relies on this letter as his defense, and the fact that he was himself selling to a specialist in this particular country should be an added protection. Altho his buyer feels that there must be a misunderstanding, and not only that his buyer still claims the stamps are regular issues which agrees with the opinion of other experts and is contrary to the opinion of the last purchasers' experts. Now we have a peculiar situation. One where the specialist, who is supposed to be well versed in a particular country buys from a novice in that country's stamps, and then after several years comes back for a refund. The matter will be finally worked out doubtless but as this is but one of many instances where hardship can be worked on a seller, should there not be some limit of time as to the time and circumstances under which such claims can be made. If the stamps had been O. K., and we still have opinion that they are, this last buyer picked up a genuine bargain. He bought them at a low cost because he was getting a bargain and having done so has he a comeback after three years? Does the statute of limitations run in such matters? What think you?

O'Connor case. The O'Connor case has been settled. The District Attorney dismissed the case at the request of Mr. Pike, the guarantor. Mr. Pike had guaranteed O'Connor to the Society and without any objection on his part said he would do the right thing and pay off. Therefore when he saw some chance of being repaid his loss by the O'Connor family he of course took this means of bringing about his reimbursement. So far as the Society is concerned they will lose nothing as Mr. Pike is a man of integrity and honesty. He wishes to thank the members who allowed him a discount from the net value of their books.

Funds will be furnished shortly to take up these settlements, and then Mr. Pike will reimburse the fund by weekly payments from his salary, and it is hoped that eventually he will get all of his payments back from the O'Connors. It's the type of man like Pike that help make the phrase "Member of the American Philatelic Society" stand for something.

The coming election. From rumors reaching us at this time, it looks like the membership were lining up to re-elect President Wilhelm. They feel that the A P S has so far progressed in the past few years with him at its head that they ought to keep him in office for a longer period. "A. H." has made a hit by his untiring efforts to boost the Society, and his visits at his own expense to the many branches and local societies last season. If you are of this opinion, then get behind this movement, if you think of someone else who might be better for the position then urge him to run and nominate him. Let's keep the A P S going forward.

No inside pickings. Some members seem to think that certain parties get the first crack at the good things in our department. This is not so, we have a few local buyers, but they themselves would tell you that we very seldom give them the newer books. We send circuits out daily and new books are not in the office very many hours before they are on their way. No one has an inside concession, or a commission allowance, for personal purchases. We pay 2½ % to branch sales managers, we feel that this is all we can stand and break even on postage etc. but outside of this no discounts are allowed any member. We try and operate the sales department so we can make a living out of it. We must please by our service or we cannot hope to build it up. When our sales run around the \$6000 mark each month as they are now, you know there cannot be much favoritism shown in the distribution of books.

Some rare ones. We recently had a book submitted which contained some of the rare New Britain "GRI" surcharges, #13, 14 and 15. These are mint. Accompanying the books are certificates of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society of London as to the genuineness of these stamps. If you are interested would be glad to submit them. They are offered at around ½ Scotts.

CONFEDERATES

I have a client who wants anything unusual in Confederates. If you have a desirable item, I will pay an exceedingly good price for it.

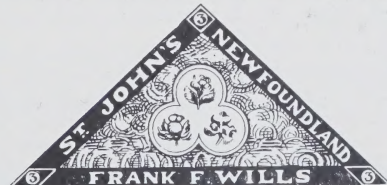
(A. P. S. No. 4653)

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PHILATELIC WEST, Superior, Nebr.

Wanted: Ecuador, 19th Century, Jamaica, issues to 1912. Cancellations, blocks, covers, oddities, anything of interest to the specialist. Highest prices paid. I have good stamps of U. S., B. N. A., B. W. I. and Great Britain for sale at reasonable prices. Delf Norona, Beckley, W. Va.

IRELAND 2p orange, No. 33 mint (Cat. 45c), price 20c. Complete stock of Irish stamps, prices right. Fine Br. Cols. on approval. Ref. A. Harold Kirkpatrick, 1803 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

5c TAYLORS. Any sized lot wanted. Covers, blocks, etc. Unusual cancellations. State price. R. F. Chambers, 254 Irving Ave., Providence, R. I.

We give 2000 European for 1000 U. S. We export 10,000 packets monthly. Sample selections \$1.00. Arns & Schrott, Palmenstr. 7, Dusseldorf, Germany. Member A. P. S.

SCANDINAVIA?

I buy and sell the stamps of Denmark, Danish West Indies, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Sweden.

Approvals at attractive prices.

ALFRED NIELSEN,

385 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

United States postage, revenues, departments, and envelopes on approval. May I have your want list? Reference please. F. W. Peacocke, R. 2, Box 74B, Tacoma, Wash.

Covers. 125 Mixed Covers, (no U. S., Canada, or Europe). Cleaning out stock. A Bargain. Money refund if not satisfied. \$1.00. Like Br. Cols. Covers? Try this: 50 diff. Covers, nice stamps & cancellations, \$1.00. E. H. Swenson, 8245 Maryland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

STAMP ROMANCE and all about the 3c vermilion and its cancellations. A 40 pg. book for 50c at your dealers or direct from H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

1,000 Foreign Stamps, 35 cents. Postage paid. A. P. S. #7526. J. H. Chapman, 1031 Hanna Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

I Will Exchange medium priced stamps with A. P. S. members only. Basis Scott's latest catalogue. To avoid misunderstanding, I will reserve those I select until I receive back my Book. Send a Book and receive mine. Samuel A. Huskisson, (A. P. S. 8776), San Fernando, Trinidad, B.W.I.

FREE—500 all diff. stamps of the world with every \$2.00 purchase of Scott's packets, sets and accessories. Karl Hackbarth, 1029 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

South America! I desire to enter into exchange relations in all countries. I offer stamps of Chile, Peru, Bolivia and other South American countries. Rares for rares. Basis Scott & Yvert & Tellier. Enrique de la Fuente R., Casilla 3074, Valparaiso, Chile.

Air Mail Specialist. Otto Edenharter, Munich, Frundsbergstr. 44, Bavaria, Germany.

U. S. Precancels exchanged for stamps you have. We have a fine lot of Exchange books, all Precancels. For A. P. S. members only. Send for rules. Mutual Stamp Exchange, Box 343, Fitchburg, Mass.

I Have the Money to buy your accumulation, job lot, or collection of precancels. No lot too small, none too large. Write me what you have. A. F. Gamber, A. P. S. 8425, Valley City, N. Dak.

Wanted.—Match & Medicine stamps in pairs, blocks, cancellations, job lots, etc. W. G. Atwood, A. P. S. 8871, Box 470, Fall River, Mass.

U. S. A. 50c and \$1. Four stamps, Nos. 341-2 and 421-3, fine used, Cat. \$1.50 for 35 cents. Canada, One dollar George at ten cents. Selections of B. C.'s, the better kind, at good discounts. Send reference. M. Thomas, 2011 Second St. N. W., Calgary, Canada.

U. S. Cancellations—50 3c 1861 \$1.50; 50 3c green \$1; 50 2c ver. \$1; 50 1c 1882 \$1; 50 2c 1883 50c; 50 2c 1887 50c. Have large stock of cancellations, also U. S. & Foreign stamps to send on approval. Thos. R. Johnston, Saltsburg, Pa.

American Airmail Catalogue, \$1. Berkshire Exchange, Cummington, Mass.

Department covers 1873-84. Agriculture, State, etc. What have you? Singles or collections of these wanted for cash. Harry M. Konwiser, care Collectors Club, 51 West 48 St., New York.

Will Buy Bavaria No. 2, 3, 10 from 20-200 fine copies. Forward for inspection to Wm. F. Mayer, 305 28th Street, West New York, N. J.

Bermuda #17, cat. 80c, net 20c; #31, cat. 35c, net 13c; #36, cat. 85c, net 30c; #37, cat. 10c, net 4c. All good copies. M. Thomas, 2011 2nd St. N. W., Calgary, Canada.

Wanted: Precancels from smaller towns and cities of Ohio—Carrollton, Zanesville, Shelby, Salem, Youngstown, Canton, Norwalk, Elyria, Findlay, Fostoria, Mansfield etc. Also San Francisco on 1902 set, and 1c and 5c 1908, and 2c and 10c 1912. A. F. Gamber, APS 8425, Valley City, N. Dak.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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Vol. 40.

JUNE, 1927.

No. 9.

THE EARLY JAMAICAN POSTS.

By DELF NORONA.

The data given below as to early Jamaican postal rates will be of very little interest to the average collector who is primarily after stamps. It is important, however, for Philately that all information which may even remotely bear upon the early philatelic history of a country should be gotten together and recorded in the philatelic press. The collector of the stamps of a certain country may suddenly become the fortunate possessor of one of these early covers, and the information concerning that item will be invaluable. Nothing is more interesting than these scarce old yellowed and faded relics of the long forgotten past, though fortunately for the philatelic student when such elusive items do finally appear even the most rapacious Philatelic Parasite will ask but a nominal price for the same due to the small demand on the part of collectors generally for such items.

The writer has endeavored to connect the early periods referred to in this article with the contemporaneous postal history of the North American colonies, and it will be noted that they overlap in many important particulars. We have also given in many cases the non-philatelic sources of information from which the following has been obtained. The most important single work from which much material has been drawn, The Handbook of Jamaica (a copy of which we found in the Congressional Library) has also been largely used by Melville in his excellent booklet on the stamps of Jamaica.

The Handbook of Jamaica (1882) states:

It is difficult to say what were the postal facilities which existed prior to the establishment by the Imperial government of post offices and postal agencies in its Colonial possessions and in certain foreign countries in the year 1711, for there are not any records in the post office department (Jamaica) from which such information may be gathered.

However, Scott's To Jamaica and Back, written in 1876, has this to say:

In 1687 a post office was first established in Jamaica. The inhabitants, however, could not congratulate themselves on the means of rapid inland transit. * * *

Scott, however, is not a reliable authority for he makes several glaring errors, going on to give the rates of that period which he claims were established under

the Act 9 Anne, C. 10. Queen Anne reigned from 1702-1714, and the rates Scott gives were really not established until 1710, so we can only speculate as to whether a post office did exist in 1687, thirty-two years after the British conquest from the Spaniards.

Joyce's "History of the Post Office" (English) tells us of an Order in Council (July 22, 1688) in the reign of James II, prescribing among other things, the following rates from England to Port Royal, Jamaica:

Not exceeding a single sheet	6d sterling
Not exceeding two sheets	1s sterling
Bulkier "packetts"	2s per ounce

Port Royal is situated about six miles from Kingston and was one of the finest towns in Jamaica at that time, with an important naval station, and from which the treasure ships of the period set sail on the pirate infested seas.

The British Postmaster General was directed by the same Order in Council to appoint a Deputy Postmaster on the island and the following rates were established between inland points in Jamaica:

Single sheet,	2d up to 40 miles
Single sheet,	4d over 40 miles
Two sheets,	4d up to 40 miles
Two sheets,	8d over 40 miles
"Packetts" of greater bulk,	8d per oz. up to 40 miles
"Packetts" of greater bulk,	1s per oz. over 40 miles

**Jamaican Post Office of Greater Importance than that of the
North American Colonies**

This Order in Council concludes with:

And His Majesty is also pleased to order that letter offices be settled in such other of His Majesty's plantations in America as shall by the said Earl of Rochester (The British Postmaster General) be found convenient for His Majesty's service, and the ease and benefits of his subjects, according to the method and rates herein settled for His Majesty's island of Jamaica.

These "plantations in America" undoubtedly included the North American Colonies for the writer has seen a work entitled *An Abridgement of the Laws in Force and Use in Her Majesty's Plantations of Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Maryland, New England, New York, Carolina, etc.*, dated 1704. We have here a connecting link between the early postal history of our country and that of Jamaica. The post office establishment on the island of Jamaica was at that time evidently considered of greater importance than that of the North American colonies! Probably some student of early American postal history can tell us whether the foregoing rates were ever adopted pursuant to this Order in Council.

Letters carried under the rates mentioned above between England and Jamaica were doubtless conveyed by such vessels setting out on trading expeditions to the West Indies, the captains of the vessels receiving a gratuity of a penny per letter.

In 1702 the first packet service was inaugurated between Falmouth, England, and the "Plantation Islands" as Jamaica was then often called. At this period the voyage to the island and back took from about 90 to 116 days.

In March, 1705 the rates between England and Jamaica were increased at the instigation of a naval surveyor, Edmund Dummer, who obtained a contract for the packet service. These rates were:

Single letter	1s 3d
Double letter	2s 6d
Ounce	6s

At first this had the effect of about doubling the postal revenue, due to public ignorance of the change, but it very soon fell back again. An idea as to the amount of postal business done at this time may be obtained from the following table as to the postage on letters conveyed by these packets:

TO THE WEST INDIES

Date of Arrival of Packet in England	Amount of Postage	Probable Number of Letters
January 25, 1705	£ 44 1 4	881
February 22, 1705	59 10 7	1,190
March 29, 1705 (new rates)	100 5 3	802
April 26, 1705	129 2 6	1,032
May 31, 1705	93 7 9	746
June 28, 1705	75 19 3	608
July 26, 1705	62 2 0	50
Total for 7 months		5,309

FROM THE WEST INDIES

Date of Sailing of Packet from Falmouth	Amount of Postage	Probable Number of Letters
February 10, 1705	£316 19 0	6,339
April 18, 1705 (new rates)	622 11 6	4,980
August 6, 1705	629 15 6	5,038
Sept. 3, 1705	384 19 6	3,080
Oct. 1, 1705	369 6 6	2,954
Total for 9 months		22,391

The figures as to the probable number of letters are our own, and are obtained on the assumption that the average letter was a "double letter" requiring 1s before and 2s 6d after March. Thus, approximately only about 5,309 letters were sent from England to all of the West Indies during the first seven months of 1705, and about 22,391 letters from all of the West Indies to England during nine months in 1705, certainly a small number, and the chances that any of these extremely early letters still survive after a period of over two hundred years are indeed remote. However, considering that in 1673 the population of Jamaica is given as 17,272, of which 9,504 were illiterate negroes, and in 1734, 94,190, of which only 7,644 were whites, it is not surprising that such few letters were sent.

It will be further noted that packets sailed monthly from Falmouth, whereas they only arrived in England at irregular intervals. What became of the ships due to arrive in March, May, June and July? What tragic fate befell them?

In 1706, according to the Journals of the Jamaican Assembly, "it was ordered that * * * be appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the erection of an office for the receipt and safe conveyance of letters."

The Post Office Act of 1710

In 1710 an Act (Act 9, Anne) was passed by the British Parliament "Establishing a General Post Office in ALL Her Majesty's Dominions," which repealed

all previous postal laws and placed the post-office establishment on a new basis. A General Post and Letter Office was established in London,

"from whence all letters and packets whatsoever may be with speed and expedition sent into any part of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to North America, and the West Indies, or any other of Her Majesty's dominions, or any country or kingdom beyond the seas * * * at which office all returns and answers may be likewise received."

Chief offices were established in Edinburgh, Dublin, New York, "and other chief offices in convenient places in Her Majesty's colonies in America, and one in the islands of the West Indies, called the Leeward Islands. * * * The Postmaster-General shall appoint deputies for the chief offices in the places named above."

The rates between the West Indies and London were increased by Chapter 10 of this Act to:

Single letter	1s 6d sterling
Double letter	3s
Treble letter	4s 6d
Ounce	6s

and from the West Indies to New York they were fixed at:

Single letter	4d
Double letter	8d
Treble letter	1s
Ounce	1s 4d

Dummer's packets ceased in about 1714, and from that time there was probably no regular packet service until about forty years later.

In 1722 the British Postmaster General reported:

We have now put the post office in North America and the West Indies upon such a foot that for the future, if it produce no profit to the Revenue it will no longer be a charge to it, but we have good reason to hope that there will be some return from thence.

The Colonial posts were a source of more or less trouble and financial burden to the Mother Country and it was for that reason that they were finally transferred to colonial control, which took place, in the case of Jamaica, in 1860.

We have a further connection between the postal systems of the North American Colonies and the West Indies when, according to the history of the Jamaica Post Office in the Jamaica Handbook:

On the 14th of April, 1749, we find John McCulloch being summoned to appear * * * to explain under what authority he exercised the duties of a Postmaster and collected postages, and he stated that he did so under warrant from Elliot Benger, Her Majesty's Deputy Postmaster General of the North American and British West Indian possessions. The rate of postage was then 6d for each letter not exceeding 100 miles, and 1s sterling for any letter above that, and so on in proportion for a double and treble letter.

It would be interesting to know where this Deputy Postmaster General was located, and what orders he gave, if any, with regard to establishing new postal rates on the island of Jamaica.

According to an article by C. A. Howes on the First American Post Office, Benjamin Franklin received the royal commission in 1753 as Deputy Postmaster-

General of the American Colonies, and immediately proceeded to systematize the department. Nothing is said as to whether his commission covered the West Indies as did that of his predecessor Benger, and it is altogether possible that it did.

The packet service was resumed in 1755, at about which time the wars between France and England broke out, and frequent encounters were had between vessels of the packet service and the French schooners and privateers. The romantic associations of this period of sea-faring life has furnished a wealth of material to writers of historical fiction dealing with those times.

In Long's History of Jamaica, (1774) he mentions that the general post office for the island is kept in Kingston. He states:

The several mails are dispatched from Kingston but once a week; and if a merchant there sends a letter to Savannah-la-Mar, he must wait twelve days before he can receive an answer. The present deputy, however, has had the credit of regulating the inland post upon a better plan than any of his predecessors.

Long gives the following as the rates at that time for inland postage (Jamaican currency):

	Up to 60 miles	Between 60 and 100 m.	Between 100 and 200 m.
Single	7 ½d or 1 Ryal	1 ½d or 1 Ryal	1s 3 d or 2 Ryals
Double	1s 3 d or 2 Ryals	1s 3 d or 2 Ryals	1s10 ½d or 3 Ryals
Treble	1s 3 d or 2 Ryals	1s10 ½d or 3 Ryals	2s 6 d or 4 Ryals
Ounce	1s10 ½d or 3 Ryals	2s 6 d or 4 Ryals	3s 9 d or 6 Ryals

There is an apparent discrepancy here, for we find that under the Act 5 George III, Chap. 25 of the year 1765 the inland rates were fixed at:

Single	11d
Double	1s10d
Treble	2s 6d
Ounce	3s 4d

and in 1814 when a committee of the Jamaican House of Assembly reported that the post office was established under the Acts 9 Anne, chapter 10, and 5 George III, chapter 25, and that the above rates were still in effect at that time. The following rates were in 1814 being added to the inland rates for packet letters:

Single	1s 3d
Double	2s 6d
Treble	3s 9d
Ounce	5s

so that, in the case of an ounce overseas letter, the rate would be 8s 4d. The committee also reported that

a surcharge of 10%, not warranted by law, is generally made on packet letters delivered in Kingston and 7 ½d for letters sent to the general post office for merchant ships or for men of war.

The Act of 5 George, Chap. 25, also legalized the establishment of local Penny Posts in any city or town not only in Great Britain but also in the British Dominions in America "where such post shall by the Postmaster General be adjudged necessary and convenient." It was a long time after the passage of this

Act before Penny Posts were established in England and none were ever adopted in Jamaica as far as we can tell under this provision.

An Early Cover.

The earliest Jamaican cover known to the writer is one in the collection of L. C. C. Nicholson and exhibited at the New York 1926 Exhibition, used in 1793 postmarked JAMAICA and with a round postmark similar to the crude London date-mark (Figure 1) except that in the place of the month the letters "E. S. E." appear and the figures 23 appear in the inner circle instead of the letter B. The London date stamps were introduced in 1786 or 1787, and it is likely that their Jamaican counterpart was sent out shortly afterwards.



Fig. 1.

The revenue of the post office from the period 1815 to 1820 averaged £10,450, while the expenditures, chiefly on salaries, were £7,244.

Other postmarks early in the 19th Century are illustrated in an article on The Postmarks of Jamaica in Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, March, 1925, by C. F. Dandy Marshall, two of which are reproduced below (Figure 2):

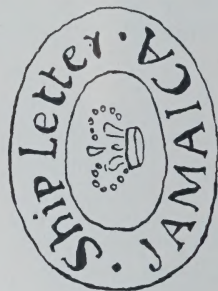


Fig. 2.

From Stewart's view of the Past and Present of Jamaica (1823) we have the following interesting account of the post office establishment at the time:

A mail arrives but once a week from Kingston at the different parts of the island, Spanish Town (the then capital) excepted. It is conveyed on a mule, the postman (a negro slave) riding another, at the average rate of about seventy miles in the 24 hours. This very slow travelling is in a great measure owing to the delays in forwarding the mail at the intermediate post offices: the more of these there are between any two places, the longer the post is in performing the journey. * * * It (the mail) is sometimes placed in jeopardy by the swelling of the rivers in consequence of heavy rains. There are forty post offices throughout the island, besides the general post office. The rate of postage is 1s 3d and 7½d according to the distance, for single letters.

The letters from Great Britain are conveyed monthly by the packets:

these are * * * well armed especially in war time. They have been known to run the passage direct to Jamaica in twenty-four days. **All foreign post-letters** for Jamaica, as well as those from the British possessions, **must pass through the general post office of Great Britain.**

The inland postal rates just above mentioned correspond with those given by Long in 1774. We wonder whether letters between the young Republic of the United States of America and Jamaica were really required to "pass through the general post office of Great Britain."

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Service

With the application of steam to the propulsion of ships on long voyages, the mail service became not simply rapid, but also regular, so that the mercantile community could reckon with the utmost certainty on the punctual departure of mails at the appointed times, and also calculate with greater precision the times of their arrival. These excellent results, which were of considerable value to the nation both politically and commercially, were mainly attained under a system of subsidies and through private enterprise. (Hendy, *Postmarks of the British Isles* from 1840.)

In 1838 the mail service between England and the West Indies was performed by the small steamers **Flamer, Carron, Echo Albyn, Petrel Wave** and **Foam**, which later three were afterwards put into the Channel service.

The English post office packet service to all parts of the world (except France and Belgium) was until 1840 carried on entirely from one port, Falmouth, England, by Government vessels. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was originally incorporated for the express purpose of the conveyance of the West Indian mails to and from Great Britain, and on March 20, 1840, the first contract was entered into with that company for bi-monthly West Indian mail service. At that time their steamships sailed from Southampton but continued for many years to call at Falmouth for mails, and went direct to Barbados "with all possible speed", thence to Grenada, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, Mole St. Nicholas in Hayti, Santiago de Cuba, Port Royal (Kingston) and Savanna-la-Mar in Jamaica, Havanna in Cuba, thence back to Savanna-la-Mar, Port Royal, Santiago, Mole St. Nicholas, Samana in Hayti, and thence directly back to England. There were also branch services to various ports by sailing packets and steam vessels from Curacao, Mole St. Nicholas, Port Royal, Savanna-la-Mar, Havanna, and also New York, U. S. A.

From 1840 to 1905 the Royal Mail Steam Packet or Steam Navigation Company held the contract for the West Indian mails.

Although in 1852 Falmouth ceased to be a packet station it still remained the packet office for a portion of the West Indian mails. The packet offices, as arranged for the West Indies and South American mails, were London and Southampton.

For some years St. Thomas was made the point of transshipment of inter-Colonial mails, and letters were transferred at St. Thomas to another vessel for Jamaica.

In 1842 the contract speed for mail vessels was 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ knots. This speed was increased to 9 in 1846, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in 1864, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in 1880, 12 in 1885, and 13 in 1890—but that is getting ahead of our story.

Change in Method of Charges

In 1843 the practice of charging postage on letters in accordance with the number of enclosures or sheets of paper was superseded by the method of charg-

ing by weight, although the charges by distance still remained. These were: on inland yetters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight:

4d for a distance not over 60 miles
6d between 60 and 100 miles
8d between 100 and 200 miles

and so on, adding 2d for every 100 miles.

The increase in weight corresponded with the British scale. Newspapers were charged $\frac{1}{2}$ d each, and pamphlets up to 16 oz. were charged 1d per oz.

From Hendy's book above referred to, we find that in 1848

The rates of postage between the Mother Country and the various Colonies varied between 8d and 1s according to whether the letter happened to be conveyed by a private ship or a regular packet. In many cases these charges only meant the sea-rate, and the inland rate had to be added; in other cases heavy transit rates had to be accounted for.

What the packet rates were to Jamaica or to the West Indies at that time is not given.

An Early List of Post Offices

In the Blue Book of 1844 a list is given for the first time of the post offices in the island, numbering 36 in all. In 1850 there were 42 provisional offices and but one daily mail, that between Kingston and Spanish Town the capital. Mails were sent from Kingston every Monday and Thursday afternoons to all parts of the island, and the return mail arrived Wednesdays and Saturdays, making two country mails a week.

In mailing letters at this period the sender would pay the postage fee to the postmaster who, after receiving the money would write the amount in pencil or pen and cancel the letter sheet with a red circular Paid hand-stamp. A Kingston Paid postmark is shown (Figure 3) and that which we find used at Spanish



Fig. 3.

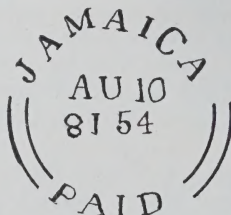


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

Town (Figure 4). Note the inverted 18 in 1854. These postmarks had been introduced in about 1848, and the Kingston postmark was destined to have an interesting history, remaining in use for quite some time. Several different types of town postmarks were used, that of Morant Bay (Figure 5) being one of the common types.

Anomalous Postal Rates

Towards the end of 1851, a popular demand arose for a low rate of transmarine postage—"Ocean Penny Postage" with the Colonies. As a result, in 1853 a 6d rate was provided between the United Kingdom and any of the Colonies who were desirous of joining in such an arrangement. All the Colonies, including



Fig. 6. Cover with 6d. stamp of Gt. Britain cancelled A. 75, used from Savannah—La-Mar, and sent to London via. Kingston.



Fig. 7. Cover used from Grange Hill, a distance of approximately the same distance as Savannah—La-Mar, requiring 8d. postage.

Jamaica, joined in the arrangement. This cheap ocean postage of 6d gave rise to an anomaly. In the Falmouth Post, August 21, 1857, we find:

The postage of a letter from the General Post Office in London, to Savanna-la-Mar or Black River, is six pence only, and the same amount is charged on a letter from Falmouth (Jamaica) to Kingston, the computed distance being ninety miles.

Inasmuch as the same rates were still in effect at the time English Stamps were introduced for use in the island in 1858, we show here two covers which bear out this anomaly.

On April 1, 1858, the prepayment of postage between Jamaica and the United Kingdom was made compulsory, and any letter mailed with postage unpaid was returned to the sender. Up to this time the prepayment of postage had been optional with the sender.

In the next month British postage stamps were introduced—which will be material for another article.

Report on Sale John Stivers Collection.

Denver, Colo., April 30, 1927.

To the Board of Vice Presidents of the Am. Phil. Society.

Gentlemen:

On February 10, 1927, we, the undersigned, received official notification of our appointment as a committee from the A. P. S. to dispose of the stamp collection and accumulation, for the benefit of the widow of our brother member, John O. Stivers, lately deceased. We have disposed of everything philatelic for cash, and hold Mrs. Stiver's receipts for the following:

For the general collection	\$ 700.00
For a lot of obsolete unused albums varying from 1901-16.	15.00
For a dealers stock of packets and continentals	50.00
Total	\$ 765.00

There were no commission or expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES A. NAST, Chairman;
H. A. DAVIS,
WM. WYER.

Denver, Colo., Mya 4th, 1927.

My Dear Mr. Nast:

It is with much appreciation that I acknowledge th ereceipt of \$765 as the sum obtained by your committee from the sale of Mr. Stivers stamp collection.

I am much pleased with the result, and will you kindly convey my thanks to the A. P. S.

Thanking you for your many favors and personal kindnesses, I am,

Very Sincerely Yours,

MRS. HELEN P. STIVERS.

The Young Enthusiast.

Last Christmas, Boys, my Dad gave me
The nicest lot of stamps.

One stamp there was from New Guinea,
And some there were from France.

And Russia, Egypt, and Japan,
And French Congo, and Spain;
One's from a place called Kelantan,
And one from Quelimane.

One, mind you, is from Zanzibar,
And one from Ecuador,
Another comes from Bolivar;
And shall I tell you more?

Perhaps you're tired hearing me
Tell all these names and places?
It helps me in Geography.
The kids lift up their faces

An' look at me as if to say:
"He knows lots more'n we do;
He gets up head most every day."
An' then, when School is through,

They all come round, and want to see
My stamps. I give 'em some,
Just easy ones, entirely free;
An' tell 'em where they're from.

The ones like Germany, and France,
An' Italy, and Swiss;
An' you just ought to see them dance
When I hand out Tunis.

They think they're wonderful, you know,
And rare, as rare, can be;
And when I show them Borneo,
And Cyprus, and Fiji,

And Newfoundland, with Caribou,
And Norway, with a bear,
Well, Sir, they don't know what to do,
They simply stare, and stare.

Of course they're not advanced like me,
And like my Dad. O say!
He's got some dandy, rare Chile,
And Canada, and U. S. A.,

And old Ceylon, and Mexico,
And Barbadoes, and queer Brazil.
But I guess I'll have to go;
And perhaps you've had your fill.

E. S. MOYER, Smithville, Ont,

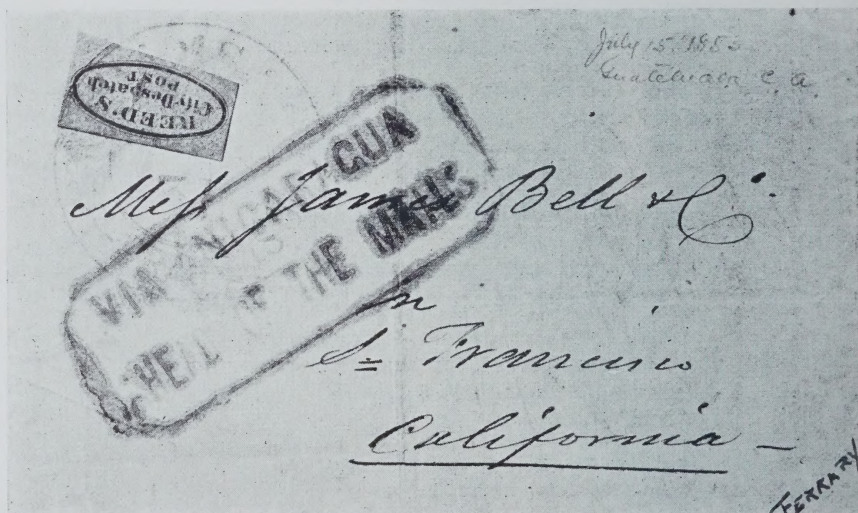
UNITED STATES LOCAL STAMPS

A Concise History and Memoranda
by Henry C. Needham

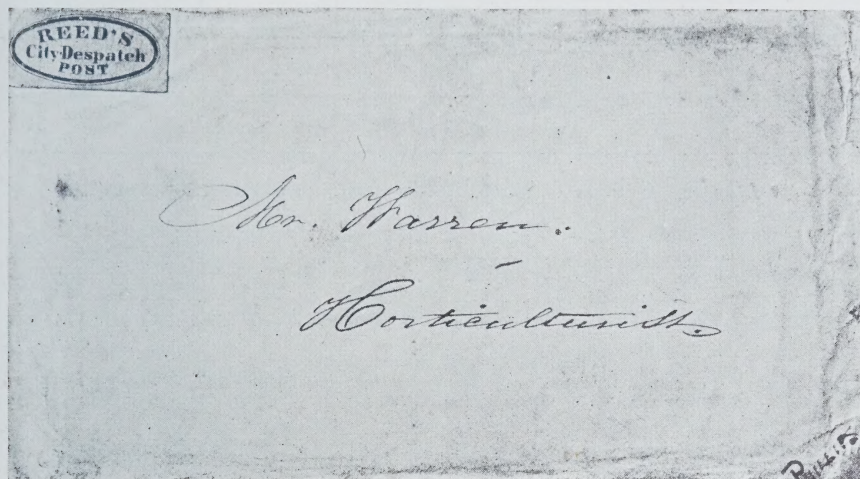
REED'S CITY DESPATCH POST.

San Francisco, California.

In the American Philatelist of July, 1920, Volume XXXIII, No. 10, page 391, will be found a history of this Post. In that article, however, there is mention of but one stamp—Black on green glazed surfaced paper. This green glazed paper is of the same texture and character as that used by the City Dispatch Post, New York, Scott # 6421, Local 8ype 101. The cover bearing this stamp was in the Ferrari Collection and was purchased by the Compiler at the time of the Ferrari Auction sale in June, 1924. Photograph of the cover is here illustrated:



The late Henry B. Phillips of Berkeley, California, had in his accumulation of franks another cover bearing a stamp of this Post. These two covers are the only ones known. Mr. Phillips' lot has recently been sold to a prominent collector of New York City and this collector has very graciously presented to the compiler this second copy of the Reed stamp which we now illustrate. This second or Phillips copy is on quite a different paper from the one first above mentioned. It is on the BLUE glazed paper, surface colored, similar to the U. S. City Dispatch Post, Scott No. 1845, Type C24.



We will, therefore, have to add to our list this stamp on the blue glazed paper.

Owed to the Postage Stamp.

By "M. T. Dome" ('n others)

Consider the common Postage Stamp,
The agent of untold thrills.
It may bring one a perfumed note of love,
—Buts it's oftener bills,—and BILLS!

It carries a message of "Love's young dream"
From pen of a girl to boy.
—Or a "metter not written" of some fool man,
Which, "produced in court"—Oh, JOY!X?*\$!!—

It fills up our houses with 'tucks' and 'ads'
And every old kind of junk,
Like a "Message of Worth", "A Fortune for YOU",
And lots more of that sort of bunk.

You get quite a 'kick' from "collecting" too,
If the postage paid is short
On some of the dawgone useless stuff
That is mailed by some short-change sport.

Its a tireless slave for both good and ill,
And sticks to its job like glue. (*)
So, let's take off our hats to the Postage Stamp!
(—But to H— with the 'Postage Due'!)

(*) O. G.! I mit ov rit "with glue", but thatz not poettik enuf. M. T. D.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS

THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN



THE PECULIAR PSYCHOLOGY that afflicts some of the professionals in stamps in their attitude towards The American Philatelic Society is emphasized in the articles that have appeared recently in a contemporary publication on the credit value attaching to A. P. S. membership. With firm protestations of friendship and loyalty to the major Society there is broadcast to some ten thousand readers, of whom only three or four thousand at the most can be A. P. S. members, the inference that owing to the large number of crooks on the A. P. S. roll that membership in this organization can no longer be accepted as a commercial reference. Dismissing for a moment the question of the propriety of a member of the Society publishing a discussion of this character before a large body of non-members let us examine the premise on which these discriminatory articles are based. It is not playing with words to say that the thought is that the A. P. S. OWES the stamp dealing and publishing trade a sort of guarantee on the collectability of accounts owing from A. P. S. members. That the honesty and moral character of every member should be above reproach and a high standard the aim of every officer and member of the society goes without saying but the establishment of a high membership standard does not obligate the Society to act as a collection agency for dealers and publishers nor to guarantee the credit rating of every member of the stamp trade. In saying this

we make no denial of the obligation resting upon the officers to exercise the greatest care and diligence in accepting as members only collectors of good moral character but this duty is owing to the membership as individuals and not as business houses and no such extreme burden of supplying the trade with a guaranteed list of buyers should be expected. As a matter of fact the A. P. S. membership is to-day of as high a standing, perhaps higher, than any other national organization of a fraternal or social nature. The initials A. P. S. after a name do mean as much by way of credit standing as does membership in any similar organization. There is absolutely no merit in these veiled accusations of a low standard of membership. Commercial references are required of every applicant plus member endorsement and every reference is investigated. The officers cannot know personally every collector in the land and must rely on the information given on the application blank plus the active help of the membership in keeping out undesirables. The name of every applicant to membership is twice published in the American Philatelist before admission and generally speaking no name appears that is unknown to one or more dealers and members residing in the same locality as the applicant. There is a duty resting on every member to scrutinize the monthly list of applicants and to report to the officers any of them that may be undesirable, and in the case of dealer members this duty is, or should be, joined with the thought that it is sound business to aid in every way possible the prestige of the major stamp society of the country. Unfortunately there are a few members, a very limited few, just as there always must be a few that don't pay their bills, that refusing to give the Society any aid in keeping out undesirables or expelling the few that may have gotten in, assume a very critical attitude on the 4000 and more members because two or three have failed to pay a current account. The failure to pay a bill for stamps or advertising is assumed by these members as evidencing moral turpitude though we all know that many an honest man has gone broke and failed to pay all his accounts through some misfortune in business. The Board of Vice Presidents has never failed to expell a member against whom a complaint has been filed involving some degree of moral turpitude. Neither has any member been admitted against whom there has been adverse criticism. Within the last year an application was returned though the applicant was immensely wealthy and of high social standing just because two dealers complained of slow pay and unfair treatment and another applicant was refused as a precaution because a dealer suspected the applicant to be the same person who had defrauded him over eight years ago. A constant effort is being made to maintain a high standard of membership and though every dealer and publisher is absolutely within his rights to refuse to extend credit on the basis of A. P. S. membership it is equally true that, notwithstanding isolated cases of unfair dealing, that general charges to the effect that A. P. S. membership is of a low standard is bunk of the worst character.

THE PROPRIETY OF PUBLICLY presenting discussions on purely Society problems before a large body of non-members is to our mind a matter that shou'd be definitely acted upon by the next Convention. It appears to us that if any member has a complaint of any character whatsoever that he should first present it to the officers of the Society; if he receives, according to his view, no satisfactory adjustment he should next present the matter to the membership either at a Convention or through the columns of the American Philatelist. Even if he fails to get the desired results after following this procedure it is of doubtful propriety, while retaining membership, to air the private affairs of the Society in the general philatelic press. No member of any of the

large fraternal organizations would think of doing such a thing as criticising the standard of membership or the actions of the officers in the daily press and if he did he wouldn't remain on the membership list very long. In philatelic organizations alone there has developed the peculiar habit of members telling the outside world of what they don't like about THEIR Society without giving the Society or its officers any warning or chance to present the other side of the case. This is unfair and un-American and since we have offered time and again to publish letters concerning Society matters in the A. P. we hope A. P. S. members will in the future at least tender suggestions and criticisms to the official journal.

A PRECANCEL UNIT has been formed with Earl A. Holl of Pesotum, Illinois as temporary Chairman. The dues of this unit have been fixed at 75c the first year and 50c a year thereafter. An exchange department with insurance features has been provided for and it is hoped that the many thousands of collectors duplicates will be promptly put in circulation. All precancel fans are urged to get in touch with Mr. Holl promptly.

REVIEWS.

THE PAGEANT OF CIVILIZATION by F. B. Warren, (Published by The Century Co., 353 Fourth Ave., New York City. Price \$6.00.)

Without any qualification we acclaim this magnificent book the most valuable propaganda for the hobby of stamp collecting ever produced. From the myriad pictures, portraits and designs appearing on the postage stamps of over a hundred nations the author has woven a lively narrative of History and Romance that will fascinate and enthrall the most advanced collector and bring to the non-collector in its most convincing form the real lure of Philately. The book is a treasure house of data and anecdote connected with stamps and after it has yielded the reader a most delightful and instructive entertainment will be ever treasured as an invaluable reference work. Over 1200 illustrations of stamps synchronize with the 482-page story of world romance and adventure and link the "Pageant of Civilization" with the pageantry of the postage stamp. We not alone recommend this volume to A. P. S. readers but urge them to recommend it to non-collectors for themselves and as a "gift book" for high school students.

THE STAMPS OF THE TREATY PORTS, CHINA & FORMOSA, by Captain Herbert R. Oldfield, LL.B. (Published by Seg, Pemberton & Co., 12 South Molton St., London, W. 1, England. Price 4sh. 6d. net.)

This, the fourth handbook published in the "Series of Studies in Philately," presents a concise analysis, beautifully illustrated, of what are probably the most unpopular stamps of present day Philately. The author, a very able stamp student, makes out a good case for the postal status of the treaty port stamps and shows a favorable comparison with other issues. The stamps of each of the stamp issuing ports are separately treated, in chronological order, with complete details as to printing and varieties. In view of the scarcity of articles on the subject in recent years this book must come as new matter to most of the present day collectors and may serve to revive interest in the curious locals that held the stage some twenty-five years ago.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PHILATELIC YEAR BOOK, compiled by William Butler. (Published by Stamp Herald Publishing Co., Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. Price \$1.00 post free.)

In this splendid 188 page book there is offered a wide range of articles on stamps in connection with an American "Who's Who," a list of Philatelic Societies, a directory of dealers and an extensive list of collectors names from Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies and Central America. In addition to all this material there has been incorporated the 1927 edition of Thompson's Canadian Precancel Catalogue. A great deal for the money and containing something of value and interest for every class of collector.

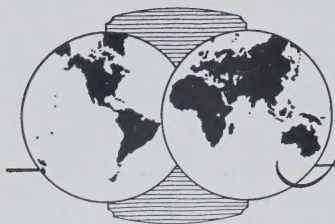
DIE POSTMARKEN VON OESTERREICH. By Ing. Edwin Muller. (Published by Die Postmarke, Vienna. Price 25 Austrian Shilling, or 15 German Mark, delivered.)

The volume referred to above is a fine example of the ability and ingenuity of the Editor, Mr. Muller, which has also been shown in connection with his wonderful work on the cancellations of the First Five Issues of Austria and Lombardy, Venice. This volume is divided into three sections, the first dealing with Austria, the second with the Austrian Offices in Liechtenstein, and the third, the Austrian Post Offices in the Levant. It includes all issues from 1850 to 1918 and not only is each issue treated in detail but also each stamp is given particular care and attention.

As an example of some of the outstanding features, Mr. Muller shows by design the four possible settings of the St. Andrews Cross as well as an illustration of the only known copy of the 5 Centes printed on both sides, showing the one known tete beche. The question of paper, gum, watermarks, as referring to the different denominations are clearly dealt with, coupled with illustrations which are of wonderful interest. The volume contains innumerable cuts to illustrate the text showing the various sub-types as well as the major types of the different denominations. Reprints and counterfeits are also illustrated as well as the use of Kreuzer and Centes values together and the use of bisects in the various forms as they are met with. Revenues used for postage in connection with the regular postage stamps are illustrated. The same meticulous care and attention is given to each of the issues but space makes it impossible to go into any further details. A resume of the contents of the volume can be easily stated in a few words, namely: "That it is a most complete work of this kind and one that should be in the reference collection of every Collector." If a work as concise and complete dealing with U. S. stamps would be published, it would be of great assistance and popularity in this country.—(Reviewed by G. M. MOSLER.)

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Directors at Large—Rev. C. C. Silvester, Wyncote, Pa.; Dr. J. B. Chittenden, New York.
Official Expert—Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Regional Governors—Dr. E. G. Mason, 520 1st St., Calgary, Alta., Canada; Dr. Edward Hirstel, Selling Bldg., Portland, Oregon; A. W. Herr, 919 Texas Ave., Houston, Texas.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Ask Me Another.

The fellow who puts his brain to work thinking up ways and schemes for driving folks nutty has hit on another one. This one isn't new, as people have been working it for generations, but it is good, and has taken the country by storm.

It is the old question contest stunt, where fifty questions are asked on any or all subjects. You rack your brains for the answer, give it up as a bad job, and finally count your score and find your years at school have been utterly wasted.

For the past year, I have been inviting the readers to ask questions which could be answered through this department. Questions have been few and far between, which would indicate that everybody knows everything. Now then—

For the benefit of all the wise boys who know everything about U. S. stamps, I have worked out twenty questions. Write your answers on a piece of paper, but don't send them to me. Look for the answers elsewhere in this issue and see how many mistakes you made.

Try this contest on your stamp club or among your collecting friends. If it does not break up the club or kill the friendships, those who take part in it will find that they do not know as much about U. S. stamps as they thought they did, and may learn a few things from the answers.

These questions cover only U. S. postage, special delivery, parcel post, newspapers, and all can be answered by reference to the Scott or Gibbons catalogs. Most of them should be answered without reference to any text book.

QUESTIONS.

1. Whose portrait appears on the 90c. stamp of 1870?
2. What company produced the 1861 issue of postage stamps?
3. What U. S. postage stamp pictures a dead horse?
4. Name three women who actually lived, whose portraits are on U. S. postage stamps.
5. What is the size of the perforation as philatelists measure it, on the 2c Black Jackson 1862?
6. What U. S. stamp was only valid at certain post offices?
7. What U. S. stamp pictures a milch cow?
8. Who is pictured on the 5c stamp of 1851-57?
9. Who engraved and printed the U. S. issue of 1890?
10. What caused the "cap" varieties on the 2c stamps of 1890?

11. What U. S. postage stamp was perforated 12½?
12. What U. S. postage stamp pictures the ship "New Netherlands"?
13. How many denominations of stamps are included in the current U. S. postage series, excluding stamps for special use, air mail, etc.?
14. What series of U. S. stamp included a denomination of \$1.92?
15. What allegorical figure is represented on the current \$5 postage stamp?
16. What stamp pictures U. S. troops?
17. What stamp pictures a U. S. soldier and sailor as part of the border design?
18. What is the first U. S. postage stamp to picture the Landing of Columbus?
19. What stamp pictures a device for loading mail on a moving train?
20. What stamp pictures a General famous for the expression "War is Hell"?

The following article on the "Canal Zone" is in response to my query in the March issue. This is the first authoritative information I have seen on the last series of surcharges and I am very grateful to Mr. Coffin for his helpful co-operation.

Canal Zone Surcharged on United States.

By JOSEPH W. COFFIN.

On July 1st, 1924 the Canal Zone Government placed on sale United States stamps of the 1922-25 issue surcharged "CANAL ZONE" in two horizontal lines.

These denominations, covering the postal needs of the Canal Zone so surcharged were 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 30c, 50c and \$1.00, and later the ½c, 1½c, 3c and 15c were issued, and in 1926 the 17c, 20c and 2c Sesqui arrived on the Zone. All of these denominations were surcharged in black with the exception of the ½c and 17c which were surcharged in red.

In 1924 the Zone was furnished with a small supply of United States Postage Due stamps of the 1917-23 issue surcharged "CANAL ZONE" in black, the denominations being 1c, 2c and 10c. This supply was insufficient and soon ran out, and it was necessary to have a provisional surcharge printed on the Isthmus. This was done and 15,000 of the 1c, 20,000 of the 2c and 40,000 of the 10c stamps were locally surcharged "POSTAGE DUE" in two horizontal lines in red. This provisional issue was soon exhausted but in the meantime a new supply of postage dues had been received from the States and these local provisional surcharges have become very scarce. The reason for the large amount of 10c dues in comparison to the 1c value is, that many of the laborers working on the Canal Zone receive letters from the West Indies without any stamp having been attached and they have to pay 10c postage due, or, twice the regular rate.

As usual with surcharged issues, even though printed by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, errors were made and Canal Zone philatelists were quick to take advantage. The first error to be discovered was the 1c with inverted "CANAL ZONE", only one hundred so far being accounted for. Then the 3c "ZONE ZONE" appeared with another hundred copies known. In quick succession came the 1c inverted "ZONE" and the 5c, 10c, 12c, 15c, and the 2c and 10c postage dues with error "ZONE ZONE".

Recently one or two sheets of the 1c and 17c have shown up with surcharge reading "ZONE CANAL" instead of "CANAL ZONE". The postal authorities on the Isthmus finally looked over the remaining stock of stamps and the following errors were officially destroyed:

- 400—3c stamps, plate Nos. 15350, 16400, 16401, 16402, 16474.
 1250—5c stamps, plate Nos. 15571, 15952, 16331, 16332.
 245—10c stamps, plate Nos. 16376, 16377, 16378, 16379.
 246—12c stamps, plate Nos. 15350, 15351, 15352, 15693.
 250—15c stamps, plate Nos. 14910, 14911, 14912, 14913.
 85—2c postage due stamps, plate Nos. 14026, 14027, 14029, 14596.
 100—10c postage due stamps, plate Nos. 6555 and 6556.

So far there are three printings of these surcharges, the first of which came with perforations 11x11 and can be distinguished by closed "C's" and flat topped "A's" in the surcharge "CANAL" and came in the ½c, 1c, 1½c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 12c, 14c, 15c, 30c, 50c and \$1.00 denominations and the second printing, same perforations as first printing, have more open "C's" and sharply pointed "A's" and so far has been found in 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 17c, 20c, \$1.00 and Sequi 2c.

The third printing is the 2c rotary, perforated 10x10 on all four sides with no straight edges. If there are other denominations, they have not been issued to Postmasters as yet.

Unofficial advice has been received that the perforating machines in the Bureau have been changed to 11x10 ½ and that future orders from the Zone will be filled from this perforation.

The 1c, 2c and 10c United States Postage Dues come in both first and second printings while the provisional surcharged dues come in the first printing only.

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
 REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912**

**Of The American Philatelist, Published Monthly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for
 April 1st, 1927.**

State of Ohio, County of Hamilton, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared A. D. Fennel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The American Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 433, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colorado.
 Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 807 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owners are: American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colo.
 No stockholder owns more than one share of stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, holders and other security owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of April, 1927.

JOHN M. RYAN, Notary Public.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BELGIUM. Henry Hooreman shows the current 1 F. 50 c. blue overprinted "1 F. 75" with three thin bars crossing out the first value. This is also shown us by Rene Boon of Brussels on two distinct shades of the 1fc50c., one dark blue and one light blue. This surcharge was issued on May second.

DENMARK. L. J. Flerlage has shown us examples of the 20 ore carmine, Scotts #174 surcharged with the numeral "7" over the figures of value.

GREECE. From Prof. J. A. M. Paulson we have a set of fourteen postage stamp issued April 1st. 1927 and four airmail stamps which are for use on the Italy, Greece & Turkey route. The new stamps are very attractive, engraved in London but printed and perforated by the firm of Aspiotis Bros. & Co. of Corfu. The values and designs of this set are as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 10 lepta, carmine, Native woman in Dodecanese costume. | |
| 20 lepta, purple, Native woman in Macedonian costume. | |
| 5 lepta green, | } A ship passing through the Isthmus of Corinth. |
| 50 lepta dark violet, | |
| 80 lepta, blue & black, | |
| 25 lepta, blue, Simon Peter's Monastery in Mount Atho. | |
| 40 lepta, dark blue, The White Tower of Salonica. | |
| 1 Drachma, deep blue & brown, The Theseum in Athens. | |
| 2 Drachmae, green & black, The Acropolis of Athens. | |
| 3 Drachmae, purple & black, The famous armour plated "Averof". | |
| 5 Drachmae, orange & black, The Academy in Athens. | |
| 10 Drachmae, brown & black, same as 1 Drachma. | |
| 15 Drachmae, green & black, same as 5 drachmae. | |
| 25 Drachmae, light green & black, same as 2 Drachmae. | |

Prof. Paulson reports that according to The Hellenic Philatelic Society this set will shortly be issued on different paper as the thin paper used at present has resulted in imperfect reproduction of the fine engravings.

The four Air mail stamps, all of large size, the central design being 30 by 40mm, are in four colors, each showing an airplane in flight over a different terrain. The values are 2, 3, 5 and 10 Dr.

MALTA. R. Roberts reports the current Kings Head type in a surface printed 1d. red, 2d, grey, 2½d. blue and a 3d. purple.

MONACO. Two new values to the current pictorial set have been placed on sale, 1.10 Francs green (Same design as 1.05 Fc.) and 3 Francs carmine & lilac on yellow, same design as 2, 5 & 10 Fcs.

NEWFOUNDLAND. The following information is received from the "Airplane Stamp News" concerning the proposed new issue:

In a very splendid letter from the Minister of Posts & Telegraphs, William Woodford, gives us some interesting information about the new proposed issue which we pass along:—

"In designing a new set of stamps for Newfoundland we had in mind, first to show all our territory, and to emphasize the fact that Labrador is separated from the Island of Newfoundland by the Straits of Belle Isle. The border surrounding the map will have engraved the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock, the emblem of the countries from which the people of Newfoundland came. The war Memorial will also appear on one of the stamps. Our nearness to the American Continent and also the British Isles will be emphasized by an engraving showing the class of ships plying on these routes. We will also have approved photos of His Majesties King George and Queen Mary, as well as the Prince of Wales. The photo of Grand Falls, Labrador, now Newfoundland, greater than Niagara, will also appear, but, of course, I cannot say very much about how these will turn out, and it is just possible that some of these suggestions may not be able to be engraved on the postage stamps."

This issue will be put out by Whitehead Morris & Co., Ltd., who have printed other issues for Newfoundland.

NEW GUINEA. R. Roberts reports the issuance of the 6d. in bistre color which was first offered in the London market as an error of color and brought, with no reason whatever, high prices at auction.

NIUE. ½d. postage, same design and perf. as before but wmk. N. Z. & Star.

PORTUGAL. Charles Chambers advises that six values of the Camoens set, the 40, 48, 64, 75 centavos, the \$4.50 and \$10. have been surcharged for use by the Red Cross. The overprint is in three lines, "Cruz Vermelha—Porto Franco—1927". He reports that only 80,000 sets were so surcharged.

SAAR. An additional pictorial showing a coal tippie, 80 cent. red orange.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Five additional values to the current pictorial series were issued on March 7th., a 2d. grey & purple, 3d. black and scarlet, 1 sh. brown and blue, 2 sh. 6d. green and brown and 5 sh. black & green. The stamps, prepared by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. are handsome examples of the engravers art, the 2d. bearing a view of the Union Buildings at Pretoria, the 3d. a view of the residence of the Premier, a gift to the nation by Cecil Rhodes and known as "Groote Schuur", The 1sh. shows a pair of African antelopes known as gnous, the 2/6 a "covered wagon" of the veldt drawn by cattle and the 5sh. the same wagon with the cattle unhitched, a part of the Arms of Transvaal as formerly shown on the stamps of that colony. As usual the stamp are issued in sheets of 120 with the inscriptions on the stamps alternating English and Afrikaans. Wmk. Mult. Springboks head, perf. 14.

The 10 sh. to this series to be issued shortly in brown and blue will carry a view of Table Bay, Capetown.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

WHAT IS A PRECANCEL?

WALTER L. GATES, 8426.

For some time past the writer has been waiting for someone more gifted than he to write up this simple question. He has ideas of what a precancel is or is not, but so far has lacked the confidence to display them before this Society.

When we start in on the historical side of precancels we find that they were used long before any instructions or rulings were printed in the Postal Laws and Regulations. But even on these very early ones we find some things that were later incorporated into these rules.

Burlington, Vermont's precancels first appeared between 1887 and 1890, the overprint being chiefly in gray ink (a few were overprinted with black, but are scarce). This first type of Burlington overprint appears on 1887 to 1898 issues. The 1c 1882 was not used before 1887 as some think. These stamps were sent in as a remittance and precancelled.

Sometime later than 1892 (for my Youth's Companion announcement for 1893 which came late in 1892 was not franked with a precancelled stamp) evidently some requirement was made regarding the name of the city being between double lines. Boston, Calla, Decorah, South Bend, Lincoln, and Providence used such double lines on the 1c 1890 and 1895, Brooklyn and Philadelphia on the 1898.

It appears that it was in 1901 that orders were issued that precancelling offices should include the date along with the name of the office, which caused the collector no end of concern. Boston and Roxbury Crossign began this in July 1901, East Cambridge Station and Station A in November of that year. Racine began this practice in October 1901. Chattanooga, St. Elmo Station began it in November also. Three cities omitted the lines from their overprints: Harrisburg November 1901, New York Station H the same month, and Springfield, Ohio in December. Others using lines were LeRoy, December and Minneapolis the same. Binghamton used dated stamps continually without lines from February 1902 to May 1912 and occasionally up to October 1915. Chicago began the dated business with its 3-1, values 1c to 50c. To give a list of all stamps bearing dates would be too long.

In 1902 the Department rulings required (1) a precancelling office must have a mailing of at least 30,000 pieces per month. (2) The name of the office (together with the name of the station if mailed from a station), and two parallel heavy lines, one above and one below the name of the city. (3) Stamps might be precancelled at the office of purchase. (4) Regulation cancelling ink provided by the Department must be used in such cancellation.

These regulations were certainly never explicitly adhered to. Chicago and Binghamton dated in grey ink are known. And the Philadelphia office could not

have done all the precancelling, or we would not have that peculiarity so well known to many of us—the 1c Louisiana Purchase bearing the names of West Grove and Philadelphia on the same stamp.

In the second regulation we have the government regulation as to what a precancelled stamp is. Collectors are divided as to what a precancel is, but in the broadest sense a precancel is a stamp which has been cancelled before its use. This cancellation may or may not be the one prescribed by the Department. The oval office killer or handstamp, or a printed overprint—all are precancels if it can be shown that such overprinted stamps actually did postal duty.

In the very earliest regulations on precancelling, the Department tried to impress upon postmasters that overprinted stamps were to be sold only to holders of permits. This regulation was for the purpose of avoiding second using of such stamps, and made the possession of precancels bearing original gum by non-permit holders an offense. There have been I believe some five or six cases where the government has prosecuted holders of gummed precancels.

Suppose some bright genius borrows the office handstamp (it has been done) or bribes some friendly clerk to fix up some nice copies for him. What is the status of such stamps? They are no more precancels than if they bore the word "Registered" imprinted across their face. They are not even imitation precancels, for there was never any intention of using them. Sale of such items is obtaining money under false pretenses.

In reply to various queries received as to what the H stands for on the current Manila P I precancels, we learn from a Philippine collector that it stands for the first name of one of the Manila firms using these stamps. This correspondent states that other firms are likewise protected, but none bearing any initial other than the H has come our way so far.

The contributions from Messrs. Gates and Thatcher featured in this number illustrate the point we made in the May number as to the kind of article we desire for this department. All kinds of articles or notes of general interest are welcome, the more the better.

PRECANCEL NOTES.

H. S. THATCHER.

Sioux City has lately precancelled the 1c current issue, perf. 11. The continuance of the present postal rates may mean that these will continue in use, as the call for these is small. Sioux City has been using the 1c bureau since the government first issued them. Another scarce Sioux City item is the current 7c, inverted. Likewise the 4c, double, normal. Their printer has evidently been getting careless, for inverts and doubles from this town are by no means common. Another scarce bird is the 2c current coil, in the U91 type. All values except the 1½c in the current series to \$1 have been precancelled, with the possible exception of the 17c, though I have not seen the dollar value.

How about a Los Angeles 20c Golden Gate, in the old plate, up and down on one stamp? I have had a copy of this one for three years or so, but have never seen another.

I have been trying with poor success for a long time to complete a set of the New York current, showing the YO plate break which has been described in Gossip several times during the last two years. I have this on 14 values, including the 2c Harding.

Who knows anything of a box roller or similar cancellation of Albert Lea, Minn., bearing the spelling "LEE"? I have this on the 30c buffalo. A pair of 13c, 1917 also showed up on Christmas mail,—these last are type U-1.

Huron, S. D., also appeared on the 13c apple green in their new electro, inverted. Likewise Milwaukee, Wis., in the old plate.

Corpus Christi, Tex., comes along in the mimeograph type, all capitals this year.

Gregory, S. D., appears in a new handstamp, similar to the one Pukwana is using. Yankton, the old steamboat town, is using U-51.

Greene, Hartley, and Janesville, Iowa, are three new towns, and there is nothing speculative about them, either.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES UNITED STATES BUREAU PRECANCELS.

DR. W. I. MITCHELL, Editor, Paonia, Colorado.

All collectors are urged to cooperate with the Editor by sending copies of all new or heretofore unlisted varieties to the Editor of this column for chronicle, which will be returned promptly at our expense. No stamps will be listed until I have seen them; this is absolutely necessary in order to prevent mistakes creeping into the list, so no attention will be paid to communications listing new items unless the stamps in question are submitted.

Several of the new 11x10½ perf. Bureau prints have appeared, viz.: Chicago, 1 and 1½c, Brooklyn 8c, New York 2c and 5c, Dallas 3c, Dayton 2c and Minneapolis 3c and 10c, also Los Angeles 3c.

The 7c Newark perf. 10 has just appeared, the only value above 2c yet placed in use, although all values from 3c to 10c inclusive have been printed.

The March orders printed at the Bureau include: Evanston, Ill. and Gloucester, Mass. 1½c coils, New York 3c coil, Indianapolis 7, 8 and 9c ordinary and Saint Louis 2c ordinary; the latter expected for some time, as the 2c "ST. LOUIS" has had a long life. How many of these are perforated 10 or are in the new 11x10½ perf. is not yet known, as the Bureau keeps no records of perforations.

I am informed by a gentleman living in Birmingham who has been on the track of the 2c coil Bureaus for me that these were ordered in error and have never been removed from the office safe until very recently. We all wonder what has become of the Wilmington 2c and Macon, Manville, Trenton, Pawtucket and Providence 1c coils, all of which have been printed for months but not one has yet been seen.



The Specialist

Contributions to this page will be appreciated: if you have something unusual or odd, a cancellation, unlisted variety or anything out of the ordinary, send it to the Editor!



"Commonness makes Rarities" is the paradoxical way in which a well known collector somewhat inaccurately expressed the thought that the popularity and consequent increased price of a stamp variety such as a cancellation, shift or perforation variance is quite often in inverse ratio to the number of the normal variety available to collectors. Such stamps as are relatively extremely scarce never achieve the vogue that attaches to the relatively common stamps for the simple reason that there are not enough to go around and so do not advertise themselves. No one claims the U. S. 5c, 1851 to be a "popular" stamp and though fine copies bring extremely high prices at auction these prices in no way compare, in relation to the actual rarity, with the prices obtained for varieties of extremely common stamps which are collected and specialized in by many for that very reason. Stamps such as the 3c, 1851, 3c 1861 and 1870 are studied and eagerly sought by hundreds of collectors not alone because of their interest.

but because they exist in sufficient numbers to be available to a great majority of collectors. This factor of actual relative scarcity has affected the extent of the specialism in the U. S. 1869 issue and though the stamps might be termed "popular" we find few concentrating on this issue due to the difficulty in obtaining fine and unusual material. Though there is to be found on this set practically all the unusual and desired cancells that attract such a following to the 61 and 70 issues there are very few collectors who have had the patience to assemble a representative showing. Though our request for the view of unusual 1869 cancells has been rather barren of result we have had the good fortune to hear from one collector who has a remarkably fine showing of the fancy cancellations to be found on these stamps.

The illustrations herewith are from a lot of covers submitted by F. B. Whittemore of Long Island City, N. Y. and more will be shown in the next issue. The illustration made by the half tone process shows the cancells more realistically than the usual etching made from tracings but in order to comply with the silly U. S. illustration law it has been necessary to butcher the cut in a rather unattractive way. All these cancels come from Connecticut and reading from left to right are as follows:—

Design	Town	Date of use.
(1) Seven arrow heads.	Waterbury, Ct.	October 26th. (69)
(2) Holly Sprig.	" "	Dec. 28th. (69)
(3) Xmas Tree.	" "	Dec. 25th. (69)
(4) Beer Stein.	" "	Dec. 29th. (69)
(5) "W".	" "	Dec. 31st. (69)
(6) Shield.	" "	Jan. 4th. (70)
(7) Bee.	" "	March 17th. (70)
(8) Shield.	Southbury, Ct.	No date.
(9) Beer Stein.	Suffield, Ct.	Dec. 31st. (69)
(10) Heart & Cross.	Guilford, Ct.	Feb. 9th. (70)
(11) Black Hand.	Milford, Ct.	Mch. 18th. (70)

All of the foregoing are on three cent 1869's and while no year dates are given as is usual they may easily be inferred as the 69's were in issue only a year, from March 69 to March 1870. We purposely show this month most of the cancells from Waterbury, Conn. as Mr. Whittemore suggests that through the co-operation afforded this department it might be possible to effect a history of the use of the Waterbury cancells which, beginning on the 1861 issue and running thru to the 1870 issues, are the most prolific in oddity and variety of any U. S. cancellations. These cancellations must have been made by some artistic clerk as over the period they were in use there was a rather rapid change in postmasters, Calvin H. Carter, serving from May 16th, 1861 to May 11th, 1863, followed by Charles W. Gillette who served to August 27th, 1866, who was succeeded by Geo. W. Beach who served to March 11th, 1867, who was followed by John I. Jacques who served to June 8th, 1869, and John W. Hill then having the office from that time to February 15th, 1886. The Waterbury cancells have been featured in the philatelic press on innumerable occasions but we recall of no effort to list them although J. A. Ritchie did, in connection with his effort of some seven years ago to list all U. S. cancells prior to 1890, include in the drawings he made for Mekeels Weekly the greater part of the known Waterbury's. No dates of use were however given and it is therefore impossible to tell from his record which cancells were used but once and which were used on several days. If every collector having a Waterbury cancell on cover will write us stat-

ing the form of cancell and date of use it may be possible to perfect a list of these. Anyway we are ready to try and Mr. Whittemore has offered his aid in serving as historian to the artistic canceller of Waterbury if you will send in such information as you may have.

As a memento of the unsettled conditions in China H. C. Harris shows us a cover recently received by him from Shanghai that is franked with a current Gt. Britain 1 and 1½d. postage and cancelled, within concentric circles "FIELD POST of F. C. E." Because of a strike at the Post Office the International Settlement Authorities opened a temporary Post Office which remained in operation for two days, March 25 and 26th, 1927, which makes it likely that covers like these will be scarce.

U. S. Military Post Offices in Europe.

By MICHAEL MILLER.

It is now a full ten years since the World War, and the writer is endeavoring to secure in as complete a manner as possible a record of all the Military Post Offices that have been established in Europe. He has already completed a list of the Military Post Offices beginning from 701 to 799, a total of 106 different Military Post Offices, but it is difficult to secure from the departments those contained in the series of 800, of which there are very few, and a complete record of those contained in the series of 900. In the final report of General Pershing in September, 1919, he writes that after July 1st, 1918 the Military Postal Express Service operated 169 fixed and mobile post offices. The writer has so far been unable to get complete check list of these 169 offices but he has so far ascertained that there are 106 offices in series 700, 5 in series 800 and 48 in series 900 making a total of 161, and he is now desirous of completing the entire number of 169.

Below is appended a list of the offices known to the writer in the series 800 and 900, which will supplement those previously reported by him. Briefly, the postal facilities for the American troops were inaugurated by the Post Office Department in July, 1917 and were designated as Army Post-Office number 1, 2, etc., but were later changed to the numbers 701, 702, etc., so as to avoid confusion with the post office numbers of the Post Office Department of France. The first one established was number 701 at St. Nazaire on July 10, 1917 while number 702 was established at Paris on July 12th, 1917. After July 1st, 1918 the military authorities through the Military Postal Express Service became responsible for the delivery of all mail. The postal agency in France was discontinued with the closing of the office number 927 on January 31st, 1924.

The writer is still completing his investigation of the vast records of the Post Office Department, but has not been able to get the complete data, and would appreciate hearing from correspondents as to any corrections in the list hereafter submitted, so that he will in the course of time be able to prepare a complete article on the question of the Military Post Offices.

U. S. P. O. in Europe, Nos. 800-927.

800—St. Mihiel
806— ?
827—31st. Div.

831—38th Div.
841— ?
901—Milan (Italy) via APO No. 702

- 902—Bourges (Cher)
 903—Vitrey (Hte-Saone)
 904—St. Florent (Cher) 39th Div.
 905—Neuvic—(Dordogne) 84th Div.
 906—Pons—(Charente-Inf.) 87th Div.
 907—Bar-le-Duc (Meuse)
 908—Sougy (Nievre)
 909—Beaune (Cote d'Or)
 910—Montrichard (Leir-et-Cher)
 911—Libourne (Gironde)
 912—Castres (Gironde) 34th Div.
 913—Bar-sur-Aube (Aube)
 914—Clexmont (Meuse)
 915—Nancy (Meurthe-et-Moselle)
 916—St. Andre-de-Cubsac (Gironde)
 86th Div.
 917—Chatenay-sur-Seine (Seine-et-
 Marne)
 918—With 2nd Army Meadquarters-M
 919—Rimancourt (Hte. Marne)
 920—Chalons-sur-Marne (Marne)
 921—St. Dizier (Hte. Marne)
 922—Angouleme (Charente)
 923—Grenoble (Isere)
 924—Le Blanc (Indre)
- 925—Cour Cheverny (Loire-et-Cher)
 926—Autun (Saone-et-Loire)
 927—With 3rd Army Headquarters
 928—La Valbonne (Ain)
 929—Joinville (Haute Marne)
 930—Treves (Germany)
 931—With 8th Army Corps
 932—With 9th Army Corps
 933—Nice (Alpes-Maritimes)
 934—Coblenz (Germany)
 935—Vannes (Moribihan)
 936—Thionville (Lorraine)
 937—Pau (Basses-Pryenees)
 938—Le Mans (Sarthe)
 939—Savenay (Loire-Inf.)
 940—Rennes (Ill-et-Valiane)
 944—Antwerp, (Belgium)
 945—Conflans (Meurthe-et-Moselle)
 946—Berlin (Germany)
 948—Toulouse (Haute Garronne)
 951—Luxemburg (Luxemburg)
 952—Dun-sur-Meuse (Meuse)
 953—Poitiers (Vienne)
 975—Paris

CANADA

Cat. No.	Cat. Pr.	Ours
8 ½p 1857, Fair	\$15.00	\$5.00
14 1v 1859	.75	.35
15 5c 1859	.40	.20
21 ½c 1868	1.00	.50
22 1c 1868	2.00	1.00
24 3c 1868	.50	.25
25 6c 1868	1.25	.65
34a 3c rose, 1869	.60	.25
35 6c 1869	.25	.15
44 6c 1882-90	1.00	.35
45 10c 1882-90	1.00	.50
47 50c 1892	.50	.25
48-a-b-c 8c, 4 shades	1.15	.50
71 6c 1897	.60	.30
72 8c 1897	.20	.10
79 6c 1898	1.00	.60
80 8c 1898	.50	.25
81 10c 1898	.20	.10
82-83 2c map (2)	.16	.07
84-85 2c on 3c (2)	.18	.08
87 20c 1901	.75	.35
88 7c 1902	.25	.15
89-95 Edward complete	1.21	.65
119 3c mint, rare		.60

260 10c 1898, Type 1	.15	.06
260a same, Type 2	.60	.25
304-310 War Tax comp.(10)	2.15	1.00

NEWFOUNDLAND

30a 1c 1868 fair	3.50	1.00
31 3c 1868 fair	6.00	1.60
32 3c blue, 1868	1.75	.80
34 6c 1868 mint	.25	.15
44 ½c 1887 mint	.25	.12
45 1c 1887	.25	.12
46 2c 1887	.20	.10
47 3c 1887	1.00	.40
48 5c 1887	1.00	.50
50 ½c 1890-94 mint	.20	.10
61-69 1 to 12c Cabot	2.75	1.30
79 2c orange, mint	.35	.15
80-86 5 var. Comp.	.49	.25

NEW BRUNSWICK

6 1c 1860 mint	.60	.30
7 5c 1860 mint	.12	.06
7a 5c 1860 mint	.25	.12
8 10c 1860 mint	.75	.35

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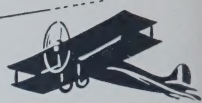
ARTHUR BARGER & COMPANY

839 Beacon Street

Boston, Mass.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

EUROPEAN AIR SERVICES.

What with the numerous new Contract Routes in the U. S. A., and with the present and proposed operations in Canada, some of us on this side of the "pond" are liable, because of our close proximity to the interesting and important happenings over here, to overlook the fact, that particularly in Europe, and to a lesser extent in other parts of the world, a large number of regular Air Routes are in efficient operation. Both Mail and Passengers are being transported on strict schedules,—systematically planned and closely followed.

In most of the principal European Countries there has been for sometime regular lines which are being used as a matter of course; something to be taken for granted, in the same way in which the average working man over here looks upon his "flivver." To give some conception of the farreaching ramifications of this method of Mail and Passenger Delivery, the following partial list of the world's Air Transport services will doubtless be of interest to those who read this page. This is taken from a recent list which was furnished to its members by the Aero Philatelic Club of London, to whom acknowledgements are due.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London—Paris
" Zurich
" Cologne
" Berlin
" Amsterdam
" Malmo
" Berlin
Southampton—Guernsey

Paris—Copenhagen
" Berlin
" London
" Marseilles
Marseilles—Ajaccio
Toulouse—Casablanca
Casablanca—Dakar
Paris—Constantinople
Prague—Warsaw

BELGIUM.

Brussels—London

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Prague—Kosice

FRANCE.

Paris—Amsterdam
" Cologne

NETHERLANDS.

Amsterdam—London
Amsterdam—Paris
Rotterdam—Malmo

DENMARK

Copenhagen—Amsterdam
(or Cologne)—Paris
Copenhagen—Malmo

GERMANY.

Berlin—Amsterdam
 (—London)
 Dresden—Malmo
 Munich—Innsbruck
 Berlin—Munich
 Stettin—Stockholm
 Berlin—Stettin
 Berlin—Zurich
 Berlin—Breslau
 Berlin—Karlsruhe
 Hamburg—Zurich
 Zurich—Budapest
 Munich—Dortmund
 Munich—Darmstadt

Berlin—Moscow
 Danzig—Allenstein
 Breslau—Halle
 Berlin—Memel
 Berlin—Munich
 Berlin—Cologne
 Berlin—Hamburg
 Munich—Reichenhall
 Hamburg—Cologne
 Hamburg—Dresden
 Hamburg—Flensburg
 Hamburg—Stettin
 Basle—Mannheim—Amsterdam
 Basle—Nuremburg
 Dusseldorf—Berlin

This is only a partial list and another installment will be given in the next issue. Some of our readers might wish to keep this for reference as the information is authentic, and even though the branch lines are not included yet the principal routes will be all be listed by the time we are finished.

 NEW CANADIAN AIR SERVICE.

It looks as though things are speeding-up. The authorities are putting their best foot forward and are showing real progress. It seems that the city of Edmonton, Alberta has been licenced (for whatever this may mean!) as an Air Port and is to have the first municipal airdrome in Canada and will also have a customs Air Port established there.

Then, according to another interview that Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General, has given to a representative of the Toronto "Star," tenders have been called for an aerial Mail Service between Father Point P. Q. and Montreal.

Mail from Great Britain will be landed from the British liners at Father Point and rushed by aeroplane to Montreal, the plane arriving 24 hours before the ship gets in.

The Canadian Air Force, which is doing air work for all services of the government, must compete with commercial companies for the mail service and put in its tenders in the same way. The service is an efficiency proposition and will be Canada's first regular air mail. Other services may follow later.

"Will special postage be required?" Mr. Veniot was asked. "That remains to be decided," said the postmaster-general. "We are negotiating with the British postoffice with reference to sortation. The mail comes through now for sortation at Montreal. We may get it done in England or have it done on shipboard so that the air mail landed in Montreal will be ready to be rushed to its destination." It will take two or three months to get the new service actually operating.

It looks as though you folks who are interested, had better get busy and plan arrangements with your English correspondents so as to have your mail come in.

FIRST FLIGHT, BERLIN—PRAGUE—VIENNA.

After many years of discussion, the airline Berlin-Prague-Vienna was at last opened on March 21st, 1927. On the occasion of the first flight the German Air-Hansa Co. and the Austrian Air Transport Co. issued a quantity of Card Souvenirs.

Berlin, Dresden, Prague and Vienna used for the flown cards special official cancellations, which for the airmail collector should be of interest. The Berlin cancellation is a circular one traversed by two bars with an airplane inside. The Dresden cancellation is an oval; whereas the Prague cancellation is a rectangle with the corners cut off. Dresden and Berlin cancellations have inscriptions in German: "Erster Postflug Berlin-Prag-Wien" and the Prague cancellation has the same wording but in Bohemian.—(Kindness of Mr. Frank Aretz.)

FIRST ATTEMPT OF NIGHT FLYING BY RADIO BEACON GUIDANCE.

Not long ago an interesting experiment was brought to a successful conclusion and a Stout-Ford Airplane made the round trip from Detroit to Dayton and return during which it was guided every foot of the way by directions received by Radio. Although no mail was carried this is nevertheless an event of both importance and interest to stamp collectors because if this method is developed for commercial purposes it will make night flying so much a matter of course that possibly in due time all the present and future mail routes will have night services. The advantages of this would be so great that business would use the night mail instead of waiting for the following day.

The flight was said to have been the first in the history of aviation in which a plane has been guided perfectly by radio from separate fields, with the messages being tabulated in co-ordination. It also marked the first use of the radio beacon for commercial aviation.

Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball

A. P. S. #8785.

It is my sad duty to report the death of Mr. T. R. Kimball on May 6, 1927. Mr. Kimball was our leading Airmail collector, and had accumulated what was probably the finest collection of Airmail in the world.

Mr. Kimball was born in Boston, Sep. 7, 1872. He was graduated from Harvard in 1895. Following one year at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, he went to New York, where in 1898 he was graduated from the General Theological Seminary.

A few years ago, Mr. Kimball became interested in Airmail, and he was one of the most ardent and enthusiastic collectors in the country, having been 1st Vice President of the American Airmail Society at the time of his death.

As the highest type of gentleman, it was my pleasure to know him, and to spend many pleasant hours in looking over the finest airmail collection it has ever been my good fortune to see. Thus the A. P. S. has lost one of its members, and the world one of its finest types of collectors; a man who loved his hobby as he was loved by the community.

ARTHUR BARGER.

**NOTICE! CHAPTER SECRETARIES OF A. P. S.**

The time is fast approaching for the 42nd Annual Convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo. and I wish to call your attention to the By-Laws that it is your duty to submit a written report of your Chapter activities for the past year.

It is my earnest desire that all Secretaries take recognition of this fact and see to it that each and every one sends in a report which will be a credit to his Local Society.

A. H. WILHELM,
President American Philatelic Society.

THE PENOBSCOT VALLEY STAMP CLUB (A. P. Branch #73) of Bangor, Maine, held an exhibition at the Public Library April 28, 29 and 30. A practically complete exhibit of U. S. including the New York, St. Louis and Providence postmasters, together with ten frames of Foreign were shown. Old and air flown covers attracted considerable attention. The Bangor Club is prospering, with a membership of 48, and it is hoped to organize a Junior Branch.—W. B. O'CONNOR, A. P. S. #8809, Chairman of Exhibit.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, STAMP CLUB.—On Friday evening, April 1, 1927, a group of stamp collectors met at the Y. M. C. A. and started this organization, which is to meet every other Friday at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. Ernest Smith was elected temporary chairman and appointed Mr. Childs as temporary Secretary and Miss Bird Walker and Mr. James Stovall as a temporary program committee.

Mr. Herman Engelhardt brought a splendid collection of stamps, most artistically arranged in albums.

At our second meeting on April 15, Dr. F. Merrill displayed his collection of covers from Great Britain and gave a most interesting talk about them. His collection is quite valuable and contains some interesting cancellations. Dr. Merrill's collection was started thirty-five years ago and he still has his first stamp, a six-penny Tasmania. His collection of Mulready envelopes and one-penny black stamps brought forth much comment and an interesting discussion of the system of numbering English cities.

C. M. Parker displayed an interesting collection of Air-Mail covers in which he specializes. He has practically all First-Flight covers represented in his collection.

Our two youngest and most enthusiastic collectors, Masters Wylie Clarkson and David Payne, had a most interesting time comparing their collections. Wylie is very proud of the beautiful album which he received last Christmas.

It is our desire to build up an organization that shall reflect credit upon Philately and that shall prove inspirational and helpful to all collectors in our vicinity.—MISS BIRD A. WALKER, 814 5th Ave., Fort Worth, Texas.

OAKLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY, A. P. S. Chapter #79. Meeting called to order by President E. S. Page, April 7, 1927, with 21 present. It was voted that the Oakland Philatelic Society place the name of A. H. Wilhelm in nomination to succeed himself as President of the American Philatelic Society. The Bourse was highly successful and seemed to be much enjoyed by all present. About \$50.00 was sold from the APS Club circuit under the care of A. E. Davies. Mr. L. C. Muller, the genial sales manager of the San Francisco Stamp Society, kindly brought over the lots of the next S. F. Stamp Society auction. On behalf of the S. F. S. S., he invited the Oakland Philatelic Society to attend the auction and meeting of the S. F. S. S. at 8 P. M. May 15th in room 251, San Francisco City Hall.

The seventh meeting was called to order April 21 by President E. S. Page with 24 present. Canada night was much enjoyed by all present. A number of beautiful collections of Canadian Stamps were exhibited and much information was gleaned from the talks by Messrs. Hughes, Gray and Merritt and in the open discussion and questions which followed.—HARRY E. GRAY, Secretary, 1711 Webster Street, Oakland, Cal.

THE PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 449th meeting of the Society was called to order with President Hackmeier in the chair, members present being: Messrs. Perry, Goodwin, Blackwell, O'Shaughnessy, Doscher, Hamilton, DeSelm, Duwer, Lazarus, Brasch, Harris, Wilhelm, Rose, Hamilton and Marcus. Visitors, Judge Willetts, Mr. W. J. Whittaker and Mr. R. L. Norton.

The name of Mr. R. L. Norton, bookkeeper, 969 Hayes St., San Francisco, was presented for regular membership. Same was passed before the Board of Directors for report and vote at the May meeting.

The exhibits of the evening consisted of the collection of President Wilhelm of the American Philatelic Society, covering Germany, German States and Colonies. This collection, very beautifully mounted, is virtually complete and consists almost entirely of postally used copies. Nearly all the rarities were present.

Mr. Hackmeier exhibited one volume of his collection, consisting of unused blocks of United States and some of the English Colonies. All of the stamps were in exquisite mint condition and were well received by the members.

Best thanks of the members were voted both Mr. Wilhelm and Mr. Hackmeier after the exhibit.

Mr. J. A. Harris, Jr., made an earnest appeal to the members relative to the method of looking at stamps. Members should refrain from smoking or touching the stamps, as well as taking great care in turning pages.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Blackwell, Hamilton and Marcus was appointed by the chair to go into the feasibility of a trip to Sacramento by the Society members some time in June or July, collections to be brought to the Sacramento collectors and exhibited for an evening.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the Society endorse the Cincinnati Board of Vice Presidents. Carried unanimously.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the Society endorse A. H. Wilhelm as President of the American Philatelic Society for the ensuing two years. Carried unanimously.

At the next regular meeting a lantern slide exhibit of Hawaii, together with exhibits of the stamps of this country, will be shown.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.—HENRY C. MARCUS, Secretary.

REPORT of the



TREASURER

May 1st, 1927.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$9058.66	
Receipts	69.00	\$9127.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance		\$8520.00
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INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$8857.02	
Interest on Bonds	148.75	
Other receipts	594.96	
	\$9600.73	
Disbursements	\$ 474.97	\$9125.76

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$.90
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 203.08	
Dues paid in advance	27.00	\$ 230.08

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 586.57	
Receipts—Dues	325.93	
Interest on Bonds	94.17	
	\$1006.67	
Disbursements	\$ 351.52	\$ 655.15

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 872.04	
Receipts—Subscriptions	234.07	
Advertising	469.00	
Interest on Bonds	42.08	
	\$1717.19	
Disbursements	\$ 971.37	\$ 745.82
		\$28405.37
Cash on hand	\$7788.17	
Bond Investments	20617.20	\$28405.37

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.



Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 9.

May 1, 1927.

Applications Pending.

Anderson, W. H.
Barr, J. Hess
Bayntem, Robt. S.
Bebb, M. R.
Bechtel, S. D.
Belanger, A. B.
Blanco-Paez, Luis
Buckland, C. C.
Buell, C. F.
Chapman, Taft
Chase, Ralph S.
Crockett, E. P.
Davis, W. Frank
De Witt, Fred M.
Douglas, Olin E.
Drummond, J. W. A.
Farr, Rev. R. E.
Finnberg, Arvid
Fisher, Mrs. J. E.
Frazer, Nelson A.
Freitag, Wm. C.
Griffiths, Wm. L.
Hendrey, F. J. G.
Hurst, Carl W.
James, Merrill
Jensen, Wm. H.
Jickling, C. M.

Kelly, Dr. J. R.
Kemm, Theodore
Kirkpatrick, A. J.
Kohler, Edw. C.
Laur, A. L.
Lewis, Kenneth M.
Lopez, Maj. C. M.
Martin, W. K.
Noggle, C. H.
Northrup, A. P.
Ormsbee, J. M.
Oursler, C. C.
Pederson, Bert C.
Riley, Wells L.
Robertson, Edw. M.
Rosenberg, J.
Scott, Thos. B.
Storms, Robt. M.
Taggart, R. W.
Taylor, Wm. Jr.
Thayer, Frank G.
Wildfong, R. D.
Williams, Jos. K.
Wilson, Guy West
Windrath, W.
Wong, James
Wrahtz, W.

Wriedt, Carl
Wight, Warland
Wurts, Waldemar
Dhaun, Babu Lal
Eid, Albert
Enslove, P. O.
Hagan, L. H.
Hartwig, C. A.
Holman, Walter 9.
Chuchin, F. G.
Mathue, P. N.
Montilla, Juan
Rodgers, M.
Schultz, Willy
Megson, Frederic
Sprano, Robt.
Van Wart, Edwin T.
White, Luther E. Jr.

Reinstatements Pending.

5995 Burns, Al
7681 Peters, Dr. H. A.
3202 Mann, Percy McG.
3554 Wright, Allen H.

Applications Posted.

Barford, Lester D., care Tioga Natl. Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. 42; Cashier; Chas. W. Doane, 13th & Washington Sts., Phila. By Evan I. Nelson.
Bauer, H. W., care Dry Milk Co., 15 Park Row, New York. 42; Detailman; Dr. E. M. Schmidt, 8644 Goodfellow Ave., St. Louis, Mo. By Rosseter Cotton.
Beaumont, Howard B., 1105 B. & O. Bldg., Baltimore, Md. 36; Civil Engr.; T. V. Morgan, 10 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md. By Perry W. Fuller.
Burgess, H. D. R., 8 Eastcote Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y. 37; W. H. Thrall, 92 Williams St., New York City. By H. S. Riederer.
Carter, Donald H., Electric Club, 30 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 34; B. L. Voorhees, 7 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. By C. E. Severn.
Comerma, Antoine, 3 Place de la Bourse, Brussels, Belgium. 48; Stamp Dealer; H. E. Harris, Boston, Mass. By F. W. Allen.

- Cooley, Le Roy C., 328 Sampson St., San Diego, Calif. 26; Salesman; T. W. Stevenson, 851 1st St., San Diego. By J. F. Lamond.
- Cooper, C. J., Box 20, Honolulu, Hawaii. 55; Accountant; R. H. Trust, Honolulu, T. H. By C. A. Hills.
- Doeherly, George, 12025 95th St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada. 45; Letter Carrier; H. Henderson, 11404 94th St., Edmonton. By G. W. Linke.
- Duncan, Wilbur H., 2432 E. Main St., Decatur, Ill. 29; Sheet Metal Mfr.; Morehouse & Wells Co., Decatur, Ill. By Capt. J. P. Murphy.
- Eck, W. J., 1300 Penn Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C. 50; Asst. to V. P., So. Railway System; B. Herman, So. R'y, Washington, D. C. By S. W. Hayes.
- Fisher, Philip M. Jr., 431 Orange St., Oakland, Calif. 35; Secy, Mayor of Oakland; George Fake, 1712 Bwdy., Oakland. By Harry E. Gray.
- Furgens, Ludwig, 21 Collau St., Hamburg 19, Germany. 37; Chief Secy. German State Railway; Verein der Briefmarkenfreunde, Hamburg, Germany. By Lauritz Petersen.
- Gilson, C. L., 934 Longridge Rd., Oakland, Calif. 50; Who. Elec.; G. P. Maxwell, Oakland, Calif. By Harry E. Gray.
- Gordon, Fred, Box 197, Port Limon, Costa Rica. 45; British Consul; Toledo Stamp Co., Toledo, Ohio. By E. J. S. Halvorsen.
- Hawxhurst, Harold W., 31 Broad St., Providence, R. I. 35; Elec. Fix. Mfg.; Wetmore, Savage Co., 51 Pine St., Providence. By C. M. Bigelow.
- Hirschfelder, Ed M., 32 Battery St., San Francisco, Calif. 62; Merchant; A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco. By Dr. Edw. Hirstel.
- Jandorf, Chas. S., 40-42 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. 59; Caterer; Guy Johnston, Masonic Temple, Grand Rapids. By Geo. S. Boltwood.
- Jankowsky, Simon, 4th & Main St., Tulsa, Okla. Legal; Merchant; J. H. McBerney, Natl. Bnk. Com., Tulsa. By F. A. Skipworth.
- Jones, Frank H., 15 Rowe St., Auburndale, Mass. 36; Advertising; Beckler Press, 74 India St., Boston, Mass. By R. L. Hustis.
- Kiefer, Jno. B., 1327B Pensacola St., Honolulu, Hawaii. 40; Machinist; Dr. A. N. Sinclair, Box 3373, Honolulu, Hawaii. By Edw. S. Caum.
- Locy, Dr. Francis E., 187 N. Union Ave., Lansdowne, Pa. 37; Lt. Com. U. S. Navy; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia. By Eugene Klein.
- Moore, Chester G. Jr., 3627 Balch Ave., Fresno, Calif. 13; Student; Guaranteed by Chester G. Moore; T. A. Hoag, 3612 Balch Ave., Fresno, Calif. By Robin Lampson.
- Morris, Clyde W., Box 353, San Francisco, Calif. 22; Stamp Dealer; A. L. Claiborne, 1318 Plymouth St., San Francisco. By Harry E. Gray.
- Munitz, S., Helenen St. 15, Libau, Latvia. 32; Merchant; Escott Bland, Parkstone, Dorset, Eng'and. By J. E. Guest.
- Petrocochino, E. L., Malta Parliament, Valletta, Malta. 42; Chief Clerk Malta Parliament; F. B. Turpin, Strand, London, England. By R. L. Hustis.
- Phillips, John Jr., care Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City, Mo. 39; Banking; C. S. Davis, 508 Kemper Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. By Paul Hess.
- Proppe, Hugo Adolph, Box 702, Reykjavik, Iceland. 18; Commercial; Guaranteed by Canl Proppe; Thos. E. Jonsson, Reykjavik, Iceland. By Knutur Jonsson.
- Raynor, Helen E., 903 Main St., Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y. 21; Chester L. Darling, Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y. By A. M. Davis.
- Rice, Kenneth W., Box 83, Richford, N. Y. 18; Guaranteed by George F. Rice; Lee G. Ayres, Richford, N. Y. By H. A. Davis.
- Riddle, Maxwell F., 233 S. Walnut St., Ravenna, O. 56; Retired; R. O. Whiteacre, Ravenna, O. By Harold M. Lyon.
- Schroeder, H. W., 761½ N. Kenmore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 40; Carpenter;

- H. J. Lelande, Rm. 200, 212 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Calif. By Chas. S. Thompson.
- Scovell, Floyd A., 200 Erie St. W., Windsor, Ont., Canada. 26; Druggist; Wm. Neilson Candy Co., Toronto, Ont., Canada. By H. W. Raines.
- Sigwart, Thos. J., 1226 Bwdy., Oakland, Calif. 40; Jeweler; Edson Adams Co., 140 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif. By Harry E. Gray.
- Sotak, Rev. Michael, 201 4th St., Passaic, N. J. 33; Priest and Dealer; Willson P. Walsh, Cham. Com., Passaic, N. J. By C. W. Holliday.
- Sperry, Henry M., 347 Madison Ave., New York City. 66; Publicity; Dr. E. H. Hall, 154 Nassau St., New York. By Stanley W. Hayes.
- St. Cloud, Charles, 1824 Rue du Magasin de l'Etat, Port au Prince, Hayti. 35; Mechanic; Judge Leon Montes, Peu de Choses, Port au Prince. By J. E. Guest.
- Tebbetts, Donald H., Box 215, Locke Mills, Maine. 30; Corp. Treas.; Stuart W. Goodwin, Norway, Maine. By R. L. Hustis.
- Twitchell, Henry, 845 Dayton St., Cincinnati, O. Inst. in English, Univ. of Cincinnati; Mabley & Carew Co., Cincinnati, O. By Adolph D. Fennel.
- Whallon, Dr. Arthur J., 29 S. 10th St., Richmond, Ind. 41; Physician; Ed. N. Wilson, 1018 Main St., Richmond, Ind. By Stanley W. Hayes.
- Windsor, Austin, Hornsby, Ill. 22; School Teacher; Martin Lauber, Hornsby, Ill. By R. L. Hustis.
- Zeitler, Rev. Celestine, 2222 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky. 32; Clergyman; Sebastian Hubbuch, 800 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky. By John H. Wilms.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 5180 Garland, F. D., 631 S. Wright St., Champaign, Ill. 41; Merchant; W. C. Phillips & Co., Hartford, Conn. By R. L. Hustis.
- Scott, Thos. K., Box H, Munro Iron Mining Co., Iron River, Mich. 41; Mining Supt.; H. A. Smith, M. A. Hanna Co., Iron River, Mich. By H. A. Davis.

New Members.

- 9378 Arndt, George, Melrose Highland, R. F. D., Oakland, Calif.
- 9379 Bainbridge, Wm. H., Box 524, Brentwood Heights, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 9380 Blaich, Albert, Emilienstr 44 H, Leipzig C 1, Germany.
- 9381 Castle, Branco, Fernando, Conselheiro Januario 107, Braga, Portugal.
- J9382 Brown, Earle, 32 Ashton Rd., Yonkers, N. Y.
- 9383 Brucker, Frank, 729 W. 6th St., Davenport, Ia.
- 9384 Cavanagh, Thos. C., 2115 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- 9385 Chambers, Chas. J., Rue Candid Reis, 99, Porto, Portugal.
- 9386 Charles, Rollin L., 510 Race Ave., Lancaster, Pa.
- 9387 Cone, Sidney M. Jr., Greensboro, N. C.
- 9388 Ernst, Henry Phillip, 43 Drexel Ave., La Grange, Ill.
- 9389 Finch, John S., Hotchkiss, Colo.
- 9390 Golding, W. H., Arcade Chambers, South Kensington Sta. S. W. 7, London, England.
- 9391 Gomez, Raout, Box 326, Mayaguez, Porto Rico.
- 9392 Gordon, Herman C., 173 Maple St., Danvers, Mass.
- 9393 Hartman, August G., care W. P. Willis & Co., 607 5th Ave., New York City.
- 9394 Heaton, Bertram L., Box 340, Invercargill, N. Z.
- 9395 Herring, Oren L., 161 N. Church St., Spartanburg, S. C.
- 9396 Keator, A. D., Univ. Sta., Grand Forks, N. Dak.
- 9397 Lesh, Helen, 82 Nassau St., New York City.
- 9398 McCoy, Wm. S., 1034 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
- 9399 McCullough, Jno. D., L. B. 507, Oblong, Ill.

- 9400 Mechin, A. J., St. Joseph Lead Co., Edwards, N. Y.
- 9401 Neelen, Robt., 110 Parkwood Ave., Kenmore, via Buffalo, N. Y.
- 9402 Mossier, U. G. Jr., 16 W. 10th Ave., Denver, Colo.
- 9403 Phillips, Russell N., Box 165, Stockton, Calif.
- 9404 Post, Walter F., 486 Mandana Blvd., Oakland, Calif.
- 9405 Riggin, Geo. D., 1116 14th Ave., Altoona, Pa.
- 9406 Schlihter, Ralph D., Telford, Pa.
- 9407 Schmitt, J. C., 7106 Wells St., Wauwatosa, Wis.
- 9408 Tomlinson, R. B., 6 Oberlin Rd., Raleigh, N. C.
- 9409 Varro, Victor, Arcade Bldg., Redondo Beach, Calif.
- 9410 Virrick, Vladimir E., 1845 S. W. 17th St., Miami, Fla.
- 9411 Wanner, Lee R., 409 N. 11th St., Albuquerque, N. M.
- 9412 Watson, Chas. I., 314 E. College Ave., Greenville, Ill.
- 9413 Wieler, Fred J., 18 Essex St., Bridgeport, Conn.
- 9414 Winsor, Wallace C., 68 Clyde St., Pawtucket, R. I.
- 9415 Wittwer, Paul O., Munchenbuchsee, Switzerland.
- 9416 Zethraeus, C. L., 130 Pemberton Place, San Francisco, Calif.

Reinstated.

- 5835 Malbin, Carpal, 74 Malcomb St., Mount Clemens, Mich.
- 6868 Zuckerman, Harry R., 2310 Walton Ave., New York City.

Resignations Received.

- 5489 Fifield, Edson J., Pelham, N. Y.
- 7901 Hendry, F. G., Delhi, Ont., Canada.

Resignation Pending.

- 6935 Rucker, Wm. J., 554 Park Row, Charlottesville, Va.

Application Returned.

- Rosenberg, A., 318 Livonia Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Expelled by Board of Directors.

- 6823 Cook, Wm. J., Huntington Beach, Calif.
- 8094 Haskell, H. G., Norwood, Mass.
- 8808 O'Connor, Willard, Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 7644 Rathborne, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Deceased.

- 2704 Clifford, U. S. G., Odd Fellows Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. Dec. 30, 1926.
- 7584 Ernst, E. J., 815 Mendocino Ave., Altadena, Calif.
- 7935 Turner, D. B., 701 Hawley Bldg., Wheeling, W. Va.

New Chapter.

- 9372 Rutherford Stamp Club, Chapter No. 81, H. T. Wilcox, Pres.; W. Hartmann, Secy., 608 Palisade Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Delinquents.

At the time of making this report, the May number of the American Philatelist has not appeared, being delayed on account of the desire to mail the new 1927 Directory with that number; consequently the dropping of delinquents will not occur until June 1st.

Receipt of Dues.

The following members appearing on the delinquent list of April 1st is published in the May number of the A. P. have remitted dues and should be removed from the delinquent list.

7216 Beraha, B. A.	6390 Farrell, E. A.	6493 Noble, H. A.
8575 Bishop, D. B.	6391 Ferrer, Cesar	6793 O'Callaghan, T. A.
7221 Bowman, S. P.	7817 Flint, Geo. M.	1980 Oleson, Jno. P.
8714 Brandberg, C. H.	5698 Garner, W. S.	7367 Ponnay, Geo. N.
5807 Bryan, H. E.	7590 Harris, E.	5409 Randall, W.
6950 Buser, Ed. Jr.	8525 Hughes, Jas. E.	4443 Sampson, J. W.
3008 Butler, B. D.	7905 Kenna, Mrs. J. R.	3281 Scudder, John K.
5400 Cassebeer, W. H.	6970 King, William	6982 Smith, Geo. W.
6381 Cerqua, A. E.	2712 Laird, B. W.	5184 Swinton, A. C.
2846 Champion, Theo.	6234 Lapham, Claude	8676 van Katwijk, P.
8299 Cook, Geo. E.	7677 Marcan, Dr. C. M.	5567 Wells, Thos. L.
5509 Copland, A. C.	8640 Martins, J.	5854 Whittemore, E.
6726 Coryell, J. R.	7354 MacDonald, F. C.	5569 Woltman, Arnold
7168 Doane, Philip S.	5894 Montes, Leon	4206 Wright, Park
6727 Dunham, W. C.	4003 Morris, A. W.	5034 Zesati, Robt. E.

Change of Address.

Atherton, H. P., to 1562 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
 Beesley, Elmer E., to 8475 Zamora St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Bergman, G. G. from Jalapa to 5a Valladolid 88, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.
 Blunk, Frank from Peekskill, N. Y. to Kielerstr 106 I, Hamburg 4, Germany.
 Bussdicer, R. D. to American Hospital, Resht, Persia.
 Campbell, E. F. to 2704 King St., Sherbrooke, Que., Canada.
 Dusold, Rev. Aug. G. from Briggsville, to St. Patricks Church, Lodi, Wis.
 Eames, Milo D. to 313 S. McCadden Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Gellerman, F. R. to 415 4th St., Cloquet, Minn.
 Gray, Harry E. to 1711 Webster St., Oakland, Calif.
 Hamilton, E. to 76 Forest Side Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Hamilton, L. Grant to 17110 Third Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Hess, Paul O. to 1023 Westover Rd., Kansas City, Mo.
 Hoqman, A. H. to 518 Banks St., San Francisco, Calif.
 Ingram, Augustus E. to 2701 Conn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Kastrup, E. from Milton Mills, N. H. to 270 Crystal Ave., New London, Conn.
 Koller, Ed. J. to 142 Norwood Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Kramel, Karl M. to 4949 Venus St., New Orleans, La.
 Leggett, Frederick H. from White Plains to 53 Claremont Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y.
 Lockie, J. J. to Box 58, Boise, Idaho.
 Marlinski, Max from New York to 1000 N. Serrano Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Mason, Harry J. from Washington, D. C. to 2517 S. 69th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 McLellan, Malcolm N. from New York City to Champlain, N. Y.
 Merell, A. F. to 245 Powell St., San Francisco, Calif.
 Miller, B. K. from Milwaukee, Wis. to Wild Rose, Wis.
 Mitchell, B. to 1340 McAllister St., San Francisco, Calif.
 Muir, Harry D. from Detroit to Hotel Harnack, Pontiac, Mich.
 Oakland Philatelic Society, H. E. Gray, Secy. to 1711 Webster St., Oakland, Calif.
 Oberholtzer, J. T. S. from Seat Pleasant to Hyattsville, Md.

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T. A. LLEN,

"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

Perry, Walter L. to 4314 New York Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 Rankin, G. R. to 1322 Dorothy Pl., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Rezendes, A. P. from Malden to 159 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Simpson, R. C. to 11107 Cloverlawn Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Steffens, A. from San Antonio to Station Hospital, Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas.
 Strickland, A. C. to 1620 Fruitdale Ave., Oakland, Calif.
 Tam, A. H. to Box 2022, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 VanPelt, Arthur W. from Morgan City to 913 Aycock St., Houma, La.
 Wessbecker, Carl T. from St. Louis, Mo. to 3821 Paseo St., Kansas City, Mo.
 Worrilow, U. G. to 1012 Bybee Ave., Portland, Ore.
 Yates, Jos. S. to 1130 Chicago Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Membership Summary.

Membership April 1, 1927	4208
New Members	39
Reinstated	2
	4241
Expelled by Board of Directors	4
Deceased	3
Total Membership May 1, 1927	4234

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary,
 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Official Notices.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-second Annual Meeting of the American Philatelic Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at St. Louis, Mo. on Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1927 at ten o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

Ralph H. Eilers, Chairman; Paul Murray, Chester Myers, W. H. Rauert, C. N. Smith.

I hereby appoint the following members as a Committee on Credentials:

H. A. Diamant, Chairman; G. A. Hahn, W. E. Ault, L. E. Smith, Dr. L. Tuhloske.

Hotel Headquarters will be announced later.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

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Address

NOMINATIONS.

By Tucson Stamp Club, Chapter No. 9 Life—

For President, A. H. Wilhelm, California.

By a Group of Southern Philatelists, Messrs. Seering, Wulff, Rogers, Flick and Mrs. Jorgensen—

For President, A. H. Wilhelm, California.

For Secretary, H. A. Davis, Colorado.

For Treasurer, H. H. Elliott, Massachusetts.

For Intrnational Secretary, G. C. Cuenod, Texas.

By J. Delano Bartlett Chapter No. 84—

For Director at Large, J. Delano Bartlett, Texas.

Complete Nominations.

For President, A. H. Wilhelm, California.

For Board Vice Presidents, William C. Kennett, Ohio; Gustav M. Mosler, Ohio; Dr. Leon Tedesche, Ohio.

For Secretary, H. A. Davis, Colorado.

For Treasurer, H. H. Elliott, Massachusetts.

For Intrnational Secretary, G. C. Cuenod, Texas.

For Directors at Large, J. B. Chittenden, New York; C. C. Silvester, Pennsylvania; J. Delano Bartlett, Texas.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER No. 18 NOMINATES.

At the meeting of Phila. Chapter No. 18 held Wednesday evening May 25th the following nominations and recommendations were made:

For President—A. H. Wilhelm, Calif.

For Board of Vice Presidents—Wm. C. Kennett Jr., Gustav M. Mosler, Dr. Leon Tedesche, all of Ohio.

For Secretary—Dr. Holland A. Davis, Colo.

For Treasurer—Howard H. Elliott, Mass.

For International Secty.—Eugene Klein, Pa.

For Directors at Large—Dr. J. B. Chittenden, N. Y. and Dr. S. G. Keller, Wis.

It was recommended that in the future cities desiring the Convention be placed on the ballot the same as officers and voted for by the membership at large, thus saving the time of the Convention and giving the members a direct vote on this very important piece of legislation.

Chapter 18 endorses Philip H. Wards Jr. plea to the Post Master General thru Governor Fisher of Penna. for a Sesqui Commemorative Stamp for Valley Forge, one of the great shrines of American Independence.

Chapter 18 further suggests to the Post Master General a stamp or set of stamps to commemorate the great exploit of the "Columbus of the Air" Capt. Charles Lindbergh as a fitting tribute to the intrepid United States Air Mail Pilot.

Dr. Eugene Lindauer was unanimously elected as Assistant Sales Manager of Chapter 18.

Mr. Eugene Klein, our able expert, gave us an explanatory talk about the new and wonderful "Violet Rays Lamp" that detects all mended and repaired stamps and brings out defects no magnifying glass can detect. Mr. Klein generously offers the services of this lamp to all A. P. S. members at a reduced rate to examine and expert any of their rarities that they may doubt.

It was unanimously voted to take out a Life Membership for Chapter 18 and the Secty. instructed to send a check to Secty. Davis.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Secty. Chapter 18.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 5, No. 1.

Whole No. 37.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Still blacklisted, and an old claim brought up. Mr. Hess of Frankfurt is still broadcasting to the world that I am a "crook." In other words that I will not settle for an approval lot that he sent away back in 1922 or 1923. Now you who know me and my reputation for honesty would not for a minute think I would try to beat anyone out of stamps, and not only that would rather take a loss and pay an unjust claim than to have one feel I was beating them. However as I explained in this column some months ago, Mr. Hess claims he sent me two lots of 19th century covers on approval, one was paid for, as he did admit. One he says was not. I claim I never saw the second lot, or rather could not recall it, but he says he traced it to me by registered mail, as evidence I produced records on two registered letters sent to him about the time he claims approvals were sent. One of these was one with a remittance, as to the others I know not, but it would seem that it must have been this approval lot he is inquiring about. He sent this claim to the ASDA, they turned it down. He sent it to several others, finally he wrote me over two years ago that unless I paid up he would blacklist me. At that time I sent the full file to our Board of Vice-Presidents for review and they said until he did really blacklist me they could do nothing, altho he was a member of the A P S. He did blacklist me. A New York dealer was sent the claim, then it was referred to the German Counsel of San Antonio, both of whom were satisfied Mr. Hess did not prove his claim. Of course I will doubtless have to pay the amount he asks so as to clear the matter, altho it is a direct loss to me, but it might be cheaper in the end for if he continued to blacklist me and I get the same number of letters from members etc. as I have these two times I would save in postage and time by paying him altho I DO NOT OWE HIM ANY MONEY. If he was on this side of the water he would have a libel suit filed in a minute for his statements, but being safely on the other side he takes every occasion to discredit me in the eyes of the philatelic public, altho he has not as yet been able to prove to anyone that I owe him any money. What would you do Mr. Member, even you who have written me, pay up, or be blackmailed, or fight it out? Put yourself in my place.

We are growing. The great increase in sales we are making, means we must have more office space and more clerical help, so this month we are moving to a larger office in a modern fireproof building and will add a clerk. We have always felt that the sales department could be built up to be a worthwhile full time busi-

ness for anyone, and we still believe that before our five year term is out we will have worked the sales up to around \$100,000 per annum. We need buyers to do this. Members, why not help us by doing some of your buying thru the circuits? We are selling in excess of \$6000 a month so we must have something you could use. Ask about it!

Advertising pays. We are the largest advertisers in the "AP." We have found that it is a good medium. If your business is not booming then we suggest that you take a good size space in this paper, not for just one issue or two but for a period of 12 months. Our own business is increasing rapidly and the one main reason is we believe because we use so much space in this official organ. Try it out over a period of months and see what happens.

Boosting for all alike. One of our old time philatelic friends who had dropped out of the hobby recently became interested again thru his boy. We saw his name in a publication and wrote him a letter asking that he come into the A. P. S. so we might serve him as we did thru the S. P. A. sales department several years ago. He advised that he and his two other local collecting friends had just gone into another stamp society which he felt was more suitable as he felt the A. P. S. was a specialists society (an erroneous idea). Did we at once write him to let the other Society drop and come into the A. P. S.? Not a bit. We on the other hand wrote him that we were glad to see him and his friends again interested in the hobby and felt that he could get the service he needed thru the other Society etc. We believe in organized philately in all its branches, if some one prefers to join some other Society instead of the A. P. S. let them do it, it all helps. We are all working for all alike.

WANTED: Here is a few more dated cancellations we need on 3c 1857. Stamps must be off cover and bear full month and day cancellation. May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 21, 22, 25, 28, 30; June 2, 10, 11, 12, 14, 26, 30; July 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 17, 19, 23, 26, 28, 29, 31; August 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 25, 26; Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 23, 24, 25, 30; October 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24; November 1, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 28, 30; December 3, 8, 9, 12, 19, 27, 29; also don't forget we want Uruguay 46 and 47. Submit any you have. Postage refunded in addition to your price, postage anyhow and price if we buy.

What one member says. We are taking the liberty to quote in full a letter received from a member who is a regular purchaser from our circuits. It puts the matter of intelligent pricing up in such a way that we believe it will do our contributors some real good and be of assistance to them when they are entering stamps.

"It may be of interest in connection with some of your recent articles in your advertising pages of the Society Magazine, to know that I did not take anything out of 24 of the 45 books which you sent. I took just one or two stamps out of 7 books, these as a rule being a single stamp that would fill a set. This left 14 out of the 45 books that were of real interest.

There seems to be a fixed impression on the part of many of those who circulate these books that the only method of pricing is to mark everything at half catalog, irrespective of country or stamp values. They do not seem to realize

that some stamps are more desirable buys at $\frac{3}{4}$ catalog than others at $\frac{1}{4}$ catalog. They pay little attention to condition in their pricing and no doubt criticize the sales department for the small percentage of stamps moved, even though the books may have been out a considerable length of time. For example, I notice one book that had been through eight or nine different hands and had probably been in circulation many months where only 8 stamps were removed.

As I understand it, the sales department forms an outlet for the members to get rid of surplus stock, duplicates, etc. It would seem that the popularity of the department would be measured from two angles. First, the ability of members desiring to sell stamps to make prompt sales at fair prices; second, the ability of members who wish to add to their collection to find in the circuits desirable stamps at fair prices. Neither of these objects is accomplished where the prospective buyer has to wade through some 5400 stamps as was the case in this circuit to buy 98.

I believe you are on the right track driving home to members the fact that if they want to sell the stamps they put into these circuits they have to consider the buyer's attitude and base their prices on some other system than a fixed percentage of catalog value."

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ON U. S. STAMPS PROPOUNDED BY BILL BLOSS ON THE "GENERAL COLLECTORS" PAGE.

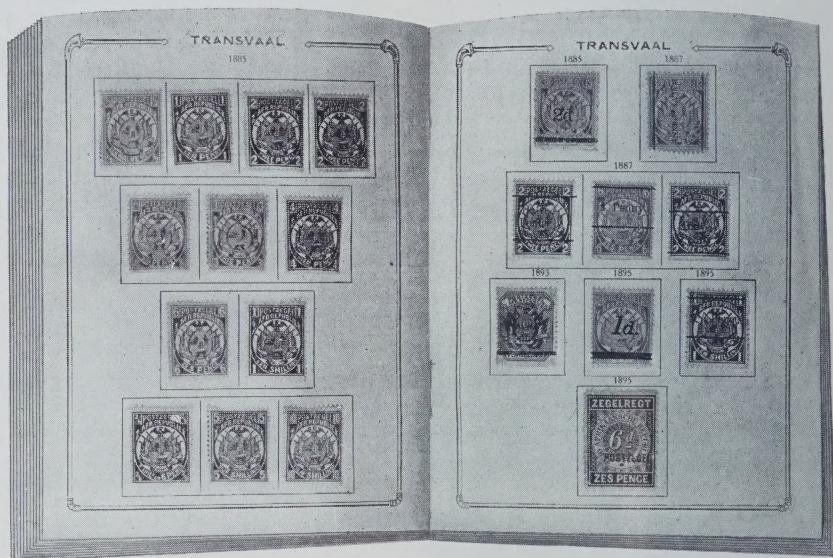
1. Commodore Perry.
2. National Bank Note Company of New York.
3. 10c Trans-Mississippi "Hardships of Emigration."
4. Martha Washington, Princess Pocahontas, Queen Isabella.
5. Perf. 12.
6. The first Special Delivery stamp, issued in 1885 was of necessity valid at special delivery offices only.
7. 50c Parcel Post.
8. Thomas Jefferson.
9. American Bank Note Company.
10. Damaged transfer rolls.
11. A quantity of the 1c off-set printing were experimentally perforated 12½ on the Rossbach machine.
12. The 1c Huguenot-Walloon stamp 1924.
13. Twenty-five.
14. Newspaper stamps of 1875-1879.
15. America.
16. 8c Trans-Mississippi Stamp Troops guarding Emigrant train.
17. \$1.00 1902 series.
18. 15c 1869.
19. 5c Parcel Post 1912.
20. General Sherman, on 8c 1890-1895.

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1895-96	½p to 10sh Complete, 9 Values, Nos. 153-61	Cat.	6.46
1895	½p/1sh, 1/2½p, 6d, 3 Values, Nos. 162-64	Cat.	.56
1896	½p to 2/6 Complete, 9 Values, Nos. 166-74	Cat.	.93
1900	½p to £5, 12 Values, Nos. 202-213	Cat.	23.36
1901-02	½p to 2/6 Complete, 6 Values, Nos. 246-251	Cat.	4.84

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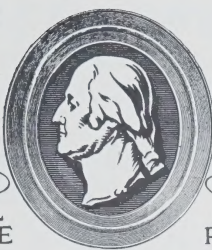
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*1894-95	½p to 1sh Complete	148-52	1.99
*1895-96	½p to 10sh Complete	153-61	6.46
*1896	½p to 2/6 Complete	166-74	.93

H. E. HARRIS & CO., 535 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 40.

JULY, 1927.

No. 10.

PROCLAMATION

JULY FIRST—Ao. Di. 1427

Hist, hist! Ye Goode Philatelist!!
 Ye A. P. S. convenes
 In olde Saint Louis town full soone,
 Amidst most Jollie Scenes.
 Ye 'Hunter' fierce, ye Student mild,
 Ye Merchant,—Every Man!
 Come one and all to swap yr Tales
 Of menny 'Findes' and 'Buyes' and 'Sales',
 —And ryde yr Hobby wild!!

Hist, hist! Ye Goode Philatelist!!
 Ye Tyme is drawing neare,
 And olde Saint Louis beckons you
 With promyse of Goode Cheer!
 E'en bringe yr Wyfe, (if must ye must),
 But Stampes in enny case!!
 —And Cash!—'tho honest all and just,
 Ye cling of Gold allayes Distruste,
 And hastens Trade apace!

—Sir Empty of Dome, C. O. D.

(Had there been stamps, (and collectors there would have been)—500 years ago, someone of today might now be the proud possessor of an invitation somewhat similar to the above. Only, 'twould have been "Ye Ancient Society", for Chris had not then stamped his feet as far West as America.)



The Marborough Auction.

By CLARENCE F. SPONHOLZ.

It grieved me greatly to hear about it. "S'too bad" I said. "What are they going to do now?"

"Goodness knows" answered my amiable landlady. "I suppose they will have to go to the county almshouse. It's a shame, isn't it? Will you be home for supper?"

"Yes, I'm working in town today" I replied. I locked the door of my room, picked up my sample case, and descended the broad stairs that landed me on the hot pavement.

It was nine o'clock and I was a little late in starting this morning. No, I won't be fired. I don't punch a time clock. I'm my own boss. But boss or no boss, I got to keep on plugging.

The trip to the metropolis last week had not given me the business that I thought it would. I like the smaller cities best. Not so many department stores and ladies shops like in the big cities. Today I am going to work the west side and I hope business will be good.

Have laid off this district for several months. Ought to be some orders there. You see, I sell house to house. No! You got me all wrong. I'm not a peddler. I am a canvasser. Let me get you set right on that point. Peddlers carry their wares right with them. Canvassers carry samples only and take orders.

I'm very sensitive about this distinction. Peddlers get me riled. I'm a college graduate, but I've argued so much with these birds that my grammar has deteriorated frightfully. The peddlers give me some fierce competition. You see, I sell lingerie and hosiery to the madames and demoiselles. No! I am not located in gay Paree. I learned some French words when I dough-boyed in France.

You see, I take orders today. Then I get the goods from a local wholesale house and make my deliveries and collections the next day. That ain't peddling. That's canvassing. I make good money. I admit it. But I don't have to stoop to trickery like a peddler.

These peddlers—the city charges them five dollars for a license to go around and tell unsuspecting females that the goods was imported direct from Smyrna, or Ireland, or some other foreign nation—these peddlers stoop to trickery.

These peddlers, they tell the madames and demoiselles that this piece of lingerie was smuggled into the country over the Mexican border, or that that piece of lingerie comes from the private wardrobe of Countess Kataloff of Russia, who hasn't worn this piece as yet, but she needs the money.

Us canvassers don't stoop to such trickery. We sell the goods on its merits. Course, we shade the price. But what madame or demoisells doesn't love a bargain?

I admit that I—but, whoa! I am not telling you this to give you my trade secrets or lay before you my life's ambitions. While I'm wasting both my breath and your time telling you about my lingerie business, I suppose you are wondering right along as to what "s'too bad." Anyhow, that's what I started out to tell you about.

You see, the part of the town I board in, once was the stamping ground of the elite—you know what I mean. Every town has 'em. There are brown stone, gray stone, and cream brick mansions, built before the civil war and after. Iron picket fences around. Driveways where thoroughbreds pulled phaetons, chaises, broughams, and other kinds of swell buggies through. Glass encased boxes on the dwelling's roof. A place to look out for approaching Indians, I was told by an old-timer.

Then sometimes a fountain where water squirted out of a lion's mouth. The sweller places had statues on the grass. Lady Diana or somebody. Well, that's the kind of a neighborhood I live in.

But gone is its former glory. The mansions have all been turned into boarding houses, or mud bath emporiums, or other necessary evils. You see, when a town is young, the old families built mansions in the center of the town. Guess that couldn't be helped because if they had built away from the center they would have been out in the woods. But they should have built out in the woods in the first place, then they wouldn't have had to move so often.

You see, when time passes the immigrants come in, and then the old families—the elite—they don't get a square deal. They are pushed further and further. They move out a mile, and they find the German and Irish settlers right back of 'em. The Germans and Irish are pushed by the Poles and the Swedes. Back of them the Jews are trying to expand. The negroes and Greeks are crowding the Jews. And so it goes.

All these layers are like a glacier, steadily pushing forward and expanding outward. The old families got to keep on the move. Instead of these old families—the elite—being in the center of the city where they rightfully belong because they were there first, they are being continually pushed out of the way. In fact, the suburbs is the only place they have left.

Anyhow, that's the kind of a place I live in—I mean where the elite used to hold the fort before they were pushed away.

My boarding house once was the domicile of the Abner Van Swells. From the name you can get the idea of what a mansion I live in. Of course, the driveway is now used only by the ashman. The fountain has dried up long ago. The windows in the look-out box have been replaced with sheets of tin. The statue of Lady Diana has been sold to the junkman. The lady was made of copper if I ain't mistaken.

Edna May Beckett—that's my landlady—she bought the place from an agent some years ago on time payments. Mrs. Beckett was an actress once. She had a husband but he died.

Mrs. Beckett and two maids take care of about twenty of us boarders. She keeps boarders only of the better class and I had no trouble in getting in. The room I occupy, was according to rumor, once occupied by Delaney Van Swell, a scion of this noble family. Yes, I live as becomes a person engaged in the lingerie business.

I admit that I—but, whoa! I'm off the trail again. Near our mansion, only a few mansions away, an old but portentous dwelling of the before the war period, defied all efforts to have some retired actress turn it into a boarding house.

The story of this old house and its occupants is well known in the neighborhood, but as you don't live in the neighborhood I'll have to tell you about it.

The place is occupied by two spinsters, the Misses Luella and Lucile Marborough. I'm not much of a judge in such things, but I think they are in the sixties or seventies. The house had been built by their father, Judge John Whitlock Marborough, when they still were kids. Their one and only brother, Lewis, several years older than Luella and Lucile, died about seven years ago.

Lewis, like his sisters, had never married. When the old Judge passed on, soon after the death of his wife, he left a fair amount of cash in addition to the old homestead. That was some fifteen years ago. The old Judge wanted Lewis to get a job with a handle; either a job as a jurist, or as a doctor or something. But Lewis was democratic. He got down to a common level and became a tradesman.

He opened up the Marborough Emporium, Dry Goods and Notions. He did

good business but most of the profits went to keep up the Marborough household. You know. Swell front. Retinue of servants. Equine thoroughbreds. Numerous functions attended by the elite of the neighborhood. Once an Italian count was entertained by the Marboroughs for a whole week. That cost a young fortune.

Then came the fire that razed the emporium to the ground. Partly covered by insurance, the newspapers said. But it was a small part. After paying off his creditors out of the insurance money, Lewis found that he had but a few thousand dollars left. Having advanced in age, and disheartened by the fire loss, he retired from the field of business.

A few years later he died. Funeral expenses cut into the cash balance, which the sisters now found with alarm, had dwindled to a low figure. All servants but one—an old negress—were dismissed. Economy was from now on practiced painstakingly. Of course, the house could be sold. But the sisters were determined not to sell the old homestead—they couldn't bear the thought of that.

Gradually their old friends and neighbors had moved out of the neighborhood. The old families were pushed out by the advancing army of boarding house mistresses, who either bought or rented the mansions from the agents.

Several years after the death of Lewis, the inevitable situation that arises when there is all out-go and no income, brought the sisters face to face with an actual money shortage. Sorrowfully, they dragged themselves to old Lawyer Baggs, friend of the family. He advised mortgaging the property. That brought in several thousand dollars. Remember, the old place wasn't what it used to be; neither was the neighborhood.

The mortgage was renewed without trouble the first three years but at the close of the third year the sisters found themselves up against a demand for the money. They didn't have it, and although they lived frugally, they were considerably in debt besides. Of course Luella had to invest \$1,000 of the money raised by the mortgage. She chose oil stock. It was a bad investment.

There was now an arrearage in taxes, sundry merchants were seeking settlement on accounts due them, and the sisters were up against it.

Back to Lawyer Baggs they went. The old lawyer offered to take up and hold the mortgage himself. That was satisfactory, but how were they to meet their other debts, the sisters wanted to know. The lawyer suggested that they appeal to their old time friends. The sisters threw up their hands in horror. A Marborough asking for charity? Never!

So it was arranged that the old homestead and all effects be sold at public auction to meet the claims of the creditors. The sisters had agreed that this was the only proper thing to do.

The auction is scheduled for Tuesday next. What the future holds in store for the Marborough sisters no one knows. And it was this selling the roof over their heads that had caused me to remark "S'too bad." Well, here is the end of the car-line, and that means get off. I'm due for a heavy day. So long!

II

Tuesday! That's right. Today the auction at the Marborough's is on deck. Guess I'll lay off today and take it in. The sale is scheduled for 10 a. m.

At 9:30 I was mingling with the rest of the curiosity seekers. Sure, there were some real estate men and second hand furniture dealers in the crowd. Curiosity seekers help to build up a crowd, but it takes actual buyers to make an auction out of an auction.

Course, I should have been out plugging. Here I was a curiosity seeker at an auction, while no doubt peddlers were invading my territory and taking my business away. But, you see, the urge was upon me. Curiosity is a great thing.

No public gathering would be a success without it. And that applies alike whether it's a funeral, or an auction, or somebody got bumped by an automobile.

Some bright afternoon throw a brick through a jeweler's window. In two seconds people will be running towards the spot from every direction. Soon the street is jammed and traffic closed. What do all the people rush to the spot for? To sympathize with the jeweler? To chastise the brick-thrower? Nope—just curiosity.

Curiosity you know—but, whoa! Here I keep on jawing about curiosity when you probably know more about it than I do. What I want to tell you about is what happens at the auction.

I stroll into the immense parlor. This parlor was almost as big as the bedroom of King Louis at the Palace of Versailles. If you ever saw the king's bedroom, you'll admit that the Marborough parlor is some parlor.

The floor is covered with Brussels carpet. Kind of worn and faded, it looks to me. On the walls are some nice pictures—mostly scenery. One shows a dark complected girl in a gaudy costume carrying a basket of apples. I am not much of an art connoisseur. What is selling lingerie got to do with art?

I look around some more. There, on the north wall, is a picture of an august personage with side-burns. Old Judge Marborough, I bet. Wonder what he thinks of the proceedings?

Lot of stuffed and straight-backed furniture in the room. And would you believe it? In one corner stands a what-not, covered with knick-knacks, doo-days, gew-gaws, and such other things as are necessary to cover a what-not. I'm glad I came.

The last time I had seen a what-not was back home in Connecticut when I was a kid. When my folks died, my older sister, who had advanced ideas, took our what-not and threw it on the wood-pile. It made me snuffle at the time. I believed in what-nots. I always had a great time examining the funny things that covered each shelf.

I certainly was pleased to see this Marborough what-not. I had thought the species extinct. I examined it closely. Much nicer carving than the what-not we had. Suddenly the thought came to me: "Why not bid on it?" But my horse sense came to the fore. "Bring that to the boardinghouse and Edna May Beckett will call the police."

Sobered by that thought, I reverted back from a potential bidder to an ordinary curiosity seeker. I now elbowed my way through the increasing crowd to a corner where stood an old grand piano. I noted that this had rested on a carpeted platform, but had been removed for some reason or other.

My inspection of the old piano over with, I now gazed again at the girl with the basket of apples. Suddenly I heard the words, "Heads up!" I turn around and see two huskies carrying a large table, breaking a path through the crowd. They were followed by two fellows, each carrying a chair. Then came another carrying a pitcher and a glass. The table and chairs were placed on the platform, and the pitcher and glass on the table.

I couldn't get the drift. Ah, I have it. Election is near and some politician is going to take advantage of the crowd. I asked a fellow at my elbow, "Who is going to be the speaker?", and he told me to quit kidding. An old gentleman who had heard my question informed me that this was being arranged for the auctioneer. I should have known that. But remember, this is my first auction.

The huskies now elbowed and bumped through the crowd taking pictures off the wall and carrying furniture to a side room. I saw one of them scrape the objects on the what-not into a basket. Then he carries the what-not out. Hope it isn't going on the woodpile.

I bump into the old gentleman again and I ask him why this clearing out was not done before the crowd arrived. He said the auctioneer made a mistake, had his dates mixed and thought the auction was next week Tuesday. The auctioneer was on the way however, and the fracas would start on the time stipulated.

I look at my Ingersoll. Five minutes of ten. What is that sobbing coming from the other room? The parlor is now as quiet as a church. An old lady next to me whispers: "The Misses Marborough are weeping in the library." A lump comes to my throat. Guess I'll help along by bidding in that what-not. That is if it did not go on the wood-pile. Then I thought of the landlady and changed my mind again.

Ten o'clock! There is a bustle at the front door. In walks a stout, pompous individual. Up to the platform he struts. Ah! The auctioneer. He pulls a sort of mallet from his hip pocket and raps for order. Not that any of us were disorderly however. The buzzing caused by his entrance had ceased. The sobs from the library swing to a higher crescendo. It is a dramatic moment. I'm glad I came.

Now the deep bass voice of the auctioneer booms through the parlor. The auction is on. Great stuff! Now I know how Alice felt when she strayed into Wonderland. Piece after piece was brought in by the huskies. Sometimes a piece would go to the only bidder. Then again there would be a cat and dog fight, and the hired bouncers assumed belligerent postures.

Each time the successful bidder was taken care of by the clerk at the table. My excitement was now keyed to a high pitch. Once, when a rocker was brought out, the auctioneer praised that rocker sky-high. Said it was a Chatterton rocker. Made by the Chatterton Company, a firm that had gone out of business before the civil war.

I was right up in front. When the auctioneer asked for a bid on this Chatterton rocker I hollered "\$5.00." The auctioneer froze me with a look. The rocker went to some antique dealer for \$250.00. After that I kept my mouth shut.

That auctioneer certainly boosted and lauded every article sky-high. Such words as fine, splendid, rare, gorgeous, handsome, beautiful, exquisite, priceless, wonderful, stupendous, miraculous, sublime, and others rolled off his tongue like April showers off a duck's back. He sure did try to get the highest price for everything. I figured he was doing this because he was moved by the sobs of the Marborough sisters. Guess I was mistaken as later on I learned he worked on a percentage basis.

The old grandfather's clock in the next room chimed twelve o'clock. "Proceedings adjourned until one o'clock" announced the auctioneer. The assemblage filed out, and I with them. I told Edna May Beckett, my landlady, all about it. Luncheon over with, I considered getting out on my territory. No, I am going to see that auction through. I had to see what was to become of the what-not.

One o'clock, and I'm back in the parlor. The crowd is as big as ever. Curiosity has more addicts than has opium but happily the effects ain't as harmful. Again the eloquence of the auctioneer holds us spell-bound. About two o'clock a thrill runs through my body. A husky had brought forth the what-not. The auctioneer's face soured, it seemed to me. But he praised the what-not so eloquently that tears came to my eyes.

"What am I bid?" The room was as silent as a graveyard. I was just on the verge of hollering "\$5.00" when a benevolent old gentleman next to me spoke up.

"Mr. Auctioneer," he said, "this object brings up fond recollections out of the dim past. I am permanently residing at the Hotel De Ville, and therefore cannot make use of this article personally, but I believe it should be preserved for

posterity. It is my intention to present this relic to our public museum. I bid \$10.00."

"Sold?" shouted the auctioneer.

Fine, now I know where to see a what-not whenever the desire comes upon me. About 2:30 the auctioneer produces a large envelope yellowed with age. He holds it up for the audience to see. I saw it was addressed to someone, and there is a stamp in the corner. The auctioneer, seeing us all duly impressed, began:

"Ladies and gentlemen! I now have the supreme pleasure of presenting an item for your interest and approval, an item that admittedly has not a great intrinsic value, but which because of its sentimental value should be coveted and cherished by any lover of things the bear a halo of sentimentalism.

"This envelope, ladies and gentlemen, which I hold before your eyes, contains a beautiful kerchief, a rare kerchief; very dainty, very exquisite. The scent of some rare Italian perfume still adheres thereunto. This kerchief, ladies and gentlemen, is of imported Japanese silk, fringed with genuine old Irish lace."

The auctioneer paused to let that sink in. He must have been a lingerie peddler at some time or other. He has the same line. Maybe the kerchief was the property of some Russian countess. The auctioneer has started again.

"Let your minds, ladies and gentlemen, drift over to the far-off Japan. Here the nimble hands of some olive-skinned, almond-eyed daughter of Nippon touched this fragile support of woman's joys and woman's sorrows. Now permit your mind to travel in its flight to the far-off Emerald Isle. Here the fair hands of some comely Irish colleen in Dublin or Tipperary did her bit. Think of it. Rare Italian perfume, delicate Japanese silk, exquisite Irish lace! Is not that an enchanting combination—one that causes the welling up in your heart a desire to possess?

"To attest to the antiquity, and therefore to the rareness and pricelessness of this beautiful kerchief, I have deemed it entirely expedient to present same in the original container that carried it through the mails. Upon close inspection—which will be permitted in a minute—you will find that this age-tinted carrier is addressed to John Whitlock Marborough, Esquire, the founder of this house, now deceased. You will note that the name and address is written in the gentle hand of a woman.

"Previous to his settlement in our fair city, the Honorable Judge Marborough was a young blood of the historic city of Alexandria, in that far-famed state known as the Mother of Presidents—Virginia. Mr. Marborough, as a young man was an ardent suitor for the fair hand of the lovely Priscilla Wainwright, a virtuous but artful Virginia belle.

"Upon the eve of their wedding Mr. Marborough became the recipient of this very envelope I hold before you. Sad to relate, ladies and gentlemen, there between the folds of this bit of Japanese silk and Irish lace was found a scented note informing the expectant bridegroom that the wedding was off, and that the fair Priscilla was eloping with the Wainwright butler.

"After recovering from this cruel blow, Mr. Marborough married another belle and came west. He however, preserved this token of his lost love. Rare Italian perfume. Delicate Japanese silk. Exquisite Irish lace. Held in the dainty hands of a Virginia belle. The token of a lost love. Never, ladies and gentlemen, have I unto this date had the honored privilege of holding in my hands an object that was so surrounded by a halo of sentimentalism!

"Permit me now to direct your attention to the fact that this missive was mailed on October 7, 1845. Note the odd stamp in the corner. This stamp I believe has been in disuse for some years. Now, ladies and gentlemen, what am I bid for this beautiful kerchief, offered to you in its original container?"

During this recital I was thinking that someone might bid a nickel. When

the auctioneer finished speaking a movement was heard from two sides of the room. Two men squirmed to the table. Both avidiously examined the envelope.

"I bid \$100" shouted one. "\$500" shouted the other. The crowd gasped. The auctioneer was so stunned that he ceased to function. I expected someone to phone for the wagon. What was the matter with these two fellows? Had they been rivals for the hand of the fair Priscilla? Were they fighting to gain possession of this sacred memento of their idol? Gosh, no, that can't be possible. Both were born long after 1845.

The auctioneer quickly regained his equilibrium, and he humored the two frantic bidders.

"\$1000!"

"\$2000!"

"\$3000!"

Nothing small about these gents.

"\$4000!"

"\$5000!"

One of the bidders dropped out.

"Sold for \$5000 to the gentleman on my left" announced the auctioneer who did not know what it was all about. Neither did the rest of us for that matter.

The successful bidder pulled out his wallet and counted out the cash. He certainly had plenty of large denomination bills. Pocketing the envelope containing the kerchief, the purchaser walked out rapidly to his limousine standing at the curb. I followed. Before the chauffeur had the door open I had the owner of the kerchief by the arm.

"How come, you paid \$5000 for a handkerchief?" The gentleman hands me a card, and before I realize it his limousine is speeding away. I look at the card. "Wm. Belvidere Britten, Dealer in Postage Stamps" it read. It bore a downtown address. Dealer in postage stamps? Since when has Uncle Sam run into competition?

Well, I had enough excitement for the day, so back to the boarding house I went. Edna May Beckett was glad to get the details. She wondered considerably about the kerchief purchase. She figured out all kinds of sentimental reasons. Maybe the man who bought the kerchief was a descendant of the butler who married Priscilla. Maybe—but I left her to figure it out by herself.

Hav'n't the time to bother about it. I've got other troubles. Tomorrow I got to get busy and make up for lost time.

III

Ho hum. Here it's morning again. Well, I'm going to get an early start. Breakfast over with, I went up to my room to get my grip. On the way down the stairs I meet Edna May Beckett, my landlady.

"Good-morning, Mr. Brassiere" she said. I acknowledged the salutation, and she continued:

"Do you know, Mr. Brassiere, I dreamed about that kerchief all night? I think the whole affair is too romantic for anything."

"Sure" I said, and as soon as I was able to cut the conversation short, I eased out to the sidewalk. Edna May Beckett, you may remember, is a retired actress. She is now somewhere in the forties, and she's still good to look at. Sometimes she calls me Val. That's the short for Valentine which is my first name. I am a sort of a star boarder in Mrs. Beckett's establishment. You see, I sell her lingerie at wholesale price.

I bought a Morning Times-Star from the corner news-kid and boarded a Mer-

rill Avenue car. There it was on the first page. All about the auction. The story said that between antique dealers and philatelists the auction had cleared \$7,500 above all claims and expenses, and the Misses Marborough had a tidy nest egg to comfort them in their old age. That's fine.

Reading down the column I read about the what-not and its donation to the museum by a public-spirited citizen. Then I come to the kerchief sale. Plowing through the sentimental persiflage I come to the statement that Mr. Britten, the man who had bought the kerchief, had not paid \$5000 for the kerchief but for the stamp on the envelope that had carried the kerchief! Further, that Mr. Britten had received telegraphic bids last evening that doubled and trebled his purchase price! That certainly interests me. It interested me so much that I get off at the next corner, and board another car for the downtown district.

I walked into the suite occupied by Wm. Belvidere Britten, Dealer in Postage Stamps. A bevy of girls were busy at typewriters and filing cabinets. I ask for Mr. Britten. He is busy; will I wait, will I give my card and state the purpose of my call, and will I have a chair? I waited for some time. But I had a purpose in mind and I would wait all day if necessary. Finally I was ushered into Mr. Britten's private office. He recognized me as the fellow who had followed him at the auction. Being offered a chair I sat down.

"Mr. Britten," said I, "I read in today's paper that you have been offered double and treble the amount you paid for that stamp at the auction. This is all a mystery to me. Won't you please explain?"

"My dear young man," answered the stamp mogul, "I entertain the habit of attending all auctions where I believe some old letters of the family may exist among the effects. Usually, auctions such as the Marborough's bring forth some old correspondence that has not seen the light of day for many years. Many an attic hides some dust covered trunk containing postage stamps of great value.

"When the auctioneer spoke about the kerchief in the envelope I was not interested. However, when he mentioned the date, the place, and other particulars I strongly suspected that here was a find. Unluckily a competitor of mine was also attending the auction. He and I alone knew the value of the stamp. Had he not been there I could have bought that kerchief and its precious container for \$5, and the auctioneer who knew nothing about stamps, would have grabbed the offer. Due to the competition I had to pay one thousand times that amount."

Here Mr. Britten hauled a book off the top of his desk.

"This is a postage stamp catalog," he continued. "It describes and prices each and every stamp that has ever been issued by any and all governments on earth."

He opened to one of the pages and pointed to an illustration that was identical with the stamp on the Marborough envelope. Here I read: "United States, N. A. Provisional Issues by Postmasters. Alexandria, Va. Date 1845. Catalog number 1a. 5c bluish. Price \$10,000.00."

"Are you satisfied now that I was justified in paying \$5000 for that stamp? If not, take a look at this."

I was handed a telegram. It read: "Congratulations on the Alexandria find. I offer \$15,000. If satisfactory, wire acceptance." The name of a New York financier whose name often appeared in the press was appended thereto.

"But," I objected, "why should he offer three times the amount you paid for the stamp? The news dispatches gave him the figure you paid."

Mr. Britten smiled.

"There are millions of stamp collectors located all over the globe. There are only a few Alexandria stamps in existence as far as is known. Undoubtedly however, there are scores of these stamps hid in attics or among old documents. But

the fact remains that there are millions of collectors and but a few of these stamps. That is why the stamp is catalogued at \$10,000.

"Were there but fifty collectors on earth, and were there one hundred Alexandria stamps on the market, the value of the stamps would be practically nil. It is just another case of supply and demand. Now, our friend in New York wants this stamp. He knew that I would receive other offers. He placed his bid high enough to assure success. His offer is really higher than I expected. I have wired acceptance."

I arose, and extended my hand.

"Thanks much for the explanation, Mr. Britten. You are in a good line of business. By the way, where can I purchase one of these stamp catalogs?"

"We handle them here." Mr. Britten called a clerk. I paid the price and now I own a stamp catalog. Mr. Britten bid me adieu cordially and I wandered out to the street.

Well, that's that. Priscilla Wainwright paid a nickel for that stamp. The Marlborough sisters were paid \$5000 for that stamp. A New York financier pays Britten \$15000 for that stamp. Frenzied finance! What profit do I make on lingerie?

I walk into a print shop and order cards to read:

Valentine Brassiere
Dealer in Postage Stamps

My days as a lingerie merchant are over. Let the peddlers enjoy themselves. From now on I attend every auction that comes along.

Stepping Along.





UNITED STATES LOCAL STAMPS

A Concise History and Memoranda

by Henry C. Needham

ZIEBER'S ONE CENT DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Pa.

At the time the original article outlining, or purporting to outline, the history of this Post was written, and heretofore published in the American Philatelist, but scant details were available as to the stamp or history of the proprietor of the Post.

A cover bearing this stamp was sold at Paris June 18, 1924, at the time the Ferrari Collection of Locals was disposed of at auction. The stamp is on a letter sheet, enclosure dated July 1, 1851; postmarked Pittsburgh, July 2, 1851. In addition to the Local the cover bears a three cent 1851, orange brown color and evidently affixed the first or second day of usage. This cover was found by Mr. George P. Moffat with several hundred others addressed to the same firm, viz., Haskell, Merrick & Bull, 111 John Street, New York City, but this was the only cover bearing a Local of value; most of the others had the Three cent 1851 affixed, many of them dated the first month the stamp was in use. This lot of covers Mr. Moffat bought from a waste paper house on Ann Street, New York City, in 1901. The Zieber cover he shortly afterwards sold to Mr. G. B. Calman, who sold to Ferrari.

Close examination of the directories, newspaper files, etc., in Philadelphia discloses as follows:

For some time prior to 1848 George B. Zieber, printer and publisher, conducted a news room, stationery store and forwarding business at the corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. He was succeeded in the year named by William B. Zieber, who conducted the business at least until 1860. A clipping from one of the Philadelphia papers is of interest:

"In the retirement of the venerable publisher and bookseller, W. B. Zieber, Philadelphians will miss a familiar and interesting figure from the vicinity of Third and Walnut Streets, where for nearly half a century the establishment over which he had presided has been looked upon as one of Philadelphia's landmarks. At one time his store was the only place where a New York newspaper could be bought. During his earlier experience when the mail and transportation facilities were of the provincial character he conceived the idea of getting New York newspapers to this City by a relay of horses. At that time the New Jersey Railroads did not run on Sundays. He had horses stationed at different points between Jersey City and Trenton, at which point mail was taken on board the steamer "Edwin Forrest" and brought to this City. In the Winter he procured a large sled and used this as a means of transportation."

The stamp we here note, of which there is no other known copy, was evidently

issued by Mr. Zieber and used by him in forwarding mail which came to his hand not only locally but from other points. He did particularly cater to correspondence originating late Saturday, to be delivered early Monday morning. He supplied the New York newsdealers with copies of Philadelphia papers as well as supplying his home market with New York publications.



ZIEBER'S ONE CENT DISPATCH.

One Type Only. Typeset. 1851. 1c Black on gray blue.

The G. O. G. C.

Here's to the Grand Old General Collector,
 I pledge him in Mocha or Oolong nectar!—
 He hasn't any one spe-ci-al-i-ty,
 He's just a collector of stamps, you see.
 He has a kind word for a revenue,
 And he'll welcome a square-cut envelope too:
 He loves all stamps with a love abiding,
 And he charms them out wherever they're hiding.
 There are none too old or too recent for him,
 He collects them all with a verve and a vim;
 There are proofs and essays and reprints too,
 Swelling his albums and meeting your view.
 He has forty thousand or so to-day
 And Philately with him is a glorious play;
 So here's to our friend, and may he remain
 A G. O. G. C. for love and not gain!

—PENRIN.

The Outstanding Rarity of Hayti.

By ARTHUR O. LITT.

In 1914 upon the accession of General Oreste Zamor, after the revolution of February 7, 1914, quite some issues then in possession of the Haytian Government were overprinted "Gl. O. Z. Feb. 1914" within a rectangular frame. Among the various stamps so overprinted was the 50c value of the 1904 issue with figure of President Nord Alexis which had been previously surcharged "Post Paye" (Scott's #107).

According to the records of the "Moniteur" of Hayti which is the Government publication similar to our "Congressional Record," only 50 copies of Scott's #107 were overprinted with the "Gl. O. Z."

Quoting also from a catalogue of Hayti prepared by a Committee of the "Societe Philatelique Haitienne" of which the writer was a member during the time he lived in Hayti.

"One sheet (50) of this (stamp) is known to have been regularly sold to the public at the Port au Prince Post Office."

Interviewing a collector in Port au Price, we were informed that he purchased ten copies of the stamp in question over the counter. It was the committee's consensus of opinion that the whole fifty were sold at the same time.

Search has been made to locate the whole amount of copies. What has become of the other forty? Were they destroyed in ordinary course or perhaps by the periodic fires or other ways that stamps pass out of existence? After a lapse of 13 years only ten are known to exist and the place where each of these copies are at present has been checked up. About three copies have been seen cancelled of the ten and these undoubtedly passed through the post.

This rarity is shown in Scott's Catalogue as 180A.

CHARLES B. TURRILL

A. P. S. #4815

Charles B. Turrill, a member of the Society for many years, died May 11th, 1927, at his home in San Francisco after several months illness. He had a fine general collection and was a member of several stamp societies.

From the time of his early railroad days, when wood burners were the only type of engines known, he collected data and photographs of California history.

More than half a century ago, in 1876, his first volume on California history was published under the title, "California Notes." From that beginning there developed the Charles B. Turrill Historical Library, with more than 10,000 volumes and 15,000 historical photographs of California.

Included in his collection are many old copies of the San Francisco Chronicle, some containing contributions by him and others having stories of historical value.

For a number of years he had indulged in his hobby by filling the post of historian of the Lincoln Grammar School.

More than forty years ago, Turrill was given the post of California Commissioner at the New Orleans Exposition—1884-86.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ————— THERE'S MANY A REASON

EDITOR'S COLUMN



AN EXTENSIVE MEMBERSHIP interest has been aroused in the discussion over the standard of the A. P. S. roster and we are pleased to note that the many who have written us take the very sensible view that, while a few undesirable characters may have secured admission, the general standard of the A. P. S. is unusually high and one that every member can feel very proud of. Several suggestions are offered on admitting new applicants which appear to us as quite practicable. One of these is that where the applicant is proposed by a member not residing in the same community with the applicant that the Secretary write one or more of such members as may live in the applicant's neighborhood for a secondary endorsement or direct information. It has been found in the past that most of the trouble makers get in through application to one of the officers direct who quite naturally rely on the references supplied, and if a secondary proposer or direct information be sought in the community in which applicant lives an effectual check will be placed on such of these who take advantage of the officer proposing without personal information. It has also been suggested that an arrangement be made to forward the monthly list of applicants to the A. S. D. A. and the S. T. P. A. and have these associations supply such information as they may have on file concerning the applicants. As both these organizations have offered to co-operate with the A. P. S. this plan will no doubt be adopted.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS that have carried articles on the internal problems of the A. P. S. have more than met us half way in our request that these matters be referred to the official organ of the Society. All recognize the fact that it is not fair to the Society to carry discussions in their columns that are of no interest to non-members of the Society and which might give a false impression of the character of the Society. In the future we hope all criticism and suggestions concerning the Society will be sent this office direct or to the Board of Vice-Presidents.

DR. H. A. DAVIS, SECRETARY of the A. P. S. desires to state that nothing of a derogatory nature was intended by his remarks in the May issue concerning the members listed as being delinquent for non-payment of dues. He merely wished the membership to look through the list for report on any possible unsatisfactory dealings so that such delinquent members might be expelled for cause rather than merely dropped for non-payment of dues. Unfortunately some members who were a bit slow in paying their dues thought there was some unfavorable insinuation in this request. None was intended and we are glad to note that a good proportion of the forgetful have since paid their dues and that the number dropped this month is, considering the size of the Society, remarkably low.

THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP of the Society as of June 1st, 1927 is 4046, a gain of 687 members during the year. This is mighty good progress and brings that 5000 goal within reasonable reach. If the individual members would bring in all their collecting friends and not leave the work of building up the Society to the recruiting committee and officers we would easily reach, yes, pass, the 5000 mark this year. A larger membership means improved service in every department of the Society and many of the deferred plans such as handbooks on U. S. will become feasible as soon as the 5000 mark is reached. Let's all take this seriously and do our bit this year!

DUES FOR 1927-28 are payable September first and bills will be mailed out with the convention ballot the first week in July. Vote your ballot and pay your dues without delay. A tremendous amount of expense and effort will be saved if you attend promptly to the payment of your dues. And by the way, this is a good time to apply for Life Membership. The rate is still \$30 but after the St. Louis Convention may be considerably higher. This is the best investment ever offered you and you will be wise to take advantage of it.

CHARLES H. LINDBERG'S DRAMATIC FLIGHT across the Atlantic has aroused the enthusiasm of the entire world and that of the stamp collectors, naturally of a higher pitch, is to have the added thrill of a new U. S. commemorative stamp to forever grace the album as a reminder of the intrepid American. The stamps which will probably be on sale by time this appears in print are described as follows:—

The stamp will be of the same size, 75/100 by 1 84/100 inches, as the regular 10c, 15c and 20c air mail stamps now in use. It will be printed in

the 10c denomination which is the first letter mail rate of air mail postage and the most commonly used. It will displace the regular design now issued to postmasters.

Across the top of the stamp in white Roman letters are the words "United States Postage" with the words "Lindbergh-Air Mail" directly beneath. At the left of the central subject of the stamp appears the coast line of the North American continent; on the right side the coast line of Europe showing Ireland, Great Britain and France. Directly across the stamp from the right appears the words "New York" and a dotted line depicting the course of the flight to France, ending with the word "Paris." Directly in the foreground of the stamp appears the engraving of Lindbergh's famous airplane "The Spirit of Saint Louis," in flight. At the bottom of the stamp in shaded letters is the word "Cents" and in both lower corners are the white numerals "10." The stamp will be printed in blue, the same color as the 10c air mail stamps now issued.

Though we understand the idea of providing this commemorative originated with the Hon. Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, there is no question but what the enthusiasm of the stamps collectors had something to do with it. The Philadelphia Chapter, #18 of the A. P. S. was one of the first to adopt a formal resolution suggesting the issuance of the stamp and hundreds of collectors have made the same suggestion.

THE NEW YORK TO BERLIN FLIGHT of Chamberlain and "Junk King" Levine that followed Lindbergh's feat carried 250 unofficial air mail letters that were time stamped by the postmaster at Hempstead, Long Island and also by the German authorities. According to the newspapers these covers are worth a \$1000 apiece but we doubt if airmail collectors will value them at anything like that amount. A considerably greater number exist than the famous "Hawker's" and bearing no special stamp it is doubtful if they will be of greater interest. A fair value would probably be \$100 a cover and some air mail experts even place a lower figure on them. Auction reports on these will be awaited with considerable interest.

THE ITALIAN AVIATOR DePINEDO left Trepassey, Newfoundland, on his flight across the Atlantic to the Azores on May 23rd, 1927, carrying with him four pounds of mail consisting of 225 letters. Though Pinedo was forced down before reaching the Azores and towed in by a ship it is understood that his mail bag came through safely and air mail collectors are assured of another prize item. The information as to number of letters carried is given on the authority of Frank Wills of St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION according to reports that have come our way is going to be well attended but very few have written us of their positive intention to attend so the list we hoped to publish will have to be dispensed with.

THE MANY FRIENDS of William R. Ricketts will regret to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Rickett's son in Mexico. The boy's body was brought back home

and the burial was at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Any delay in correspondence concerning philatelic matters will please be excused. All A. P. S. members we know join us in our sincere expression of sympathy for Mr. Ricketts and his family.

THE SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS will hold its 1927 Convention in Philadelphia, August 8th, 9th and 10th. One of the features of the Convention will be a Convention Auction sale conducted by M. Ohlman. He advises us that there is still time to enter a few fine single items.

RAYMOND AARONS, A. P. S. #8236 though only fifteen years of age has a stamp collection of over 40,000 varieties and a half a million duplicates and exhibiting his collection during the "Boy Week Hobby Fair" held at the Philadelphia Armory during May he received almost as much publicity from the Philadelphia press as did Lindbergh's flight. If he keeps on adding stamps to his collection at the same rate he has since he was 8 years old he will outdo the famous Ferrary collection. According to clippings sent us from Philadelphia papers the boy also has a fine coin collection and notwithstanding the time taken by these hobbies is good at swimming, baseball and riding and stands high in his class at Central High School.

W. W. MacLAREN, the famous "stamp hunter" announces that he will spend the summer among the "Scotch" in Ontario. Sounds suspicious but those that know "Mac" will not be alarmed. "Mac" is looking for the earliest year dated American postmark. So far the earliest he has to record is June 16th, 1790 postmarked Portsmouth, Virginia. Can anyone beat that?

IS PHILATELIC HISTORY IN ERROR in stating that Benjamin Franklin was the first Postmaster General of the United States? At least so says Harry Konwiser and submits the following reason: The English Postmaster General appointed Benjamin Franklin Deputy Postmaster General in 1755 and he so served until 1774 when he was removed. On July 26, 1775 the Continental Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin Postmaster General but according to Harry that was NOT the United States! The Articles of Confederation of 1778 gave the United States in Congress assembled "the sole right to operate post offices, etc. from one state to another" and the First American Congress in September (22nd) 1789 approved the establishment of certain post offices and under this Act, President Washington appointed Samuel Osgood, (Mass.) Postmaster-general. Looks like Harry mistook his vocation, he should have been a lawyer!

ANOTHER CARTOONIST ADDED TO OUR STAFF! The picture in this issue of the enthusiastic but busted A. P. S. member wending his way to Saint Louis via the ties and marking his trail with careless abandon is the product of the pen of Aloysius Bednarczyk, a lad of 14 years attending the Boys Technical High School at Milwaukee. G. R. Rankin, A. P. S. #7439, is one of the boys instructors and is encouraging him in his stamp collecting and study of drawing. The cartoon speaks for itself and shows this lad to be exceptionally talented for

his age. He has quite a good general collection of stamps and perhaps, if you have a few duplicates to spare, the gift of them might encourage this deserving young chap to persevere in his hobby. Mr. Rankin tells us that the boy did all this cartoon without aid but insisted on giving his teacher part credit because he suggested the idea. We hope to have more cartoons from this lad and to see him an A. P. S. member before long.

SUZANNE LENGLEN, the famous French tennis player, is, according to a news clipping sent us by Matthew Burns of Galveston, Texas, a very interested stamp collector and believes in the hobby from the investment point of view. It is said that she put at least \$4000. of the money she made in the U. S. A. playing professional tennis into early issues of European postage. Perhaps some of our friends abroad can tell us more of Miss Lenglen's collection.

A SCRAP OF PAPER is the title of a pamphlet issued by Edwin Clark Bailey of Decorah, Iowa as a bit of propaganda in behalf of the hobby of stamp collecting. It embodies an address made by Mr. Bailey before the Decorah High School and the Chamber of Commtee. It is very cleverly written and in a vein that is certain to appeal to the non collector. Mr. Bailey very kindly offers to mail A. P. S. members a copy on payment of two cents, cash or stamps. Better write promptly as the supply is limited.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STAMP SOCIETY has in addition to the tickets already placed in the field nominated the following for officers of the A. P. S. 1927-28:

President, A. H. Wilhelm.

Bd. of Vice Presidents, William C. Kennett, G. M. Mosler and Dr. Leon Tedesche, all of Ohio.

Secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis.

Treasurer, H. H. Elliott.

International Secretary, G. C. Cuenod.

Directors at Large, Rev. C. C. Silvester and C. D. Brill.

Members will note that this extends the contest for Directors at Large for which there are now four candidates, two to be elected.

A NEW YORK JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY has recently been organized under the guidance of John L. Stroub, who is president of the New York Philatelic Society. Some twenty boys were enrolled at the first meeting and future meetings of the junior organization promise to be lively affairs with a rapid increase in membership. The New York newspapers have given the new organization plenty of publicity and Mr. Stroub and his aides in this first class work of helping the juniors expect to accomplish something noteworthy in furthering the intelligent study of stamps among the youngsters.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MONACO will be held at the Palace of Fine Arts, Monte Carlo, February 18th-26th, 1928, under the patronage of

His Highness, Prince Louis II of Monaco. It is reported that on this occasion there will be issued a series of three commemorative stamps with portraits of the former rulers of this principality, the values to be 50c, 1Fr.50c and 3Fr. Stamps will be engraved and printed in sheets of twenty-five but unfortunately will be available in only limited quantities and only to ticket holders to the Exhibition. Tickets will be 5 francs each and will entitle the holder to a set of stamps at the face value of 5 francs. Further information may be had of the Secretary of the Exhibition, Louis Bouzonnée, P. O. Box 7, Monaco-Ville, Monaco.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES UNIT is suggested as a unique circle for the best and better halves to exchange views on stamp collecting to matrimonial harmony. How many married couples belong to the A. P. S.? Can't the Editor have the story of "How WE collect stamps"?

THE CAPITOL CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY of Harrisburg, Pa. held its second annual stamp exhibition at the Harrisburg Public Library, May 16th-21st. A neat pamphlet was prepared for public distribution that contained a very clever and newsy article on stamp collecting as a hobby that was written by M. Roy Dieter, Secretary of the Society. We understand that the Exhibition was quite a success and that the general public displayed unusual interest in the stamps shown. We are glad to see this snap and enterprise among the collectors of the capitol city of the great State of Pennsylvania and wish the A. P. S. recruiting committee could have a few hours in this city. Though 64 members are enrolled in the local Society we sadly note that but five of them are A. P. S. members. Who will volunteer to be the "special agent" of the A. P. S. in Harrisburg?

A FAR EASTERN UNIT has been organized for the study and exchange of information on stamps issued by China, Japan, Siam and other far Eastern lands. Among the members who have joined this unit are Harry Lindquist, Dr. J. G. Marston, G. K. Parsons and H. F. Bowker. All collectors interested in Far Eastern stamps should join this group. Address H. F. Bowker, U. S. S. Seattle, Care Postmaster, New York City.

THE CALGARY EXHIBITION AND STAMPEDE, the annual rodeo, sports tournament and jolly good time will again give the Northwest its big thrill during the second week in July. Any A. P. S. member that has the opportunity to take in this great event should certainly do so and an old time A. P. S. member, W. K. Hall, #470, will be on hand to welcome you.

ALL RECORDS WERE SMASHED for the sale of special postage stamps when the Lindbergh Air Mail stamps were placed on sale June 18th. at Detroit, Washington, Little Falls and St. Louis. According to a newspaper clipping sent us by Herman Boers the 100,000 stamps sent to Detroit were sold in less than one hour and buyers were on hand at 2 A. M. on the day of sale. The heaviest air mail of record left with 2883 letters to Chicago and the eastern plane carried 2852 letters. Evidently "first flight" covers will not be rarities.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

War Tax Stamps as a Side Line.

By BILL BLOSS, in Collaboration with F. M. SCHMIDT, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. F. M. Schmidt, of Rochester, New York, has suggested the subject of War Tax Stamp collecting as an interesting side line for general collectors, and has backed his arguments with some valuable data which I present for the benefit of the man who wants a low-priced line to collect.

War Tax stamps, while not strictly postage stamps, merit a place in a postage stamp collection for the reason that they denote a tax placed on letters and other pieces of mail. In most, if not all the countries of issue, their use was obligatory during a certain period, which means that they were as essential to the handling of the mail as the postage stamp which paid the way.

War Tax stamps are, as their name implies, special stamps issued to pay a tax made necessary through war, hence have more historical value than most other issues of philately. While the majority of war tax stamps were issued as the result of the world war, many collectors may not be aware of the fact that the idea did not originate at that time. Spain issued the first war tax stamps, in the year 1874 and continued to issue them until 1879, resuming them again during the war with our country in 1898.

War tax stamps are worthy of attention by the man who feels that he wants to collect some special field in addition to his general collection for a number of reasons. The field is limited. New issues seldom appear except at special periods, and then in a small number of varieties. The cost is small. The value will doubtless increase. The interest is great, for they have a genuine historical value.

According to the table Mr. Schmidt has compiled, and which I feel is reasonably correct as to major varieties, the number of war tax stamps is 148. This does not take into consideration such stamps as the Timbre du Ajutor stamps of Roumania which, while they represent an obligatory tax on mail, did not serve as a strictly government tax but a tax to raise a fund for assistance of soldiers' families, nor does it include stamps not listed in the Scott catalog. This eliminates the three Canadian surcharged stamps which many collectors feel should be listed, but which we understand were used more properly as fiscals.

The total catalog of the unused stamps is given at only \$99.85 while that of the used is given at \$95.73. This means that the collector can reasonably hope to complete his collection of major varieties for not to exceed \$60. each way. The majority of the stamps can be obtained easily at half catalog. A few are sticklers and fetch close to the listed quotation.

The fact that the stamps are only issued at certain periods makes it a comparatively easy matter to keep the collection complete, once it is made. The majority of the stamps were issued by the British Colonies during the late war, and of course are obsolete now, though a few are still doing service as regular postage stamps. Incidentally the war tax stamps used in this manner are an interesting phase of the collection, and should have special value.

The following table compiled by Mr. Schmidt will be valuable to collectors who decide to take up the side line:

Table of War Tax Stamps.

Country	Major Varieties	Unused Price	Used Price	Scott 1927 Nos.
Antigua	3	\$.31	\$.31	101-103
Bahamas	15	18.34	18.34	202-316
Barbados	1	.08	.08	251
Bermuda	2	.28	.28	301-2
British Guiana	1	.10	.10	402
British Honduras	5	.64	.74	201-206
Canada	7	1.26	.30	304-310
Cayman Islands	7	40.25	40.25	101-106
Ceylon	4	.17	.10	401-4
Dominica	5	1.20	1.20	151-155
Falkland Is.	3	1.12	1.12	101-3
Fiji Islands	2	.11	.11	201-2
Gibraltar	1	.10	.10	151
Gilbert Ellice	1	.08	.08	101
Gold Coast	1	.10	.10	201
Grenada	2	1.58	1.58	201-2
Jamaica	11	2.83	2.40	301-311
Malta	2	.25	.25	201-2
Montserrat	3	.29	.29	101-3
New Zealand	1	.04	.04	331
St. Helena	2	.38	.38	201-2
St. Kitts Nevis	2	.17	.17	101-2
St. Lucia	2	3.08	3.08	201-2
St. Vincent	2	.70	.70	201-2
Trinidad & Tobago	13	3.13	3.13	154-165
Turks & Caicos	13	6.16	6.16	101-113
Virgin Islands	2	.28	.28	101-2
Total British	113	\$83.16	\$82.70	
Macao	3	.43	.43	351-3
Mozambique	4	.41	.41	325-8
Portuguese Africa	3	.21	.21	101-3
Portuguese India	3	.21	.21	801-3
Timor	1	3.00	3.00	275
Total Late War	127	\$87.42	\$86.96	
Spain	21	12.43	8.77 +	551-571
Total	148	\$99.85	\$95.73 +	

The rarest stamp in the lot is Cayman 102a, listing \$35.00. Omitting this stamp, the collector can reduce his cost considerably.

Most of the war tax stamps are easily obtainable. A few are rare. The first Bahamas shilling 305 listing \$12. is a mean stamp to get, though it can be had with a little hunting for \$6. to \$8. cash.

The local print Grenada is rather scarce, while the local print St. Lucia is far scarcer, and one of the best. We have found Trinidad and Tobago 159 to be the meanest one of the lot, aside from Cayman 102a to procure, and have actually seen more of the Bahamas shilling than the T & T, though of course the Bahamas stamp is more noticeable.

Practically all of the Portuguese are easily obtainable with the exception of the Timor stamp which is a real rarity, and appears to be greatly underpriced. A collection of Portuguese colonies complete but forty or fifty stamps, 19th and 20th, did not contain it, and we have never seen a copy to our knowledge, yet it only lists \$3.00.

The collector who likes minor varieties will find plenty of opportunity to satisfy his craving, for many of the surcharges offer varieties without period, double impressions, inverts, etc. These, of course, run up the price considerably, but the collector need not consider them unless he cares to. If he does like these minor differences, he can pick up many sleepers and have a great time studying the stamps for different settings and an endless line of trifling differences. A great deal can also be done with the various plate numbers used in the surcharged stock.

While it is just a matter of buying the unused, we hazard a guess that the collector who tries to complete this lot in used condition will have a genuine old philatelic hunt on his hands. Some of these stamps, so plentiful in mint condition, are almost unobtainable in cancelled condition. However, we believe that a little patience will do the trick. Certainly not much money is required.

The Spanish stamps will prove a troublesome lot. While they are not particularly attractive, they are scarce and particularly hard to get in well centered condition. For many years they were considered as fiscals and unlisted, and for this reason many have been destroyed as valueless by collectors.

All in all, the war tax field is a nice, clean field, and a collection can be made a thing of beauty. Most of the stamps are brilliant in hue and attractive. A collection of blocks of four adds to the charm of the lot, and most of the stamps can be had in that condition on a pro rata basis.

Speculation is absent from the stamps, as far as issue is concerned. Philatelists have speculated in the stamps themselves and large stocks have been well held, but these are being so widely distributed that in the past few months quite a demand has been created for these stamps which have been a drug on the market for a number of years, and it should not be long before advances in price will commence.

A Chinese Rarity.

By H. F. BOWKER.

With the stamps of China in the limelight due to the present political difficulties, I trust that the following notes of mine on the solution of an obscure problem in connection with reason why the surcharge on the double overprinted small 4 variety on the 3c. revenue should have been printed in different colors, will be of interest to readers of the A. P.

The fact that the 4 cent on the 3 cent revenue stamp, Scott #48, is found with a double overprint is probably unknown to most collectors of the stamps of China. This variety has never been listed by catalogers and the first time it has been described in the philatelic press is in an article by M. D. Chow, the specialist in Chinese stamps, in the Winter Number, Volume II, Number 4 of the Philatelic Bulletin of the Chinese Philatelic Society. This variety is believed to be rarer than the one dollar stamp with small Chinese characters, Scott's No. 49a, which to date has always been considered the rarest Chinese stamp, as but twenty of the double surcharged 4 cent variety are supposed to have been printed while double that number of the one dollar stamp are known to have been issued.

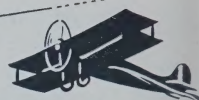
To date but five copies of this variety have been recorded but more will probably be discovered as its existence becomes better known to collectors. One mint copy is in the collection of Mr. J. Starr of Philadelphia, one used copy is owned by Mr. M. D. Chow of Shanghai, another unused copy is in the possession of an European collector of the same city, and one mint copy has been reported in the hands of a London dealer. The latest copy to be found is that obtained by myself from the recent sale of the Wolters collection in New York, where the stamp was listed as the ordinary variety with the single surcharge. It is an eloquent commentary upon the eyesight and stamp knowledge of dealers that Mr. Starr was also enabled to obtain his copy from a prominent London dealer for the ordinary variety.

The stamp may be described as having a double surcharge, one impression being an indistinct dark purple the other being black, the two impressions being about 1 mm. out of register, with the black imprint at the right of the purple one.

From a careful examination of two copies of the double surcharge and a number with the single surcharge it is my opinion that this variety occurred in the first sheet which was overprinted. The work was probably done on job presses on which the ink is spread upon the type face by means of composition rollers from a circular plate on the top of the machine. The press had probably been used for a job of printing requiring the use of a purple ink immediately preceding the commencement of the printing of these stamps. The pressman had undoubtedly been careless and had not cleaned the inking plate and rollers thoroughly before he placed the black ink on the machine for the commencement of the job of overprinting the 4 cent on the 3 cent revenues. It is customary for the pressman to run the press a short time to thoroughly spread the ink over the plate and rollers. This was not done and the first sheet to be overprinted was fed into the press at once before the old purple ink became mixed with the new black ink. Due to the fact that the platen of the press had not been sufficiently raised to give a full impression the first imprint run off was in the purple ink and quite indistinct. This was noted by the pressman immediately, as it is customary for pressmen to examine the first impression very critically and the platen was sufficiently raised to make a legible impression. The same sheet that had been run thru the press for the first impression was then run thru a second time and received a second imprint, which was this time in black ink, as the press had now been run sufficiently long enough to mix the black and purple inks. This overprint was slightly out of register with reference to the obscurely printed purple overprint and of course went to the bottom of the pile and was used in the ordinary course of events. Even this second impression is not as distinct as are the impressions on all the stamps which have the single overprint, which fact is probably due to the pressman noting the deficient impression and again stopping the press to further build up the platen of the press before continuing with the printing.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

Ever since Moses, the greatest law-maker of all time, descended from Mount Sinai with the most comprehensive and efficient set of laws which have ever been introduced by any man or body of men since the first dawn of history, many attempts have been made to promulgate laws and regulations in an endeavor to influence and compel men to follow certain rules of conduct and even thought. From the times of the man-made Delphic Oracles and Babylonian Decrees down to the Ontario Temperance Act and the 18th U. S. A. Amendment, innumerable attempts have been made with, it must be confessed, indifferent success to guard, guide and surround us with suggestive and with compulsive measures. Quite often the results have largely been first, well-filled prison houses, and secondly, those legislative antics which at one time provoked this sad complaint,—

“Man, vain man, dressed with a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before High Heaven,
As make the Angels weep.”

The Philatelic world has not been immune from the well-meant but often too-zealous efforts of some of our great thinkers, who have used their doubtless highly-cultivated minds and keen perceptibility of intellect, to show us “the way we should go”, and what we should do on our journey. And perhaps, due to its comparative newness, that branch of our cult pertaining to Air-Mail Collecting has been especially fortunate in having already been the object of much apparent solicitude and even anxiety.

In many of the European and American Stamp Magazines and Books, advice has been given out with lavish generosity. Some tell us to collect Official Air Stamps only, while others would have us include those labels which might be classified as being semi-official. One authority would limit us to covers only, while another writer “splits hairs”, by advising the collecting only of letters which have carried regular correspondence or have been used in the ordinary way. Not even Special Flights could be included in this category.

But gratuitous advice, no matter how correct it may be, is seldom welcome. And, after all, the average collector will accept whatever he wishes. So why not let him do it and use the time, thought and energy which has been given, and might be given in the future, to these pedantic and patronising exercises, to the dissemination of worth-while information, itself, the result of careful study, painstaking research and patient investigation?

We are always ready to accept information interestingly given, but unasked-for advice is usually appreciated best by the giver.

One of the most over-worked words in the English language is “Service.”

Nearly every line of business seems to think it necessary to tell us what they can offer in the way of help or assistance; it is now the fashionable advertising "style" of the hour. But even although this word may be used too freely and without due understanding of what it represents, yet after all it does stand for those qualities or actions which are necessary to the high success of either professional or industrial endeavours.

One of the greatest opportunities for demonstrating this is in our own hobby of stamp collecting. If it were not for the generous co-operation of individual followers of our pursuit where would we obtain that wide diversity of news and views which is both interesting and valuable? And especially in a comparatively new branch such as this department, the necessity for combined work is patently clear. The days of one-man control are past in business, religion and recreation. So this is an invitation for every person who is interested in this fascinating study to send in their notes, comments and views; they will be very gratefully accepted and used.

CONTINUATION OF THE LIST OF THE WORLD'S AIR-TRANSPORT SERVICE.

ITALY.

Genoa—Palermo
Turin—Trieste
Brindisi—Constantinople

POLAND.

Warsaw—Lemberg
Warsaw—Danzig
Warsaw—Cracow
Cracow—Vienna

SOVIET RUSSIA.

Moscow—Kharkov
Kharkov—Rostov
Kharkov—Odessa
Kharkov—Kiev
Kazan (Novaya Bukhara)
Tashaus
Kazan—Dushambe
Stalingrad—Guriev
Baku—Enzeli
Rostov—Baku

SPAIN.

Seville—Laraiche

SWEDEN.

Malmo—Amsterdam
Malmo—(London)

SWEDEN. (Continued)

Malmo—(Paris)
Malmo—Berlin (with Copenhagen direct connections to Dresden)
Malmo—Copenhagen
Stockholm—Helsingfors

SWITZERLAND.

Frankfurt a/m—Marseilles, (with connection from Lyons to Paris See France).
Geneva—Zurich
Basle—Zurich
Basle—La Chaux de Fonds
See also:—
Zurich—London under Great Britain
Zurich—Hamburg under Germany
Zurich—Budapest

NORTH AFRICA.

Casablanca—Oran
Kinshasa—Katanga (N'Gule)

CANADA.

Haileybury—Rouyn
Rolling Portage—Red Lake
Sioux Lookout—Red Lake
Winnipeg—Red Lake (1927)

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Barranquilla—Girardot
 Girardot—Neiva
 Barranquilla—Cartagena
 Barranquilla—Maracaibo

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Aires—Montevideo
 Cordoba—Villa Dolores
 Cordoba—Rio Cuarto

MIDDLE EAST.

Cairo—Bagdad

SIAM.

Korat—Ubon

INDO CHINA.

Saigon—Savannakhet

AUSTRALIA.

Perth—Derby
 Charleville—Camooweal
 Adelaide—Cootamundra

This concludes the list as given by the Aero Philatelic Society of London, England.

A complete list of U. S. A. routes will be given later.

GERMAN AIRMAIL EVENTS.

- 1911—August 19. First Attempt made to transport newspapers from Berlin to Frankfort on the Oder. No mail carried. Aviator, Hofmann.
- 1911—November 13. Berlin-Johannisthal and back, Airmail Postcards (unofficial) issued, to cover expenses of flight.
- 1912—May 18. One flight between Leipzig, Lindeau and Lindenthal. Semi-official Postalcard, 50 pfg. issued. Not scarce. Flight was actually a performance for raising money.
- 1912—May 19. Heidelberg-Mannheim and back. For this, the German Postal Administrator supplied, for the first time, a cancellation, "Luftpost." 35,000 pieces of mail were sent in for this flight, but only 2900 carried by airplane. All of the 35,000 have the special cancellation "Luftpost." It is impossible to distinguish between the actually flown, and the ones delivered in the ordinary way.
- 1912—July 10. Commences Flying-Post on larger scale. Mail was carried between Darmstadt,
 Frankfurt a/m
 Offenbach
 Worms.

Although it was a Charity Affair, the Imperial Post Office supplied for each of the mentioned cities a separate cancellor, which in EACH CASE WERE ONLY on mail-matter which was actually carried by airship. 6 Airmail stamps 10, 20, 30 pfg and 1 M, which have the over-print "Gelber Hund" "Yellow Dog" which was the name of the aeroplane carrying the mail. Aviator: Lieutenant von Hiddessen, an army flier, who on September 1st, 1914, dropped the first bombs over Paris.

Some stamps have not "Gelber Hund" but EELP as overprint—ex est Luftpost. Another airmailship the "Schwabens" made flights also. On June 23, 1912 the flights were concluded. Carried almost $\frac{1}{2}$ million

pieces of mail, of which a large quantity, on account of the Committee arranging the Charity Affair, are now in the hands of dealers and so are not great rarities.—(Courtesy of FRANK ARETZ.)

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Munich-Milan, Experimental flight has been accomplished by the "Sud-deutsche Lufthansa" on May 2nd in 2½ hours. The Mayor of Munich was on board. There were many speeches and municipal festivals after the arrival of the airplane in Milan after this bold flight over high mountains. Only 20 official cards of the Society were carried by the aeroplane D 999 and signed by Pilot Polte. They show the new official Munich "Flugplatz" postmark in blue. These cards being the first ones to fly directly between Munich and Milan and in such small quantity, they will certainly be rare. The regular flights will not start for some time.—(Courtesy of ARTHUR BARGER.)

SOCIETY

ITEMS

THE GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB, LIFE BRANCH No. 3, A. P. S.—

The Garfield Perry Stamp Club, Life Branch No. 3, A. P. S., of Cleveland, Ohio, is enjoying an exceptional year under the guidance of President F. H. Grant, ably assisted by Secretary M. W. Lloyd. Today the membership totals 137, divided as follows: Active Senior Members, 68; Active Junior Members, 10; Non-Resident members, 59. Meetings are held every Friday evening in Room 700, Prospect East 4th St. Building, 2077 East 4th St.

Four applications for active membership are posted at present and at the meeting of May 20th there were forty present, all but three being members or applicants, which was possibly a record for ordinary meetings.

The Club has had the satisfaction of having Mr. W. A. Langdon present at the last two meetings. Mr. Langdon, having been a constant member since 1900, was elected President for 1926 and, then thru illness was deprived of either presiding or attending a single meeting during his term.

If a certain scheme, at present contemplated, matures, Garfield Perry will be indelibly on the philatelic map forever. Visitors are always welcome.—PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

BRITISH COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS

Fine selections from duplicates sent on approval to members of A. P. S. numbered as per Scott's 1927 at ½ Cat. price.

ARTHUR F. TURNER, A. P. S. 9336,
Accountant.
16 Myddleton Square,
LONDON, E. C. ENGLAND.

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PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, 401 Oak St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

In the May number we took occasion to refer to the present flourishing state of the precancel hobby, and particularly to the rapid but sound growth of the Precancel Stamp Society.

It occurs to us that there is one thing more that that Society might and should do at its next convention, that would give it even more stability, without any unwonted effort on its part.

President Wilhelm has recently extended a most cordial invitation to President Parker that the Precancel Stamp Society apply for branch membership in the American Philatelic Society. It is our belief that the former society should take action, favorable action, upon this invitation at St. Louis. Both societies stand to gain by such action.

The younger society would gain the prestige to be derived from being a branch of the oldest and strongest American collectors' group. This is the prime reason why local stamp clubs seek such membership. In all likelihood some P. S. S. members would join A. P. S., and vice versa. The former would get monthly space in this periodical in proportion to its constantly growing importance as a society, in addition to the space now given the precancel hobby in this department.

The cost of such affiliation is trifling—just what it would cost any individual to join and to sustain his membership.

Taking it all in all, it is the writer's opinion that the Precancel Stamp Society has everything to gain and nothing to lose by taking this step. We shall be glad to hear from all sufficiently interested to write us on this topic.

And in closing—the annual convention of the Precancel Stamp Society will be held at the Marquette Hotel, St. Louis, August 18th to 20th. Drop round and look us over, we might be able to surprise you. At any rate we'll give you the right hand of fellowship, for we're all stamp collectors, regardless of what our particular line may be. See you in St. Louis? Right!

A. F. G.

A FEW NOTES ON BUREAU PRINTED PRECANCELS—ESPECIALLY COILS.

By F. C. BUNDLIE, A. P. S. #3965.

For the collector of United States stamps looking for a new field to conquer it will pay him to consider Bureau Printed Precancels,—especially the coils. Readers of this magazine may or may not know that these stamps are precancelled at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington. The stamps are printed and the precancelling done in one operation. They therefore surely should re-

ceive every consideration and respect afforded perforation varieties.

If the collector does not wish to cover the whole field of Bureau Precancels then I suggest those issued in coil form. The Second Edition of "The Catalog of United States Bureau Precancels" recently off the press presents some very interesting points. Not counting the "1916 Experiments" there are 620 varieties listed. Of these 219 are coils divided between the seven coil denominations as follows: 1 cent—57; 1½ cent—91; 2 cent—45; 3 cent—9; 4 cent—7; 5 cent—5, and 10 cent—5.

According to the catalogue values placed in this Edition by Dr. W. I. Mitchell the four hundred and one perforated varieties have a total value of \$14.48 while the two hundred and nineteen coils catalogue \$35.86. This makes the average value of the coils between eleven and twelve cents per stamp.

Some of the coils are very common and easy to pick up. Others will give you a merry chase and should you be successful in landing them you will find you are two or three dollars lighter per stamp. Again I say, if you are looking for a new field consider Bureau Precancels,—especially the coils.

THE PRECANCELS OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester, Mass., the "Heart of The Commonwealth," is an industrial city of approximately 200,000 population. Second in population and postal receipts to Boston, its precancels fill a need for them and are absolutely non-speculative. The parcel post mail is heavy since the numerous manufacturing concerns (such as Whitalls, The Royal Worcester Corset Co., Nortons and the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works as well as the numerous electrotype and printing shops and the many department stores which do a large mail order trade around Worcester) do much of their business in this way. Not all the parcel post mail bears precancels, even though there are a large number of permit holders. There are very many smaller shops which do not use precancels, yet affix their stamps before mailing, and also of the score of sub-stations in this city but one (Sta. A) to my knowledge, uses or has used precancels.

Although the exact date that precancels were first used in Worcester is unknown to me, it was, in all probability, when the issue of 1908 was current and most probably in December of 1909. At that period they also precancelled the 13c of the issue of 1902. Starting from the first, we have for an offhand check-list of the precancels of Worcester:

TYPE I Comma type, U-3.

Issue of 1902—13c Precancelled in 1909.

Issue of 1908—3, 4, 5, 6.

Issue of 1912—1-10c, 12, 15, 20, 30; 5c P. P. Due and 10c due perf. 12.

Issue of 1914—1-12c, 15, 20, 30; 1, 2, 10 dues.

Issue of 1917—1-12, 15, 20, 30, 50, \$1, 13; 1, 2, 3, 10c dues.

Issue of 1922—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 14, 6, 25 up and down, Special Delivery 10c.

TYPE II U10

Issue of 1917—6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 30; 1, 2, 5, 10c Postage dues.

Issue of 1922—½c-\$1 all; ½c due; 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10c Rotary Press perf 10; 10, 15, 20, Spec Del and 25c Spec Hand.

Issue of 1912—5c Parcel Post Due.

INVERTS: Issue of 1922—7, 9, 20 dn, 30 dn, 25 dn, 50 dn.

COILS: Issue of 1914, 1c; Issue of 1, 3, 4, 5, 10c coils; Issue of 1922, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5, 10c.

COMMEMORATIVES: White Plains, Sesqui, Pilgrim 1c, Black Harding perf. 11.

While this is by no means a complete list, it represents nearly all those issued. The 10c due in the U10 electro was issued in Sept. 1926 and is little used. Some of the latest items will not be very common as rumor has it that Worcester will receive a new plate soon. Some of the more recent items include (all U10) the 14, 25, 13, 6 RP and, I understand, the \$2 which not been used as yet although some could be used to advantage. There is also the 1912 5c Parcel Post Due which should be very scarce.

THE WORCESTER PLATES

Worcester thus far has had but two plates, both of which saw much service. I say "saw" since the present plate may soon be a thing of the past. The present plate is the popular U 10 and the future plate, I hope, will be a mate to the new Los Angeles or Kansas City plates. The first plate was sent from Washington in ten horizontal rows of ten. On arrival at Worcester the printer made them up into a semi-solid framed plate of 100 subjects by suitably spacing the rows and then framing it. The present plate came as a solid electro-plate and like its predecessor is growing less solid with each use. As the precancels from it are printed by a local printer under the supervision of the Postoffice, it receives much wear in transport to and from the printer. Then too, there are many precancels printed so the plate receives much more wear. The old plate was displaced, after many years of service, in the summer of 1923 yet the new plate is ready to be displaced after fewer years, but more service.

THE COMMEMORATIVES

The local Postoffice can hardly be said to have dealt out favors, either in regular or commemorative precancels. So far but few have been so used and it is likely that even fewer will be in the future. A list of those so used with the accurate numbers follows:

White Plains, 100; Sesquis, 2000; 1c Pilgrim, 1750; Hardings, perf. 11, 20,000.

The 1c Pilgrim was the first to be precancelled. As this stamp was a very slowly moving item and had been on sale for some time, the remainder of the stock was precancelled and used in the main office. As I understand it, none was issued to permit holders, a wise move on the part of the Postoffice as they could be more easily checked up than if in other hands. The sheets of 10x5 stamps were of an unusual depth. Therefore since the electro could not accommodate itself to the size of the stamp but kept the same size while the stamp was of an unusual size, we have the situation where:

4 rows have a well centered (vertically) precancellation but of course
Worcester Mass is repeated on the stamp.
1 row has Worcester below Mass. i. e.:

MASS.

WORCESTER

- 1 row has MASS alone without WORCESTER.
- 1 row has WORCESTER alone without MASS.
- 3 rows of varying degrees of centering.

So much for the Pilgrim and now for the black Harding, which was so popular when precancelled. Worcester did her share but was too considerate. 20,000 precancelled and the greater part used on packages at the parcel post windows at the main office. Some difference from the case of Gt. Barrington Mass. and offices of all the 47 other states. However the permit holders used several thousands and they were soon gone. Worcester's Hardings are certainly not speculative as copies may be obtained at a reasonable price from almost any dealer. However there is one item in these Hardings which seems to be a remarkable item if not a fake. I understand that some collectors have Hardings from Worcester precancelled with the multipost coil precancellation IN ALL POSITIONS! I know nothing of it but the last three words are a dead giveaway as the Worcester coils uniformly read up.

The Sesqui which was carried in stock by so many offices was a most unpopular stamp with non collectors (a few liked them because they thought that they were getting a lot for their money while most people wished to send a letter through the mail and not a stamp). Therefore since the stock dragged along, Worcester, like so many others, precancelled the remainders. It seems rather queer but most of these, like the Worcester Black Hardings, have gone to the port of lost precancels—used on large light weight packages and were well scattered and lost to view. "Ask the man who owns one" as the Packard people would say.

The White Plains precancelled Worcester, of which but 100 copies exist, is one of the latest productions. A full book of stamps was taken to the printers but the age of the stamps coupled with the unfavourable humidity of the post-office had its hand in the low numbers produced. They folded and caused the printer so much trouble that, on account of the low amount to be spent on such printing, the printing of them was stopped. So much for the White Plains and other commemoratives. Now for

THE COILS

To precancel coils Worcester uses the familiar U 94 multipost coil machine. The coils are uniformly reading up and quite frequently too heavily inked. There exists one exception to the general rule in the 5c coil double, one up and the other down. Just at present there are few users of precancelled coils with the exception of the 1½ which is used by the department stores and print shops. The 2c coil seems to be largely restricted to second class matter mailed to points within the city by the magazine "International Conciliation" which is published in this city by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Clark University Psychological Department has used many of the 1917 3, 5, and 4c coils but they were generally on packages of books going abroad to various psychological departments in foreign universities, principally Germany. The present 3c coil is little found but turns up once in a while on the advertisements of a local paper company. Worcester's consumption of coils is low with the exception of the 1½ and 2c (ordinary) and the 1½ precancelled, and 100 coils of any denomination may last out the year. The 1914 1c coil is scarce around this part of the country and the 1917 1c coil seems a little more common. Neither the 3, 4, or 5c of the 1917 issue are common but the 4c is the scarcest. In the present issue the coils (1, 1½, 2, 3, 5, 10 and the 4c which I think has been precancelled) are all scarce with the natural exception of the 1 and 1½. The 3c is very recent, the 2c has a local use, the 5c is very little used and I have no copy of it as well as the missing 10c.

WORCESTER DUES AND SPECIALS

Worcester at first precancelled the dues with an oval killer as North Adams Mass. precancelled the $\frac{1}{2}$ c Hale, but soon changed to her electro precancellation. The 10c of the 1912, 1914, and 1917 issue was precancelled in type I and the 10c 1917 in Type II in September 1926. The 1, 2, and 10 of the 1914 issue and the 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 of the 1917 issue all in type I while the 1917 1, 2, 5, and 10c dues are now seen in type II. There is also a record of the 25c due having been precancelled, issue uncertain. The 5c of the 1912 Parcel Post Due issue was precancelled in type I to the extent of 2250 and a small remainder in type II. All dues used in Worcester are precancelled and as they are of course used locally in their entirety, they will be scarcer as there are few who save them.

The Special Deliveries and Special Handling were precancelled to fill a need of the florists and electrotype makers and printers. Worcester follows the need and precancels the 10, 15 and 20 of the Special Deliveries (the 10c exists in both type I and II) and the 25c Special Handling, of which but few are used. No special electro is used for their precancellation so "Worcester" is repeated in part on each stamp.

REGULAR ISSUES

This is a topic greatly to be feared by most specialists. How shall I distinguish between regular and irregular issues? Simple in the case of Worcester as there are no irregulars unless one may include the few scarce inverts, (the 7, 9, 20 down, 25 dn, 30 dn and 50 down). Just at present I will give no figures of numbers issued but may in future be able to give the numbers of each stamp issued. A future article will deal with this problem as well as the specialist's article on the numerous interesting plate flaws (pageing Art Bledsoe) which are to be found on the Worcester plates. Just at present Worcester is one of the few cities of 200,000 which does not have Bureau Prints. The anticipation of a new plate together with the possibility of a few B. P.'s will give the collector an enlarged field, although it has no limit as yet. Just at present we have all the current issue from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to \$1 and the values of the perf 10 with the exception of the 7 and 9c in current use and the new perforations are yet to come. A new electro would make some of the U 10 on the new perf rather scarce.

Worcester commends the attention of the careful collector. The absence of speculation is a policy to be approved and appreciated by all collectors. There are many items which are underpriced as the demand is not yet present although if one looks into Worcester precancels one generally collects them. I as especially interested in Worcester and Mass items of any kind so I would be pleased to hear from any others similarly inclined, or anyone who wishes to add corrections or information. If any wish information they may correspond and I will do my best. I hope that readers have gained some information and if it is their wish, another article will follow on the statistics and flaws of the plates and such other matters of interest.—H. MAC DONALD, 24 Charlotte St., Worcester, Mass.

WERE WESTERN FRANKS PRECANCELLED?

HAYDEN PALMER.

I have never seen any reference to any early envelopes precancelled. However I have a Wells-Fargo frank on the 2c Columbian envelope precancelled "Wadsworth Nevada".

During the Wells-Fargo period the Central Pacific Railway had headquarters at Wadsworth, but after a lapse of thirty years the postal records and the recollections of the oldtimers have passed into obscurity, so the writer is wondering if anybody has ever run onto a similar occurrence, and if any other usage has ever been noted except for the purpose of facilitating the use of the mails.

NORTH WALES, PA.

A. C. LE DUC.

The little town of North Wales has come on to the precancel map within the last two years. It is located about 20 miles north of Philadelphia in a rich farming section of Montgomery County. In this town is the Florex Co., operators of large greenhouses. They have been sending great quantities of flowers by parcel post and to facilitate handling at the post office they have used precancels. Practically all boxes of flowers are sent special delivery and many are sent special handling. In addition to the precancels listed in the catalog for this town I have seen the following: 20c N2. 30c N. 7c N2. 20c Special I, Up. Special Handling N. Of the new rotary press I have seen the 5c and 6c both normal. The precancels that are used most commonly are the 10, 20, and 20c special. A few of the 10c specials were used in pairs to make up the 20c rate and is very much scarcer than the 20. Many of the precancels from this town are badly off-center and many are blurred. With a few exceptions the catalog prices for average copies from this place are very fair but for exceptional copies increased prices would be the rule. News has reached me recently that the greenhouse company is adopting its own truck delivery system for delivering flowers to its customers within the Philadelphia and suburban area. That will mean a big drop in the use of precancels except those sent to distant points.

The Convention.

Our hearts are in Saint Louie, we're very proud to mention;
Our hearts are in Saint Louie at the A. P. S. Convention,
A-hunting for the kingly-kick and searching after stamps;
Our hearts are in Saint Louie at the philatelic camps.

O welcome to Saint Louie, the City where all thrive,
The birth-place of the Two Black Bears, the famous Ten and Five;
Wherever you may wander, wherever you may go,
Saint Louie is the lucky name all lucky people know!

Welcome to our President and all our Officers;
Welcome to our Members true and all our Visitors;
Welcome to the Ladies who have honored our good call;
IN THE FRIENDLY NAME OF STAMPS, a welcome to you all!

Our hearts are in Saint Louie at the A. P. S. Convention;
Our hearts are at the gathering our lips are proud to mention,
A-hunting for the black stamp, and the red-and-white-and-blue;
Our hearts are in Saint Louie and our hearts are calling you!

—"PENRIN."

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AUSTRALIA. The long-promised "Canberra" stamp was issued on May 9th. The design shows Britannia waving a spring of wattle over the Parliament House at the new capitol. 1½d. brown—"Philatelic Magazine."

BR. SOLOMON IS. Script wmk. 1d purple, new color; 4d black & carmine on yellow; 2sh lilac & blue on blue. The 4d is a much darker shade than the previous issue. Printed from pl. 3 in sheets of 120 (2 panes of 60), two control at bottom only, second stamp from each corner.

CONGO BELGE. L. J. Flerlage reports a 75c pink in type A. 37. A correspondent advises us that there is a rumor about that the pictorial series is to be withdrawn and replaced with a portrait type.

BULGARIA. Another value in the new design modeled after the first issue of postage, 6 Leva blue and grey green, Perf. 11½.

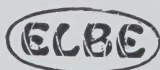
FRANCE. The 1.05 Franc red, Sower type, has been overprinted "50c." in black.

GERMANY. Another value to the air mail series, Eagle type, 15 pfennig red lilac.

GIBRALTAR. ½d script wmk. printed from pl. 2, in sheets of 120 as before. This stamp has only just appeared with script wmk. although the 1d denomination came out as long ago as 1921—R. Roberts.

HUNGARY. A 46c. in ultramarine has been issued in the current parliament bldgs. type.

THE



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ITALY. L1.85 slate; L2.65 purple. Line engraved, printed at the Govt. Printing Works in Turin, the King's head being of the same type as the jubilee issue in a different frame. Printed in sheets of 50 (10x5) on unwatermarked paper, perforated 11.—R. Roberts.

LEEWARD IS. The 1d. is reported in "blue purple" and the 3d. purple on yellow, both script watermark.—"Stamp Collecting."

PANAMA. From H. F. Bowker we have copies of Nos. 210 and 211, the 10 and 20c. pictorial type of 1915 overprinted with the word "EXPRESO" for use as special delivery stamps. The 10c is for inland use and the 20c for foreign mail. The overprint is in large block letters, 4½ mm tall and in red. Owing to the long storage of these stamps they have been affected by the damp climate of the country and usually come without gum.

PARAGUAY. L. J. Flerlage has shown us type A. 45, the 1 peso that was formerly in blue, changed to a bright green. Also Scott's No. 263, the 4 peso blue, overprinted "HABILITADO E. N. \$1.50" in three lines.

POLAND. Two stamps were issued May 3rd. to commemorate the Constitution of May 3rd. 1791, a 10 gr. brown violet on greenish, and 20 gr. blue on yellow. The stamps bear an allegorical figure with the inscription "Na Oswiate" meaning "for public instruction." These stamps are overprinted with a burelage of curved lines. An additional charge of 5 gr. is made on each stamp and the surplus funds will be applied to school expenditures. There has also been issued a 20 gr. red, with a portrait of the president of the Republic, Ignace Mosciki.

ROUMANIA. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Roumanian independence was marked by the issue of a series of postage in three designs and twelve values, 25, 30, 50 bani and 1, 2, 3, 4.50, 5, 6, 7.50, 9 and 10 lei. The stamps were printed in Munich and bear portraits of King Carol and King Ferdinand. It is reported that only 100,000 sets were prepared.

"L'Echo de la Timbrologie" also reports that there was issued a series of surcharges on the remainders of the 1926 Jubilee set as part of the same celebration but no details are given of the type of overprint or numbers issued.

SARRE. Three additional values to the current pictorial series, 15c grey green, view of the Sarre Valley, 25c indigo, Schaumberg, and 1 Franc violet, showing a mine head, same design as for 80 centimes previously noted.

SPAIN. Sr. Francisco del Tarre of Barcelona advises us that the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Alfonso has been commemorated by overprinting all the remainders of the recent Red Cross and Airpost stamps "ALFONSO XIII 17-V-1912 17-V-1927". The stamps were placed on sale at Madrid on May 17th and included all the values of the Red Cross set and some of the values of the Colonial Red Cross, some of the latter existing in limited number and no doubt providing some "rarities."

R. ROBERTS

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UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, Box 65, Sta. W., New York City.

J. M. BARTELS CO.

New York City—Nov. 5, 1926.

(Mr. Bartels considers this sale of the Mexico stamps, owned by Raymond Marty of Paris, as quite unusual and says it attracted many bids and was a successful sale, totaling \$9341.30 for the 1075 lots.—H. M. K.)

Mexico.

Acapulco, 1856, 1r yellow, horiz pair, full cancel "Colima" in fancy oval, v. f.	\$ 15.00
— 1861, 4r yellow, no surcharge cancel "Acapulco", v. f.	9.75
Apam, 1856, 8r violet, grid canc. superb	31.00
— 1861, ½r orange-brown, disk cancel, v. f.	16.00
Campeche, 1861, 1r, error, black on lilac rose, full sheet margin at L, fine, v. r. (G30a)	125.00
— 1856, 8r red lilac, brilliant shade, canc. with fancy "P", superb	52.00
Chalco, 1861, 8r red brown, grid canc., margins	10.25
Chiapas, 1856, 8r lilac, superb, on small piece, with 4r red, canc. "De Comitán", fine	53.00
— 1856, ½r on piece with 1r and 2r blue green, full cancel. "Pichucalco," v. f.	51.00
— 8r violet, v. f. on piece with ½r, 1r, 4r, last 3 close and overlapping, twice "Pichucalco"	68.00
— 1861, 8r red brown, superb pair, large margins, no overprint, blue canc. Tuxtla	46.00
Chihuahua, 1861, 8r red brown, v. f. copy on piece, circular disk cancel. .	34.00
Colima, 1861, 8r red brown, v. f., unsevered with bisect of same, used as 12r, margins, on face of cover, tied with "Colima" cancel, v. f.	49.00
Guadalajara, 1856, ½r blue, block of four, cancel oval, second stamp touched at R, others v. f.	26.00
— 8r red lilac, on small piece, with Guadalajara Local 2r black, No. 8, latter exceptionally fine, each cancel with wreath	46.00
Hermosillo, 1856, 2r emer. green, wonderful fine copy, single line "Hermosillo" cancel in black	15.50
— 4r red, v. f. canc. in two lines "Franco En Hermosillo" (said to be rare)	12.50
I. Del Carmen, 1861, 1r black on green, fancy oval cancel with 3 line inscription, v. f.	31.00
Lerma, 1856, 1r yellow, face of cover with full "Franco-Lerma" cancel, very good	25.00
Mazatlan, 1856, Cosala, ½r blue, v. f. strip of four, fancy red cancel—branches, etc., large margins	42.00
— Pto. De Mazatlan, 8r, strip of three, upper R corner sheet margins, first stamp slightly touched, others very fine, red cancel	100.00

Monterrey, 1856, $\frac{1}{2}$ r blue, superb block of four from top of Plate II....	47.00
Morelia, 1861, Colima, 1r yellow, strip of six showing a regular spacing, superb o.	51.00
Oajaca, 1856, $\frac{1}{2}$ r deep blue, block of six from Plate II, one stamp double surcharge, margins	90.00
Pachuca, Mineral del Monte, 1861, $\frac{1}{2}$ r orange brown, superb strip of six, red cancel, on face of cover	100.00

U. S. Departments—Covers.

War, 2c, hard paper, red canc. and postmark Washington, D. C., straight edge, but very fine (S \$4.00)	2.00
— 2c, hard paper, well centered pair on official cover, Q. M. G. Office (S \$8.00)	6.00
— 3c, superb vert. pair, postmark Harrisburg, Pa. (1584)	3.00
— 6c, very fine copy, used at Des Moines, Iowa, also postmarked Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, imprint Q. M. G. Office, very fine (1585) (S \$6.00) ..	6.50

H. R. HARMER

London, England.

Irish Free State.

Rialtas overprint, Dollard printing, 2sh6d chocolate-brown, a superb mint block of 4 from left of sheet£	3/3
— Ditto, 2sh6p sepia-brown, a superb mint N. W. corner block of 4....£	3/5
— Ditto, 5sh rose-red, a superb mint block of 4 from top of sheet£	6/0
— Ditto, 10sh dull grey-blue, superb mint block of 4 from S. W. cor....£	12/10
— Thom print, 2sh6d grey-brown, superb mint blk. 4 from N. W. cor....£	14/10
— Ditto, 5sh pale rose-red, a superb mint N. E. corner block of 4 show- ing "R" over "S" variety£	9/9

Malta.

1919-20 obsolete wmk. 2sh6p olive-grey, superb mint corner block 4....£	7/15
— The rare 10c black, S. G. 96, centered mint copy from right of sheet..£	24
1921-22 Script wmk. 2sh purple and blue on blue, mint block 4 from top.£	2/10
— Ditto, 10sh black, superb mint, from right of sheet£	8/15
1922 Self-Government CC 10sh blue-black, mint, from S E. corner of sheet, superb, but for slight gum crease£	5/

Western Australia, 1865, error of color, 2d mauve, v. f. unused£	23/
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Air Mail Covers.

Chili, 1919, Valpairaiso-Santiago, flown cover, special stamp & cachet....£	10/
Czecho-Slovakia, 1920, 14kr (imperf) on 200h; 24kr on 500h; 28kr on 100h, ten of each, mint (Gib. £11/15)£	2/10
New Foundland, Air Post, collection of covers, six total, includes "St. An- thony," "Fogo," Halifax and three other different cachets£	1/2
Sweden, 1920, Air Post "10" on 3 ore; "20" on 2 ore; "50" on 4 ore; twenty of each, mint (Gib. 60sh)	18th

NASSAU STAMP CO.

New York City—March 29, 1927.

1851, 1c dark blue, type 1a (30b) black N. Y. postmark (\$125)	\$112.00
— 5c red brown (34) vert. pair, large margins show adjoining stamps on two sides, light pmk. in black, exceptionally fine (\$250)	280.00
— 24c lilac (37) unused, large margins, v. f. (\$200)	177.00
1857, 12c black (51) horiz. pair, imperf, on same paper as perf. issues..	175.00

1861, August.

3c rose (56) unused, o. g. v. f. (\$25)	17.25
3c brown red (56) block of 4, unused, o. g. v. f. (\$100)	54.00
3c rose, imperf (56a) unused, o. g. v. f.	127.50
12c black (59) used, thin spot, fine looking, the only one known, priced unused \$2500	505.00
90c dull blue, imperf (62a) unused, margins, exc. fine (\$750)	750.00
1873, 3c rose, grilled all over (79) unused, o. g. v. f. (\$65)	75.00
— 3c rose, 13x16 (83) o. g. v. f. (\$30)	32.50
1873, 24c deep purple (164) unused, o. g. v. f.	130.00
1875, Reissue, 2c dark brown (168) used	40.00
— 12c dark violet (173) unused, centered, exceptionally fine (\$80)....	62.00

1901 Inverts.

1c (284a) o. g., v. f. (\$90)	82.00
2c (295a) o. g., v. f. (\$850)	720.00
4c (296a) o. g., v. f. (\$150)	153.00

1902, Imperf with Shermack perf. 4c, used, v. fine, only 16 copies known (\$300)	250.00
1912, Panama Pacific, 2c lake, block of 4, unused, o. g., v. f., a rare shade, found in San Francisco by Mr. A. L. Lott	200.00
1916, 5c carmine error, imperf. in centre of block of 25, presumably just 43 sheets of this error were found	850.00
1917, 2c rose (499) block of 10, eight of which are double-printed, sev- enth vert. pair show stamps only two-thirds wide, error	250.00
1918, 24c carmine rose and black, center inverted (522a), unused, o. g. v. f. (\$750)	770.00
— 1c green (5258d) block of 4, right vert. half printed, unused, o. g...	28.00
1922, 2c carmine, imperf vertically (554a) block of 4, o. g. v. f. (\$400)..	225.00
— 10c orange, imperf horiz. vert. pair, o. g.	155.00

Departments.

Agriculture, 10c yellow, block of 4, o. g., v. f. (\$60)	46.00
— Set Specimen, v. f.	21.00
Executive 2c, horiz. pair, unused, o. g., v. f. \$41; — 10c, horiz. pair, o. g., v. f.	45.00
Navy, 10c ult. block of 6, o. g., v. f. (\$28.50) ..\$31; 12c ult. block of 4, o. g. (\$17.50)	16.00
State, Specimen, set 1c-90c	30.00
Treasury, Specimen, 1c, sheet of 80, showing right arrow on first stamp (\$200)	91.00

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia—March 30, 1927.

(Mr. W. likes to offer statistics and they're always welcome. Here is what he says about this 282nd sale: "There were 304 mail bidders, of these 188 receiving lots and 116 losing out to higher bidders. There were 54 present at sale, and 29 of these were successful bidders. One New York dealer bought over 100 of the 500 U. S. lots.")

Buyers certainly "do want" U. S. things, remarks "P. M.", who attended a recent New York sale with bids to the total of \$3500, and got just \$687.—H. M. K.)

United States.

1851, 1c (No. 32B) horiz pair, looks fine, has tear between stamps, \$17.00;	
Same, strip of 3, black N. Y. cancel, fine, \$13.70; another strip of 3,	
blue canc., fine	\$ 24.00
— 3c (33) 6 horiz. pairs, shades and one blue cancel, fine (\$21)	27.50
— 12c (36) strip of 4, looks good	37.00
1861, 3c (65) og fine, block of 8	6.90
1862, unusual block 2x4, 24c (78) with red cancel, this block of 8 v. f. . .	93.00
1893, Colum. og set (face \$16.34)	31.00
Omaha (291) 50c block 4, fine	22.40
1904, mint sheet of 50, set 1c to 10c (323-7) (\$123.50)	91.00

Turkey.

1863, 5pi No. 5 fine band on bar at T instead of B \$5	3.00
1869, 10pa No. 20e, rare inverted surcharge (Gibbons £5)	8.00
1863, 1pi No. 1402a on piece, no bar at B	3.50
1865, 1pi No. 1406d, printed both sides, very scarce	5.10
1873, 20p No. 1758 Scott 1926 cat. horiz pair on back of cover & vertical	
strip of 3 No. 39 on front	5.60
— 10pa No. 1785 of Scott 1926 cat. fine o. g. Horiz. Pair	4.10

GEORGE B. SLOANE

New York City—April 6th, 1927.

United States.

1857, 1c blue, type II (41) cracked plate, light cancel, shows crack ????,	
close at left and B	\$ 67.50
1861, Aug. 3c (56), og, v. f. (\$25)	16.25
1869, 24c (120) fine centre, part o. g.	22.00
— 90c (122) centered, light cancel, v. f.	41.50

Confederate States.

1863, 10c milky blue with rectangular frame (209) v. f. with outer line	
on 3 sides, used on cover	74.50
— 10c milky blue, rectangular frame (209), magnificent horizontal strip	
of 3, fine margins, full o. g., never hinged, as singles catalogs \$525,	
starting at around \$600 the item sold to Economist Stamp Co. and it	
is a bargain	740.00

ROTNEM STAMP CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.—April 9, 1927.

United States.

1851, 3c (33), fine copy, tied with ultra. cancel "Taunton, Mass." sent to Littleton, N. H., cancel in green, v. f.	\$ 11.10
— Fine copy on small cover cancel "St. Augustine, Fla."	4.50
— 33a, deep claret, gash on shoulder, "1857" year date	4.10
1857, 3c (44) cover, fine, cancel "Steamboat"	3.60

Air Mail Covers.

1920, First Los Ang. to San Fran. Exp. flight May 27, 1920 No. 111 (\$12)	5.80
1923, First transcont. trip S. Fran-N. Y. Aug. 21, No. 142a (\$12.00)....	4.90
1925, First flight Nome-Fairbanks, Alaska, No. 165 (\$55.00)	18.60

J. M. BARTELS CO.

New York City—April 29-30, 1927.

United States Covers.

1847, 5c red brown (28) red grid, blue "Baltimore" pmk, fine margins..	\$ 8.50
— 5c dark brown, v. f. early impression on face of letter, red grid cancel, N. Y. pmk.	9.25
1870-71, 1c, three singles placed like a vertical strip to right of envelope, all three stamps have end roller grill, condition of stamps and cover is fine though one stamp lacks a perf. and the other has a tear, yet a very choice piece, cat. \$40 each (134)	51.00
1887, 30c orange brown (217) v. f. copy on domestic registered cover, neat Boston cancel	15.25
1861, Patriotic, 3c, large portrait in blue "Maj. Gen'l Halleck Our Western Commander," very good condition	7.25
J. A. Garfield, Autograph on envelope addressed by him to New York, handstamped "Washington, D. C. Free", fine cover	4.25

U. S. Stamps.

1847, 5c red brown, fine cancel, three times "5" in red, also blue Baltimore cancel, exceptional copy	20.25
1851, 12c, wonderfully fine pair, excellent margins, centered (36), cancel in blue "Cincinnati" and date (\$40)	85.00



OUR 125th SALE—July 15th

Strong in Fine British Cols.

OUR 126th SALE—Aug. 9th

AT S. P. A. CONVENTION IN PHILA.
Strong in U. S., British & French Cols.
Catalogue Free.

M. Ohlman, 116 Nassau St., N. Y. City



Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 10.

June 1, 1927.

Applications Pending.

Blanco-Paez, Luis
Dhaun, Babu Lal
Eid, Albert
Hagan, L. H.
Hartwig, C. A.
Hendrey, F. J. G.
Holman, Walter E.
Chuchin, F. G.
James, Merrill
Mathur, P. N.
Montilla, Juan
Megson, Frederic
Rodgers, M.
Schultz, Willy
Sprano, Robert
Van Wart, Edwin T.
White, L. B. Jr.
Barford, Lester D.
Bauer, H. W.
Beaumont, H. B.
Burgess, H. D. R.
Carter, Donald H.
Comerma, Antoine

Doeherty, Geo.
Cooley, LeRoy C.
Cooper, C. J.
Duncan, Wilbur H.
Eck, W. J.
Fisher, Philip M. Jr.
Jurgens, Ludwig
Gilson, C. L.
Gordon, Fred
Hawxhurst, Harold W.
Hirschfelder, Ed M.
Jandorf, Chas. S.
Jankowsky, Simon
Jones, Frank H.
Kiefer, Jno. B.
Locy, Dr. F. E.
Moore, Chester G. Jr.
Morris, Clyde W.
Munitz, S.
Petrocochino, E. L.
Phillips, Jno. Jr.
Proppe, Hugo A.
Raynor, Helen E.

Rice, Kenneth W.
Riddle, Maxwell F.
Schroeder, H. W.
Scovell, Floyd H.
Sigwart, Thos. J.
Sotak, Rev. Michael
Sperry, Henry M.
St. Cloud, Charles
Tebbets, Donald H.
Twitchell, Henry
Whallon, Dr. A. J.
Windsor, Austin
Zeitler, Rev. Celestine

Reinstatements Pending.

5995 Burns, Al.
5180 Garland, F. D.
7681 Peters, Dr. H. A.
3202 Mann, P. McG.
5259 Scott, Thos. K.

Applications Posted.

Abbe, Cleveland, Jr., 607 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y. 55; Editorial; R. W. Sailor, Cayuga Press, Ithaca, N. Y. By Everett E. Thompson.
Bacon, Erle S., 47 Magoun Ave., Medford, Mass. 38; Telephone Engr.; C. G. Ames, 15 Corey St., Medford, Mass. By R. L. Hustis.
Balian, G., Faggala Post Office, Cairo, Egypt. 38; Accountant; Albert Eid, 5 Cherifein St., Cairo, Egypt. By J. E. Guest.
Barnes, Newell H., 1848 Prospect St., Lincoln, Neb. 41; Buyer; Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb. By Harry P. Letton.
Belletyne, Carl B. I. B., Hotel Melbourne, 4625 N. Racine, Chicago, Ill. 25; Accountant; H. S. Rausch, Leader Bldg., Cleveland, O. By H. A. Davis.
Bert, J. Basso, Box 167, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada. 50; Mason; S. D. Johnson, Box 1632, Prince Rupert, B. C. By Peter Gamula.
Burgess, Ray A., 1301 E. 9th Ave., Denver, Colo. 43; Trav. Salesman; Walter Beans, D. & F. Co., Denver, Colo. By H. A. Davis.

- Campbell, L. M., 2001 Jefferson Ave., Lincoln, Neb. 29; Tel. Opr. & Mgr.; O. H. Bohannan, Fort Dodge, Ia. By Henry P. Letton.
- Corneli, Clifford, 7121 Maryland Drive, St. Louis, Mo.; 35; Pres. Seed Co.; Kellogg Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis. By Ralph H. Eilers.
- Cox, Marvin A., 1456 Sherbourne Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; 46; Watchman; D. Myers, 1593 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn. By R. L. Hustis.
- Cullen, W. G., 546 12th St., Brandon, Man., Canada; 40; Train Agt.; J. E. Thompson, Can. Natl. R'ys, Belmont, Man. By R. L. Hustis.
- Fairlamb, Jos. V., 1827 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.; 40; Newspaper Ed.; Benj. T. Neal, Jr., Camp Hill, Pa. By A. M. Davis.
- Fithian, C. F., 200 E. Pine St., Grove City, Pa.; 47; C. G. Harshaw, Grove City, Pa. By L. J. Shaughnessy.
- Forbes, Mrs. Helen J., Lanai City, Hawaii; 36; Bookkeeper; Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Lanai City, Hawaii. By Walter V. Allen.
- Foss, S. Parker, Box 234, Waterville, Me.; 41; Bank Teller; S. J. Cunningham, Waterville, Me. By Abbott B. Cragin.
- Goldberger, Arthur, 18 E. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill.; 37; Advertising; Jacob Adler, 18 E. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Gillespie, Mrs. Louis J., 44 Esperanza Ave., Long Beach, Calif.; 38; Mrs. J. D. Shipp, 516 24th St., San Diego, Calif. By E. E. Morrison.
- Harrigan, Rev. Eugene F., St. Charles College, Catonsville, Md.; 38; Clergyman; Reference requested. By R. L. Hustis.
- Hickok, Ross A., 119 State St., Harrisburg, Pa.; legal; Manfr; Geo. W. Reilly, Harrisburg, Pa. By A. M. Davis.
- Hieatt, Theodore J., 407 W. Maple St., Jeffersonville, Ind.; 28; Bookkeeper; Gust. A. Schimpff, 347 Spring St., Jeffersonville, Ind. By L. C. Hassler.
- Ickes, Harold L., 231 S. Lasalle St., Chicago, Ill.; legal; Lawyer; Capper & Capper, Monroe Bldg., Chicago, Ill. By H. A. Davis.
- Ingold, Chas. P., 616 Center Ave., Madison, Wis.; 52; Tool Designer; E. J. Erbe, 602 Atwood Ave., Madison, Wis. By E. S. Cooper.
- Jaura, G. S., Milkhiram Rd., Mahore, 13, India; 26; Clerk; A. Robinson, Manchester, England. By Ernest Lee.
- Jones, James A., 19302 Keewanee Ave., Cleveland, O.; 27; Mail Carrier; H. J. Mervis, 638 E. 185th St., Cleveland. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- Kulp, John H., 223 Clifford Court, Madison, Wis.; 21; Student; Edw. Swain Clothing Co., Madison, Wis. By E. S. Cooper.
- Larimore, Dr. Louise D., 431 Riverside Drive, New York City; 38; Physician; E. F. Dennison, Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn. By D. W. Morrow.
- Laurence, Lloyd W., Box 1974, Phoenix, Ariz; 26; Electrician; E. A. Norton, 2304 E. Speedway, Tucson, Ariz. By Geo. L. Bradbury.
- Lequin, John L., 55 Chestnut St., East Orange, N. J.; 66; Retired; Henry Abbott, 50 Church St., New York. By R. C. Bach.
- Lewis, Maj. Chas. W., 11th Medical Reg., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; 38; Army Officer; F. W. Reid, Box 2628, Honolulu, Hawaii. By C. A. Hills.
- Matlay, Philip, 199 Ave. B, New York City; 39; Mechanic; K. Lissiuk, 1476 Broadway, New York. By Vahan Mozian.
- Miller, C. R., 924 S. 20th St., Lincoln, Neb.; 50; Chiroprapist; Dr. Ralph Ludwig, 401 Barkley Bldg., Lincoln, Neb. By Henry P. Letton.
- Mullin, E. D., Star Route 1, Bradford, Pa.; 24; Oil Producer; L. C. Brown, 222 King St., Olean, N. Y. By J. E. Guest.
- Nairne, Reginald, 642 Battery St., Victoria, B. C., Canada; 38; Stamp Dealer; N. F. Pite, B. C. Forest Branch, Victoria, B. C. By R. M. Angus.
- Newhard, Howard E., 818 Third St., Fullerton, Pa; 32; Laborer; Wm. Irving, 55 S. Madison St., Allentown, Pa. By Elmer Forsblom.

- Newman, Wm. P., 2 State St., Bangor, Me.; 38; Secy. E. Trust & Banking Co.; Wood & Bishop Co., 40 Broad St., Bangor, Me. By J. E. Guest.
- Newton, F. N. Jr., 18 Shenango Blvd., Farrell, Pa.; 34; Machinist; Paul Wentz, Sharon, Pa. By John R. Dunfee.
- Pierce, Arthur J., Bennington, N. H.; 51; Paper Mfr.; Wendover Neefus, Hudson, N. Y. By Hiram W. Johnson.
- Potter, Wallace P., Box 558, Eugene, Ore.; 35; Manfr.; The Commercial Agencies, Eugene, Ore. By R. L. Hustis.
- Reusch, Dr. Geo. F., 409 E. North Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 47; Physician; Cross Stamp Co., 99 Nassau St., New York. By Chas. S. Thompson.
- Ringey, F. E., McCausland, Iowa; 43; Insurance & R. E.; D. H. Snoke, Masonic Temple, Davenport, Ia. By W. C. McAllister.
- Roberts, Earle O., Box 100, Wapato, Wash.; 46; Orchardist; Homer Williams, Wapato, Wash. By E. J. Newcomer.
- Russell, Frank, Box 448, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada; 18; Transferman; Guaranteed by S. Smith, 139 2nd Ave. W., Prince Rupert, B. C.; Reference for Guarantor requested. By Sydney D. Johnston.
- Schnell, Max, Box 399, Sheboygan, Wis.; 22; Bookkeeper; M. W. Meyer, Sheboygan, Wis. By W. W. Free.
- Schwanebeck, A. E., 660 Davis St., Dubuque, Ia.; 32; Draftsman; Will H. Ceaser, 233 W. 8th St., Dubuque, Ia. By J. E. Guest.
- Smith, Albert E., Belleville, Mich.; 64; Retired; E. B. R. Spriggs, Belleville, Mich. By Charles S. Forbes.
- Snowdon, G. P., 2327 10½ St. West, Calgary, Canada; 42; Sales Dept., Oil & Refining Co.; James Cleave, Calgary, Canada. By A. V. Dworak.
- Soler, A. Roig, 18 Rambla del Centro, Barcelona, Spain; 46; Stamp Dealer; T. V. Binmore, 575 5th Ave., Long Is. City, N. Y. By Peter Jasso.
- Stanford, Allison, care Redding Searchlight, Redding, Calif.; 14; Student; Guaranteed by I. D. Stanford; J. J. Wood, Redding, Calif. By R. W. Phillips.
- Stephens, Lois Ruth, 6 Melrose Ave., East Orange, N. J.; 18; Typist; Guaranteed by Ethel I. Stephens; Soney & Sage, 42 Clinton St., Newark, N. J. By Chas. A. Barbier.
- Sutton, J. K., 515 Lexington Ave., New York City; 34; Salesman; Baker-Vawter Co., Benton Harbor, Mich. By R. L. Hustis.
- Ullah, M. A., Jejam, Kharaghoda, India; 30; Salt Refinery Inspector; References requested. By H. A. Davis.
- Washburn, Dr. H. A., Waldron, Ind.; 53; Pharmacal Salesman; Dr. S. B. Coulson, Waldron, Ind. By R. L. Hustis.
- Wiley, G. H., 925 Elbon Rd., Cleveland Heights, O.; 23; Traffic Mgr.; The Bailey Co., Cleveland, O. By R. L. Hustis.
- Williston, R. C., 18 Central St., Bangor, Me.; 46; Optometrist; American Optical Co., Boston, Mass. By J. E. Guest.

Applications for Reinstatement.

- 3398 Baker, Dwight B., Box 553, Ottumwa, Ia.; 39; Theatre Propr.; H. E. Harris, Boston, Mass. By P. M. Wolsieffer.
- 4113 Giberga, Samuel, Ave. de los Presidentes 153, Havana, Cuba; 71; Retired; Crusellas Compion, Calle Belaguer y Durege, Havana, Cuba. By A. H. Wilhelm.
- 3784 Haynes, Geo. E., Route 23, Swanton, O.; 41; Poultryman; A. C. Stewart, Toledo Stamp Co., Toledo, O. By H. A. Davis.
- 4502 Lovegren, D. M., 1014 Minor Ave., Seattle, Wash.; 40; Trust Business, J. A. Vanderpoel, Natl. City Bank, Seattle, Wash. By C. S. Ernest.

- 4560 Tremper, Lauren, 3707 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 54; Shirt Maker;
P. M. Wolsieffer, 2147 N. 21 St., Philadelphia, Pa. By P. H. Ward, Jr.

New Members.

- 9417 Anderson, W. H., Oneida, Ill.
9418 Barr, Jere H., 539 Court St., Reading, Pa.
9419 Baynton, Robert, 5422 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
9420 Bebb, M. R., Box 445, Muskogee, Okla.
9421 Bechtel, S. D., 244 Lakeside Drive, Oakland, Calif.
9422 Belanger, A. B., Borgan City, La.
9423 Buckland, Chas. C., 509 Richards St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
9424 Buell, C. F., Commerce St., Clinton, Conn.
9425 Chapman, Taft, 333 Euclid Ave., Akron, Ohio.
9426 Chase, Ralph S., 3127 W. 34th Ave., Denver, Colo.
9427 Crockett, E. P., Box 475, Wytheville, Va.
9428 Davis, W. Frank, 34 E. St. James St., Kingston, N. Y.
9429 De Witt, Fred M., 555 Montclair Ave., Oakland, Calif.
9430 Douglas, Olin E., 2000 San Pablo Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
9431 Drummond, J. W. A., Box 312, Pine City, Minn.
9432 Farr, Rev. R. E., 218 Mound St., Hot Springs, Ark.
9433 Finnberg, Arvid, 414 Elm St., Rome, N. Y.
9434 Fisher, Mrs. J. E., 715 Hedding St., San Jose, Calif.
9435 Frazer, Nelson A., 1342 Linden Ave., Glendale, Calif.
9436 Freitag, Wm. C., Hitchcock, S. Dak.
9437 Griffiths, W. L., 700 Wabash St., Topeka, Kans.
9438 Hurst, Carl W., 152 W. 5th St., Chillicothe, Ohio.
9439 Jensen, Wm. H., Brown's Valley, Minn.
9440 Jickling, C. M., 2114 Clawson Ave., Royal Oak, Mich.
9441 Kelly, Dr. J. R., 27 Elm St., Hornell, N. Y.
9442 Kemm, Theodore, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City.
9443 Kirkpatrick, Arthur J., 924 Queens Ave., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
9444 Kohler, Edw. C., 199 Franklin St., Holyoke, Mass.
9445 Laur, A. L., 80 Portsmouth Rd., Piedmont, Calif.
9446 Lewis, Kenneth G., 1119 Tyler St., Topeka, Kans.
9447 Lopez, Maj. C. M., Manlius School, Manlius, N. J.
9448 Martin, W. K., Ridley Park, Pa.
9449 Noggle, C. H., Box 3, Greensburg, Ky.
9450 Northrup, A. P., Apartado 334, Monterrey, N. L., Mexico.
9451 Ormsbee, J. M., 1145 W. 30th St., Erie, Pa.

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 9457 Scott, Thos. B. Jr., 1118 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va.
 9458 Storms, Robert M., 254 W. Wilson Ave., Glendale, Calif.
 9459 Taggart, R. W., 386 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo.
 9460 Taylor, Wm. Jr., 2015 Laguna St., San Francisco, Calif.
 9461 Thayer, Frank G., R. F. D., Monsey, N. Y.
 9462 Wildfong, R. D., Box 8, Genesee, Mich.
 9463 Williams, Jos. K., 925 S. 54th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 9464 Wilson, Guy W., Penn College, Oskaloosa, Ia.
 9465 Windrath, W., 12 via T. Rodari, Lugano, Ticino, Switzerland.
 9466 Wong, James, 241 N. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 9467 Wrahtz, W., 216 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
 9468 Wriedt, Carl, 3201 W. 41 St., Cleveland, O.
 9469 Wright, Warland, 41 Russell St., Milton, Mass.
 9470 Wurts, Waldemar, 161 William St., East Orange, N. J.

Reinstated.

- 3554 Wright, Allen H., 2107 Ft. Stockton Drive, San Diego, Calif.

Resignation Received.

- 3720 Lockie, J. J., Box 1144, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Resignations Pending.

- 5489 Fifield, Edson J., Pelham, N. Y.
 7901 Hendry, F. G., Delhi, Ont., Canada.

Resignation Accepted.

- 6935 Rucker, Wm. J., 554 Park Row, Charlottesville, Va.

Deceased.

- 7845 Chatfield, John L., Painted Post, N. Y. Jan. 11, 1927.
 8599 Gill, Geo. B., 4908 Ferdinand St., Seattle, Wash.
 5970 Mackay, H. R., 682 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. October, 1926.
 8388 Smith, Walker C., Box 640, Seattle, Wash.

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- 4815 Turrill, Chas. B., 57 Sanchez St., San Francisco, Calif. May 11, 1927.
 4783 von Boecklin, August, 74 East Road, Tacoma, Wash. April, 1926.

New Life Member.

- 403—1978 Philadelphia Chapter, No. 18, Life Chapter No. 12; Philip Dengler, Pres.; P. M. Wolsieffer, Secy., 2147 N. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Change in Chapter Name.

- Springfield Junior Philatelic Society Chapter No. 65 has been changed to
 7929 Convention City Collectors' Club, Chap. No. 65; E. L. Labine, President;
 W. C. Rackliffe, Secy., 1247 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Change in Chapter Officers.

- 306—4752 Cincinnati Philatelic Society, Chap. No. 6-46; Millar, Claude D., President; Dr. Leon Tedesche, Secy., 415 Catherine Ave., Cincinnati, O.
 103—3387 Pacific Philatelic Society, Chap. No. 1-3; Chas. M. Hackmeier, President; H. C. Marcus, Secy., 236 Rialto Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
 403—1978 Philadelphia Chapter No. 12-18; Philip Dengler, President; P. M. Wolsieffer, Secy., 2147 N. 21 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Corrections Membership Directory.

- Page 47 No. 7777 should be Hawksett, Arthur instead of Hawksell.
 Page 40 No. 2115 should be Gaerte, Fred E., instead of Baerte and the address should be Morton Grove, Ill. instead of Norton Grove.
 Page 141 under Chattanooga, Tenn. Hooper, L. L. should be Hooper, H. B.
 Page 87 No. 5062 should be Starr, James instead of Star.

Receipt of Dues.

The following members appearing on the Delinquent List of April 1, as published in the May number of the A. P. have remitted dues and should be deleted from the Delinquent List:

8336 Allison, Dr. Benj.	8182 Dye, W. S. Jr.	5794 Lachaine, Jos.
7942 Alvares, J. R.	8590 Evans, Thos. E.	6406 Lotz, Cyril C.
— Baer, J. P.	7536 Hagar, F. K.	8369 Lourie, J. W.
3398 Bigelow, W. McP.	7176 Hanney, Geo. G.	8316 Michels, W. J.
4452 Bradbury, J. W.	6431 Hardcastle, Edw.	4570 Mouhib, Jos.
8296 Brown, S. K.	6323 Harris, Fredk. R.	7082 Norman, H. A. D.
6254 Buser, Edw. A.	4598 Hart, Henry H.	7603 Percival, Vincent
4380 Chamberlain, W. A.	7766 Haskim, M. M.	2064 Pratt, Wm. E.
5419 Chittenden, Dr.F.H.	7737 Heroy, Wm. B.	8384 Rosenstrauch, Sam
6257 Curtis, D. S.	6547 Hoenig, Dr. A. L.	8829 Schlesinger, A. R.
8587 Dieter, M. Roy	5914 Syracuse Stamp C.	7800 Weeks, Banj. J.
4599 Sickenberger, E. F.	3773 Taite, Harry L.	4911 Weissich, Otto
7203 Sprinkman, Fred	4925 Jansen, Thos. W.	7936 Williams, C. P.
6538 Dorn, Paul A.		

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Honorary Life Members.

The New York Resolution: Resolved, that the charter members who are members on the 18th day of October, 1926, and have been members continuously since the organization of the Society, be made honorary life members of the society.

On account of the loose way the records were kept in the early days of the Society it has been a tedious and long drawn out search in forming the list of those eligible for the honor bestowed by the New York Convention. The following is a tentative list and is open to corrections and additions; it is presented by the Secretary with the hope that he may be advised by any member who is able to furnish information as to errors or additions.

13 McCalla, W. A.	38 Wolsieffer, P. M.	129 Gurdji, V.
18 Richards, C. F.	47 Rothfuchs, C. F.	146 Calman, H. L.
31 Davidson, Alvah	49 Stone, W. C.	184 Cosby, Col. Spencer
36 Deats, H. E.		

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

8695 Abbey, L. M.	8877 Brown, Sidney F.	7417 de Freitas, A. C.
6946 Abels, B. H.	6304 Bucknam, Geo. W.	5123 Delp, Francis K.
7212 Adams, Perry	8171 Bull, Dr. E. C.	3278 Dole, W. Herbert
3073 Allen, E. O.	8503 Burke, H. J.	6650 Doyle, Theodore
4018 Allen, Freeman	7580 Callwell, Robt. E.	6825 Duffy, Jas. E.
7273 Appleton, H. L.	5616 Carrington, P. R.	8032 Dunleavy, Jno. J.
6292 Arthur, Jack	7061 Cassinis, Gaspere	7849 Eigenbauer, Jos.
6720 Aymar, Jno. W.	7104 Chappell, G. H.	8092 Einecke, E. R.
742 Averill, D. M.	7396 Chastain, K. W.	5669 Elst, R. O.
8175 Baillargeon, P. F.	7846 Chatterton, W. A.	8510 Emery, C. E.
8496 Baldinger, A. M.	8179 Chidlaw, L. S.	7771 Emerson, Guy
5502 Ball, F. L.	5781 Christensen, C. C.	7334 Eng, Eeng Sek
7758 Banciu, Eugene	8506 Clark, Edw. S.	5808 Easer, Dr. Chas.
7944 Baylis, Chas.	3349 Clark, Ralph H.	6955 Evinger, Stephen
8406 Bedker, R. R.	6574 Cockrell, F. M.	743 Faber, W. H.
7160 Beegle, Alan B.	6308 Colson, A. M.	6206 Farmer, D. M.
5813 Bell, J. A.	6088 Cone, Earl K.	8035 Fay, J. R.
7217 Berg, H. Van B.	7626 Cooper, Robt. G.	6956 Feeman, Jno. H.
7760 Berthold, H. A.	7409 Copp, Rex O.	2268 Fisher, Alfred
7096 Blamey, A. O.	7766 Crawford, R. C.	5758 Fisher, Lewis S.
6425 Blatz, Gustave	8252 Creegan, J. W.	8753 Forrest, Geo. B.
4422 Bleakie, W. J.	4898 Crittenden, J. L.	5670 Foster, Chas. M.
8240 Blough, L. B.	5921 Crittenden, L. A.	5513 Foster, Hubert S.
8240 Boon, C. W.	6765 Crone, Sam	8259 Foth, Louis H.
5613 Bosley, M. E.	6461 Crossett, W. W.	7109 Francis, Ivan
7885 Bourgeois, O. K.	7812 Cunningham, McD.	6916 Frazer, Thompson
7024 Broadbent, H. W.	7628 Dal'man, Jno. S.	8423 Gaines, F. H. R.
7886 Brookes, J. W.	6953 Davis, Jos. T.	7171 Gamble, C. M.

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8152 Gleason, Dr. G. R.	8451 Lumley, Ellsworth	8283 Skrate, W. I.
7960 Gloeb, J. J.	6703 Lupfer, T. M. R.	5951 Smith, Lloyd E.
3928 Gosabass, Michael	8452 MacGillivray, M. E.	8835 Soderblom, S. E.
7853 Gravitt, F. W.	7357 Mallast, Reinhard	6417 Stanley, A.
8261 Green, Max	8062 Malone, Mrs. W. C.	6447 Stauffer, G. E.
8350 Gudmundson, Al.	5560 Margiunti, Victor	7930 Steenberg, Erling
8349 Gundelfinger, S.	7494 Marshall, W. N.	4154 Storey, R. C.
7174 Gustafson, J. E.	8371 Mason, Art	5346 Stott, Jas. R.
8190 Hall, C. L.	7245 Mayrogardato, G.S.	8204 Stout, C. D.
8763 Hall, J. F.	7360 McClary, R. T.	6506 Suong, Fung
8045 Haller, H. S.	6159 McConney, Edw.	7013 Taylor, A. C.
7341 Heath, W. E.	8125 McCullough, H.	7381 Tedesche, Am.
8519 Hendry, L. T.	8066 McIntyre, H. S.	4814 Thoma, E. E.
6961 Herbert, M.	7190 McQuitty, L. F.	8168 Thomas, Lee
8768 Herzog, Henry	4683 Mendes, Arthur	6040 Trentman, J. L.
6659 Hidalgo, Manuel	7916 Metcalf, Haxham	8169 Trimble, F.
4802 Holden, C. H.	8161 Mills, H. W.	6675 Truesdell, W. P.
8522 Holm, C. A. W.	6842 Milock, Robt.	8170 Turner, A. B.
5763 Hopkins, F. W.	7429 Miskiewicz, Z. J.	8933 Turner, R. C.
5223 Howard, J. L.	4776 Moxey, Robt. S.	7018 Turner, R. A.
8357 Howe, J. H.	5974 Newton, Henry M.	7213 Van Arkel, J. W.
7856 Howland, D. C.	5895 Oberholtzer, J. T. S.	8848 Vanauken, E.
7343 Hoyt, Fred L.	5359 Oliver, Mrs. L. S.	5009 van Brunt, A. A.
5251 Huntington, E. G.	6495 Osier, E. W.	3071 Vogelsang, C. F.
6155 Hurst, J. F.	4531 Palette, E. M.	5537 Vorheir, Emil
8121 Hustmyre, F.W. Jr.	6413 Palmer, F. W.	2229 Wagner, C. H.
7963 Hyatt, Edw. H.	8163 Pearce, Wm. R.	7616 Walker, A. H.
8904 Irving, Robt. H.	8920 Peoria Phil. Socy.	6075 Walker, H. G.
8612 Jackson, Thos. S.	8130 Pier, Henry H.	8678 Wamborlde, F. V.
4126 Jacobs, Roland C.	7604 Powell, S. G.	5907 Warren, H. O.
8779 Jay, Daniel M.	8200 Rankin, R. B.	7836 Washburn, Jack
8308 Johnson, Kent W.	8921 Ransom, F. N.	8681 Wauner, Jesse
7543 Jones, R. A.	6555 Rasmussen, Elias	7567 Weckel, W. E.
6834 Keister, H. E.	6895 Richardson, H. M.	7837 Weiser, H. H.
8005 Kelley, Robt. L.	7829 Ritter, M.	8110 Weill, S. W. F.
7907 Kiernan, H. B.	7508 Roberts, Henry	5019 Wendell, Harmon
8097 King, Capt. D. C.	8825 Roop, Thos. S.	6561 Wheeler, D. A.
8443 King, Herbert	7922 Root, Irving C.	8137 White, G. S.
7966 King, Harry H.	4036 Rosenblatt, B. S.	8561 Whitney, C. M.
7908 Kirkpatrick, Dr. M.	8547 Roth, Dr. R. T.	8687 Whitney, R. S.
4278 Klein, Joseph	7051 Sallis, John	6194 Wight, R. C.
7546 Koons, Dorsey W.	6356 Samuelson, Aaron	7460 Willoughby, J. D.
8792 Kuhl, G. H.	7742 Sanborn, J. D.	8688 Windsor, T.
6887 Kuhn, W. T. C.	5319 Sanford, J. L.	7386 Winslow, J. A.
6836 Kurth, Alfred	8666 Samson, K. R.	8690 Witt, B. J. Jr.
7676 Little, H. A.	7372 Sawyer, C. F.	8565 Wood, J. W. S.
8100 Lloyd, L. H.	2834 Schaefer, J. M.	5712 Wood, W. O.
8244 Locke, W. M.	5344 Schmitt, R. F.	8290 Wurtelle, Philip J.
7005 Lucio, Victor	6981 Schoenberger, J. D.	8868 Young, G. P.
5940 Luder, Edw.	8551 Shoudy, Wm. E.	

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Mail is returned from the following last known address, marked "moved, left no address."

- 8734 Daggett, Allen F., 675 Pallister St., Detroit, Mich.
 6151 Frelinghuysen, Jos. S., U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.
 5632 Kaufman, Benj., 220 5th Ave., New York City.
 8912 Lowe, Carlos T., 2051 E. 16th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 8636 Lyon, Chester A., 2234 W. 43 St., Chicago, Ill.
 5592 Milne, R. Kenneth, Box 464, Arcade Sta., Los Angeles, Calif.
 9198 Perry, Capt. Walter, 72 Winter St., Arlington, Mass.

Deleted From Pending List.

Enslowe, P. O., 117 Biltmore St., Seattle, Wash. Application incomplete,
 "Removed, left no address."

Change of Address.

- 5752 Ahlhauser, Wm. C. to 422 24th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 6515 Aldred, John to 611 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 8980 Allen, S. S. to 524 Pacific Bldg., Portland, Ore.
 8337 Andersen, Fred from Palo Alto to Mayfield, Calif.
 8569 Anthes, J. I. F. to Montreal West, Canada.
 6868 Berry, Edw. H. to 14 Maplewood Apts., Cincinnati, O.
 8089 Berry, F. A. to 49 Jewett Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
 7276 Betzer, Stanley I. to 606 N. 26 St., Lincoln, Neb.
 6566 Brewster, C. A. from Thurber to 3411 McKinley Ave., Dallas, Tex.
 7025 Buskirk, Allan C. to 5240 Wash. Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind.
 7624 Bussey, Byron C. to 179 Amherst Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.
 6821 Charbonneau, J. A. to 626 Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 5047 Church, B. C. to 506 Providence Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
 5267 Daniel, Jno. T. to Sta. A, P. O., Dist. 114, San Francisco, Calif.
 5703 de Maris, Merrill to Graybar Bldg., New York City.
 8091 Eberhart, Ernest E. from Superior, Neb. to Moorefield, Neb.
 5160 Frederick, Harold K. to 4223 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.
 6608 Fulmer, D. Cady to 213 South West St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 3996 Gregg, E. J. to 430 N. Washington St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
 9153 Gaffney, A. Glenn from Los Angeles to 236 5th Ave., Venice, Calif.
 8600 Gray, Anna S. from Napa to Mancho Manzanita, St. Helena, Calif.
 4606 Gregory, Chas. J. from Hollywood, Fla. to 24 Lighthouse Rd., Keansburg,
 N. J.
 8943 Collins, W. Hayden from Seattle, Wash. to 2714 36th St., Washington, D. C.
 7113 Haynes, Williams from East Orange to Brookside, Milburn, N. J.
 — Hagen, L. from Amarillo, Tex. to Box 129, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
 7039 Hess, Paul L. to 1023 Westover Rd., Kansas City, Mo.
 2111 Hoerig, Curt to 1010 Grant Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
 9077 Humphreys, Maj. Thos. O. from Canal Zone to 5007 14th St. N. W., Wash-
 ington, D. C.
 2838 Hyde, Col. the Rev. Arthur P. S. from White Plains to 802 W. 181 St., New
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 7781 Jessup, E. B. to 681 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8096 Johnson, Lt. J. J. from Dorchester, Mass. to Ferry Lane, Gloucester, Mass.
 8908 Kennedy, E. to Box 91, Lawrence, Kans.
 6401 Kerr, W. H. to 470 W. 7th St., Claremont, Calif.
 5243 Klein, Solomon to 369 7th Ave., New York City.
 7125 Lief, Chas. T. from Chicago to 6514 Ross Ave., Englewood Sta., Ill.
 2452 Linn, G. W. to 212 Orchard Lane, Columbus, O.
 8623 Leggett, Frederic H. from White Plains to 53 Claremont Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y.
 8364 LeRoy, P. from Calgary to 1639 17 A St., East Calgary, Alb., Canada.
 7300 Letcher, V. P. from Roselle to Asbury Park, N. J.
 6129 Macoy, Earl H. to 1512 Union Trust Bldg., 7 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
 5405 Markee, F. D. from West Roxbury to 43 Wilshire Park, Needham, Mass.
 8014 McElhinney, D. H. to Box 408, Passaic, N. J.
 5016 Millar, Claude D. to 2041 Calvin Cliff, Cincinnati, O.
 6161 Nissen, Chas. J., to 4911 Hutchinson St., Chicago, Ill.
 2681 Oppenheimer, B. A. to Box 1469, Springfield, Mass.
 9321 Owen, Fred B. to Apt. 2, 1727 16th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 3859 Owen, A. E. from Upper Montclair to 526 Lennox Ave., Westfield, N. J.
 6794 Parche, Erich to 180 Sumerset St., Plainfield, N. J.
 2886 Pifer, Edw. P. to 961 Kirkwood Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 1350 Pullen, Jos. H. from Shreveport, La. to Box 733, Houma, L. A.
 6415 Radford, C. W. to 471 Algoma Blvd., Oshkosh, Wis.
 8385 Schmidt, F. A. to 6474 Newland Ave., Chicago Lawn Sta., Chicago, Ill.
 7873 Slosson, Paul B. to 1929 Drew Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 5598 Smith, Luther E. to 1554 Bell Tel. Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 4497 Stark, Ora E. from Kansas City to Pierce City, Mo.
 6418 Stollberg, W. F. to 722 Monroe St., Toledo, O.
 7265 Swenson, Emil H. to 8245 Maryland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 2577 Tittmann, A. O. to 17 York Mansions, Prince of Wales Rd., Battersea Park, London, S. W., England.
 5983 Thompson, Everett to 79 Albemarle St., Springfield, Mass.
 6640 Tucker, Ernest St. G. to 405 Lissner Bldg., 524 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 9410 Virrick, V. E. to 1845 S. W. 17th St., Miami, Fla.
 8559 Walker, Paul M. from Los Angeles to 38 Paloma Ave., Venice, Calif.
 8396 Watson, Edw. W. from Sewanee, Tenn. to 2608 Ave. O, Galveston, Tex.
 7800 Weeks, Benj. to Box 714, Tacoma, Wash.
 5566 Weidmann, O. L. from Yonkers to 30 W. 44th St., New York City.
 4911 Weissich, Otto from Mill Valley to 4330 E. 15th St., Long Beach, Calif.
 8855 Weissman, Lou's to 111 E. 9th St., New York City.
 4553 Welch, J. W. to 2809 S. 35th St. B, Omaha, Neb.
 9031 Wendel, Oliver H. to 2869 Boston Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
 1404 Willcox, R. H. to 111 15th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 6451 Wheat, G. N. to 6950 Anthony Ave., Grand Crossing Sta., Chicago, Ill.
 7390 Yates, Robt. R. to R. D. 5, Joliet, Ill.

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Membership Summary.

Membership Mary 1, 1927	4234	
New Members Admitted	54	
Reinstated	1	
		4289
Resignation Accepted	1	
Deceased	6	
Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues	236	243
Total Membership June 1, 1927		4046

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary,
3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Official Notices.**CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING**

The forty-second Annual Meeting of the American Philatelic Society for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before it, will be called to order at St. Louis, Mo. on Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1927 at ten o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements:

Ralph H. Eilers, Chairman; Paul Murray, Chester Myers, W. H. Rauert, C. N. Smith.

I hereby appoint the following members as a Committee on Credentials:

H. A. Diamant, Chairman; G. A. Hahn, W. E. Ault, L. E. Smith, Dr. L. Tuhloske.

A. H. WILHELM, President.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS.

Hotel Marquette, 18th & Washington Aves., St. Louis, Mo.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations closed May 1st, 1927. The following names will be placed on the ballot and mailed to members in the first week in July.

A. P. S. Officers, 1926-27

President—A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, California.
Bd. of Vice Presidents—Dr. F. A. Kraft, W. O. Staab, Dr. S. G. Keller,
1017 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Secretary—Dr. H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colorado.
Treasurer—H. H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass.
Sales Superintendent—J. Eustace Guest, Box 1042, Dallas, Texas.
Sales Book Examiner—T. E. Flick, Galveston, Texas.
Editor—A. D. Fennel, 807 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
International Secretary—G. C. Cuenod, 1624 Avenue K, Galveston, Texas.
Directors at Large—Rev. C. C. Silvester, Wyncote, Pa.; Dr. J. B. Chittenden, New York.
Official Expert—Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Regional Governors—Dr. E. G. Mason, 520 1st St., Calgary, Alta., Canada; Dr. Edward Hirstel, Selling Bldg., Portland, Oregon; A. W. Herr, 919 Texas Ave., Houston, Texas.

For President, A. H. Wilhelm, California.

For Board Vice Presidents, William C. Kennett, Ohio; Gustav M. Mosler, Ohio; Dr. Leon Tedesche, Ohio.

For Secretary, Holland A. Davis, Colorado.

For Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Massachusetts.

For International Secretary, G. C. Cuenod, Texas.

For Directors at Large, J. Delano Bartlett, Texas; J. B. Chittenden, New York; C. C. Silvester, Pennsylvania.

NOTICE OF DUES PAYABLE.

Dues of \$3.00 will be payable Sep. 1, 1927, a further notice will be mailed with the ballot. Dues should be sent to the Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

CHAPTER REPORTS.

It is my earnest desire to have all secretaries of the various Chapters send in their annual report of the proceedings of their society and any recommendations which might be beneficial to the welfare of the entire organization.

It is my aim during the Convention to call a meeting of such officers and standing committee members who are present, to discuss ways and means of closer contact and co-operation of the various officials of the Society. Hoping that I will have the pleasure of a large attendance, I am always,

Sincerely,

A. H. WILHELM.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER A. P. S. No. 18 RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the meeting of Philadelphia Chapter No. 18, held Wednesday evening, May 25th, the following recommendations were made:

It was recommended that in the future, cities desiring the Convention, be placed on the ballot the same as officers and voted for by the membership at large, thus saving the time of the Convention and giving the members a direct vote on this very important piece of legislation.

Chapter 18 endorses Philip H. Ward's, Jr.'s., plea to the Post Master General thru Governor Fisher of Penna. for a "Sesqui" Commemorative Stamp for Valley Forge, one of the great shrines of American Independence.

Chapter 18 further suggests to the Post Master General a stamp or set of stamps to commemorate the great exploit of the "Columbus of the Air", Capt. Charles Lindbergh, as a fitting tribute to that intrepid United States Air Mail Pilot.

Dr. Eugene Lindaner was unanimously elected as Assistant Sales Manager of Chapter 18.

Mr. Eugene Klein, our able expert, gave us an explanatory talk about the new and wonderful "Violet Rays Lamp" that detects all mended and repaired stamps and brings out defects no magnifying glass can detect. Mr. Klein generously offers the services of this lamp to all A. P. S. members at a reduced rate to examine and expert any of their rarities that they may doubt.

It was unanimously voted to take out a Life Membership for Chapter 18 and the Secretary instructed to send a check to Secretary Davis.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Secretary.

REPORT of the



TREASURER

June 1st, 1927.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$9127.66	
Receipts	78.00	\$9205.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance		\$8520.00
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INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$9125.76	
Receipts	299.91	
	\$9425.67	
Disbursements	\$ 92.50	\$9333.17

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		\$.90
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 230.08	
Dues paid in advance	20.50	\$ 250.58

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	\$ 655.15	
Receipts—Dues	301.71	
Reinstatements	3.00	
Warrant # 2348 returned by A. S. D. A.	12.00	
	\$ 971.86	
Disbursements	\$1315.25	
Debit Balance		\$ 343.39

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 745.82	
Receipts—Subscriptions	216.54	
	\$ 962.36	
Disbursements	\$ 552.89	\$ 409.47
		\$27376.39
Cash on hand	\$6759.19	
Bond Investments	20617.20	\$27376.39

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department **NEWS**



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 5, No. 2.

Whole No. 38.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

ADVANCES ON BOOKS. We are continuously receiving inquiries from members asking if they enter a certain value in stamps will we make them an advance at once, even before sales. This cannot be done. The money derived from sales belongs to some member who has stamps entered, and if we advanced it to others as their books came in we would have to wait until sales accumulated from the new books entered before we would have the money to retire the books ready to go back. We make advances from sales made before retirement of books, but not against new books entered. Members entering books ask many times to early for advances. Suppose you enter 10 books total value \$25 each, total \$250.00, if these are the average class of stamps entered they will have to make several circuits maybe before even \$10 is sold from them, it is not often that a book sells more than 5% of its value the first circuit it goes out on, unless it really is attractive. But the usual run of off center, heavily cancelled specimens as well as packet stamps, marked at around 50% of catalog do not often sell even this much. It takes from 6 weeks to 12 weeks to make a circuit and therefore members should show patience in waiting for returns. As to the class entered, ask any buyers from the circuits and they will tell you that over 50% of all books entered in the circuits contain what might be called other than first class conditioned stamps, and that these are not worth even half catalog. We had in the office one day this past month a member who has a large general collection, as well as a specialized U. S. collection and he looked over a number of books and was amazed that members ask over 50% of catalog for so many "off center" heavily cancelled, and cut-into specimens. Some members expect us to work miracles in selling their stamps, we cannot do that but if you enter the right conditioned stamps, mounted neatly and priced rightly you will find we can sell them for you.

Around the close of our fiscal year, about this time, we try and eliminate all advances and not make any more, so that the matter of auditing will be simpler. This year the sales department cash accounts are to be audited by a Certified Public Accountant. This is the first sales department to have this done to our knowledge.

All this commotion about society membership. There has been lately quite a lot of noise made about the membership in the A. P. S. being an absolute guarantee of good faith, honesty and square dealings. Well and good, if one cannot

live up to the rules of common business honesty and ethics in philatelic matters then he should be eliminated as a member of our APS, but there is always a difference of opinion as to what is unfair. We have had experience with some of the largest firms in things philatelic, and with some of the best known collectors in this and other countries, we thought sometimes they were unfair, maybe they were not, but as they claim or insinuate merely "shrewd". There is no way to guarantee the membership, but we admit that doubtless something can be done to eliminate those from membership that do do the things that are unquestionably dishonest and unfair. However all the complaints are not against the collector-buyers but there is also the other side, the dealer who treats his customers in a shabby manner. It would be wonderful if both these "shady" collectors as well as the dealers who take advantage of their clientele could be eliminated from things philatelic. But as you all know we find "snakes" in all lines of endeavor, both business and fraternal. All we can all do is to help eliminate the undesirable, and at the same time try to follow the precepts of the Golden Rule and not always feel because we think we are right the other fellow must be wrong. Little petty grievances and difference in opinion should not be used as a basis for grounds for expulsion from any society, the many trivial things that are presented to the powers that be doubtless are many times more plentiful than just complaints based on facts. While we are not defending the collector who will not pay for stamps retained, we sometimes wonder who it is that a stamp dealer is claimed to be a crook, if his business judgement causes him to over buy wholesale, or to contract more advertising than he is able to liquidate. He is encouraged to contract these debts because results in profits are sold to him, and then when he has stepped beyond his depth and the illusion has been dispelled and he finds himself with unpaid advertising and wholesale stamp bills, instead of being given an opportunity to work out these debts he is at once blacklisted as a crook. In other lines of business we find that when a merchant become financially involved as much assistance is given him by his creditors as possible in an attempt to work him out of his troubles. Why not be a little more tolerant in stamp matters? Clean house yes, but membership in a society should protect the members from unfair claims of those that attack them as well as protect the outsider.

The North American Year Book. Attractive, pleasing and most complete is our opinion of the North American Year Book, published by Wm. Butler of Toronto, Canada. Such an enterprising publicity effort on the part of Mr. Butler would be appreciated by the philatelists of the American continent. We congratulate Mr. Butler on his effort and we will look forward to the receipt of the book each year. It sells for \$1.00 and is well worth it. Foreign members of the A. P. S. having books of stamps entered for sales in this department can have the book supplied to them and their account debited with the cost. Just so advise us and we will do the rest.

Do you need this? One of our members has for sale at \$50.00 a cover which was carried on the Spokane Stage-Coach, Pasco-Elko First air mail flight. Just 14 covers went thru. We would be glad to hear from any member interested.

Need for stamp finance company. Every month someone appeals to us for aid, for source of loan on stamps etc. We firmly believe that there is a need for such a finance concern. One could easily be built around a sales department. A member entering several hundred dollars net of nice stuff often wants some cash

at once, of course the department cannot advance this, but a separate organization for such a purpose could easily make loans from a fund to these parties at a good rate of interest, and would have a lien placed on the stamps in circulation so that the loan could be liquidated in that manner. We would like to hear from any who might be interested in putting some money into such a plan. 7% could be guaranteed to the investor by a plan we have in mind. And then such additional as might be made.

Remember. Blank books 5c each, cash with order; heavy envelopes for mailing circuits 10 for 25c postpaid. Advances are only made from sales actually effected, after due allowance for return postage, insurance etc. If you feel like it enclose 2c return postage with your inquiries, it helps out on our postage bill, this especially when your inquiry does not in any way refer to the sales department.

Large summer circuits. Last summer members patronized liberally the large special circuits we sent to them direct, allowed them to hold for a longer time and return direct to us. This summer would be a good time for you to try it out Mr. Member. Why not?

At St. Louis. Plan to be at St. Louis. You will enjoy the convention. So plan to attend. I will be there and hope to meet you personally. If impossible to attend be sure to send your proxy, we must maintain a quorum.

FRENCH COLONIES MINT

Cat. No.	Country	Cat. Price	Our Price
145	Cameroons, 5fr, 1916	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00
75	Fr. Guinea, 50c 1913	2.00	.75
79	Fr. Guinea, 5fr 1913	2.00	1.00
40	Fr. India, 1fr 1914	1.00	.50
41	Fr. India, 2fr 1914	1.25	.65
42	Fr. India, 5fr 1914	2.25	1.10
33	Fr. Oceania, 50c, 1913	4.00	1.25
37	Fr. Oceania, 5fr, 1913	1.00	.60
60	Gabon, 50c 1911	1.50	.60
49	Ivory Coast, 25c 1913	3.00	1.25
84	Reunion, 1c on 4c, 1917	.25	.10
191	Togo, 2fr, 1916	.60	.35
192	Togo, 5fr, 1916	1.50	.75
208	Togo, 2fr, 1921	2.00	1.20
209	Togo, 5fr, 1921	2.00	1.30

GREECE

224	25 lepta, 1913, mint	.25	.15
316-17	Byron set, mint, 1924	.23	.10
810-14	Icaria, 1913	16.00	7.00
953-57	Samos, 1915, mint	19.00	8.00

THRACE

31-33	1913, comp. set	30.00	10.00
261-69	1920, comp. set, mint	5.25	2.00

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Boston, Mass.

The American Philatelist

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JUL 2 1927
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS.



Official Organ of the American Philatelic Society

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

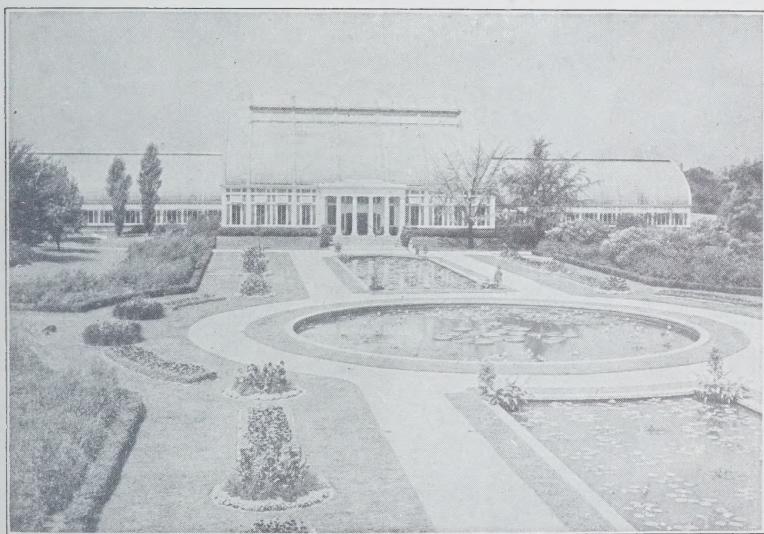
Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 40.

AUGUST, 1927.

No. 11.

THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS



SHAW GARDENS—ST. LOUIS.

ON the very eve of the forty-second annual convention of the American Philatelic Society, which convenes in St. Louis on the 16th of August, we have again arrived at the most eventful time in the year-book of Philately's calendar.

The coming convention, making possible the renewal of the old ties of friendship and the birth of the new, brings together those old friends which duty leaves so long and far apart. The friendly clasp of the hand, the communion of one with the other, the refreshing of memories—all tend toward a better understanding and strengthening of the bonds that unites us in this great brotherhood, dedicated to the furtherance of the world's greatest hobby.

In the exchange of Philatelic experiences with others, you will find this an opportunity to learn more about your hobby. When you add to the above the wonderful program of interesting entertainment that Chairman Eilers and his

committees have arranged for your entire stay, I am sure that you will be with us and that this will be the greatest convention in the history of our society.

The arrangements are complete and the city of St. Louis looks forward to your coming. Its gates are swung wide as a sign of your welcome and its people are anxiously waiting to greet you again. If this statement does not sound impressive of a genuine feeling of welcome, the fault lies with the statement and not with the spirit that prompts it, for no welcome—though written on the clear blue sky of Heaven's triumphal arch—could be more sincere in its offer of warmth and hospitality, so truly representative of the true Spirit of St. Louis.

Not of the east, nor of the west; not of the north, nor of the south; but as a huge caldron in the center, into which trickle the tiny rivulets of molten mass, so the city of St. Louis with its protruding veins, swelled by the richest blood of



VICTOR J. MILLER, Mayor

every state in the union, has come to represent the melting pot of God's greatest Nation.

Conceived, as it were, by the Spirit of a great Brotherhood, and born of the fair Goddess of Adventure, none knew its destiny, save the stars alone that held the secret of its fate. As it rocked in the cradle of the majestic Mississippi and fed on the swollen breasts of early commerce and trade, it saw the smoke of Indian lodges and the Pony Express, the passing of the Buffalo and the coming of pasture herds; it saw the prairie schooners set forth to wrest an Empire from wild Wilderness and gather a fresh galaxy of stars for our Flag. And today, with the lofty stacks of its thousand industries as a memorial to its progress, it stands as a great city, whose heart swells and throbs with a mother's love for the million people who have learned to call it home.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

SAINT LOUIS

July 1st, 1927.

To the President, Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Society.

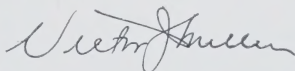
On the morning of the twenty-first of last October, we received the glad news that the American Philatelic Society, in session assembled, had decided unanimously to accept an invitation to come to St. Louis for its forty-second annual convention. For our city to be again thus chosen by a great organization such as yours, international in scope, we regard as a compliment of the highest order and we feel justly proud.

Therefore, in appreciation of this honor, which we prize so highly, on behalf of the city of St. Louis and almost a million people for whom I am privileged to speak as their chief executive, I offer a most sincere and unqualified expression of thanks, and extend to you all our most hearty welcome.

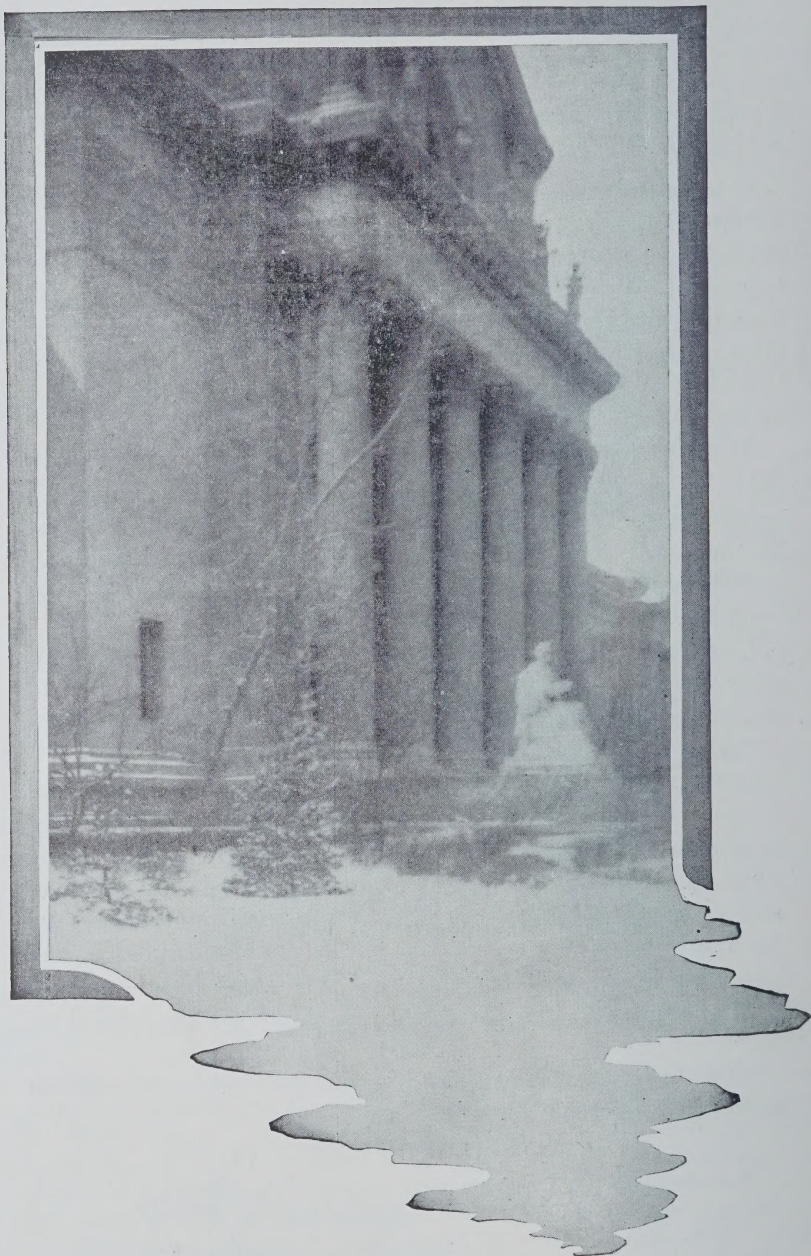
I assure you that your every anticipation will be realized, for here you will find a democratic city of democratic people, who, regardless of race or creed, have one common desire expressed by their slogan "We Serve." It matters not when a stranger comes within our gates, whether he come from the work-bench of labor in a nearby community; from the polished and expensively decorated interior of a conference chamber, or if he has traversed the seas from his quaint old-fashioned home in the shadows of the snow covered Alps, each and all, before they leave, will find and feel the warm handclasp of brotherhood and realize after all "that all the world is kin."

With best wishes for the biggest and most successful convention of your society, I am,

Sincerely Yours,



Mayor of the City of St. Louis.



ST. LOUIS ART MUSEUM.

**MARQUETTE HOTEL.**

Boarding an east-bound Page car, passing the Marquette Hotel, you will be taken directly to the foot or western approach of Ead's bridge. Of especial interest to you all from the fact that its beautiful design, so artistically reproduced on the \$2.00 denomination of the Trans-Mississippi issue of 1898, it is one point of interest that none will fail to see. Completed in 1874 after ten years of work at a cost of \$10,000,000, it was the first bridge to span the treacherous waters of the Mississippi, and was considered one of the greatest engineering feats of the 19th century. Walking out towards the center you will better realize the meaning of the term "Father of Waters."

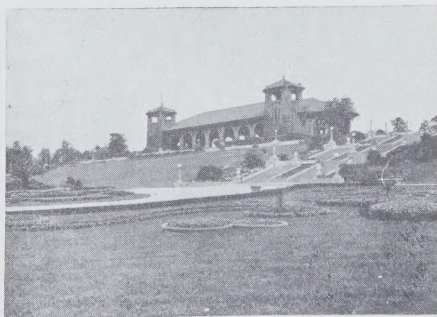
The River with its steamboats, tugs, barges and tows, pleasure craft, four bridges and ferry boats, flanked by the elevated railroad and skyscrapers of the nearby business districts, forms one of the greatest attractions to our visitors. The old section of St. Louis adjacent to the river, now rather desolate, forms the district referred to by Charles Dickens in his "American Travels" as the French quarter.

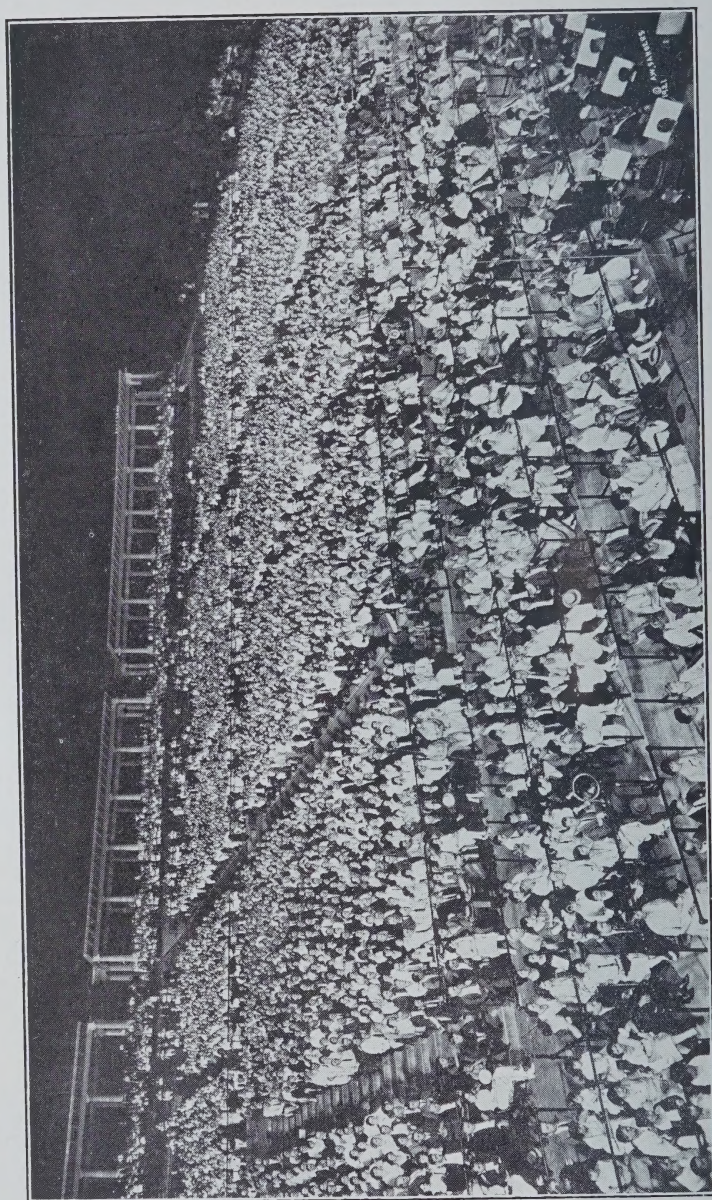
In this district, at fourth and Market Streets, is located the old Court House, which became so famous in Civil War days. Built in the form of a Greek Cross and after the Doric style of architecture, this majestic building, now almost a hundred years old, still houses the City's Circuit Courts. In the early days slaves were auctioned from the east steps of this building, the very stone block from which they were sold may still be seen as well as the courtroom in which Dred Scott's historically famous case for freedom was begun. Interest centers in the dome of this old structure and anyone is well repaid for the labor of climbing the long, winding stairs.

The Railway Exchange Building is one of the foremost and most prominent of the downtown buildings. The lower eight floors and two sub-basements are occupied by a large Department store,

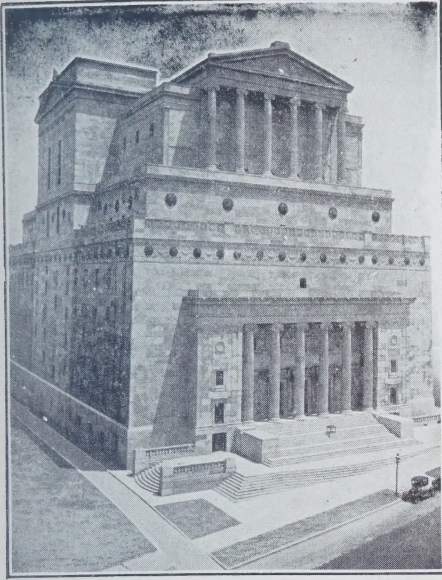
When I anticipate in my imagination the future glory of St. Louis and the illustrious figure it will make upon the theatre of the world, I am filled with generous pride for being a citizen of this city that is to be the scene of our coming reunion.

The program of the convention, which covers three days, is so arranged that you will find leisure time for seeing some of the many sights of the city, so interesting to our town visitors. The question of sight-seeing in St. Louis, however, is one of such unusual breadth and magnitude that space here will not permit of more than passing mention of the most important and those likely to impress you most.

**SHELTER HOUSE—FOREST PARK.**



MUNICIPAL OPERA AND AUDIENCE.

**MASONIC TEMPLE.**

at home or abroad; the Customs House and Post Office; the Arcade building, which is the largest of its kind in the world; the City Hall and Municipal Courts buildings, which contain many fine pieces of rare paintings; and the Public Library are all located in the downtown district and within close proximity of each other and worthy of your timely inspection.

FOREST PARK.

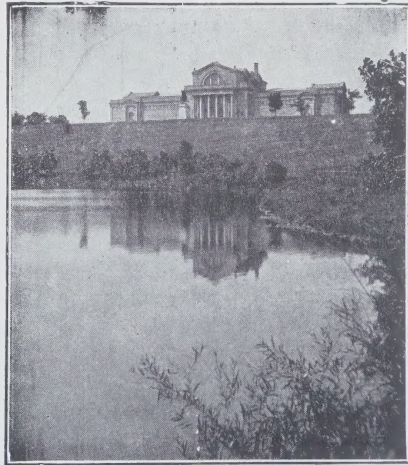
Forest Park, lying adjacent to the exclusive residential district, is one of the three largest parks in American cities. Covering approximately 1500 acres, it presents a panorama of endless beauty, with its green hills and cool shaded woodlawns, the sparkling fountains and ever refreshing breezes, offers just what is ideal to those who enjoy the great outdoors. Instead of reserving the park as a highly cultivated spot to appeal to the sense of beauty alone, it is maintained as a big playground of the people who enjoy its freedom without the usual restrictions. Embracing the Jefferson Memorial, Art Museum, St. Louis Zoo, Municipal open-air Theatre, public golf links and picnic grounds, it is the scene of thousands of visitors daily.

The records of the early history of St. Louis, curios of Indian tribes, relics of the pioneers and of the Revolutionary, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American and

the remaining fourteen floors given over to the use of office purposes. On a clear day a wonderful view of the city and the river may be had from the roof, which is open to the public for that purpose. This building, at Sixth and Seventh, Olive and Locust streets, is considered the center of the great business and financial district of the city.

One of the most imposing sights to be found in the city is represented in the newly constructed Bell Telephone Building, located at Tenth and Pine Streets. Towering the skies to the lofty heights of 35 stories, this magnificent building, with its lily-white and marble like robe clinging to its beautiful form, is a most gorgeous and inspiring spectacle, especially when seen by night.

The Union Market, one of the first projects of the City's recent \$87,000,000 Bond issue to be carried out; the Ambassador Theatre, built at a cost of millions and said to surpass any theatre

**ART MUSEUM.**



UNION STATION.

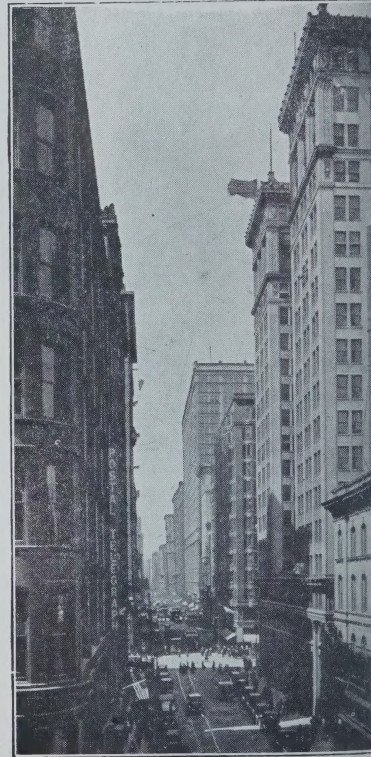
hibits of painting, drawing, sculpture, architecture and applied art, it has been ranked as one of the four best art galleries in the United States.

Suffice it to say that on the average of 10,000 persons visit the Museum every Sunday, as well as large numbers throughout the week. With the backing of this popularity the committee in charge entered into negotiations for the use of part of the Museum for the Philatelic Exhibition to be held here in connection with the coming convention. Final arrangements were easily completed and with the generous response of collectors who have sent their displays for exhibition, the committee is more than pleased with the spirit of co-operation and the prospects of a wonderful exhibition.

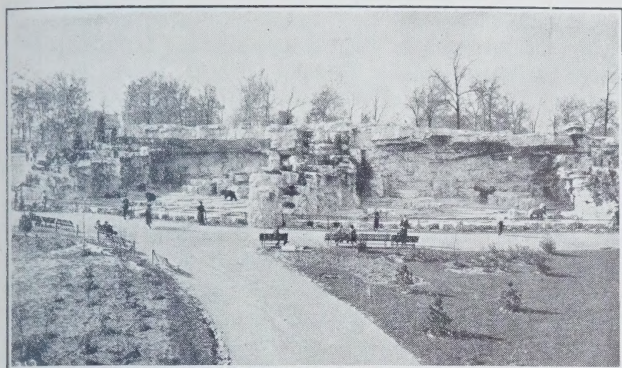
The St. Louis Zoo which comprises 75 acres in Forest Park is naturally the most popular point of interest in the park. On any Sunday afternoon or holiday, either winter or summer, thousands of children can be seen staring with amazement and wonder at the more than 1100 living animals from all parts of the world. The lions and their young; the leopards and tigers as they slink to and fro; the elephants, rhinoceros and hippopotamus; the seals as they glide through the water; the alligators sleeping in the sun; the foxes, the wolves and the bears with their babies; the deer, elk and camels; the thousands of birds of all varieties, and last but not least the monkeys, from the smallest to the

World wars—a most remarkable collection—is open to visitors in the Jefferson Memorial home of the Missouri Historical Society. The imposing structure, donated to the city by the Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, contains what is perhaps the most complete collection of Jefferson manuscripts ever assembled. Here also may be seen the manuscripts of the Hamilton-Burr controversy which culminated in a duel and the death of one and the destruction of the career of another brilliant man. A fifty foot marble statue of Jefferson by Bitter graces the rotunda separating the two main wings of the building.

The Art Museum on the crest of Art Hill and overlooking the lagoon, was built during the World's Fair as a permanent building and contains a comprehensive collection of the works of the great artists. With its



OLIVE STREET CANYON.



BEAR PITS—FOREST PARK.

largest, happy in their new quarter of a million dollar home; all combined, presenting a most complete and really wonderful collection of animal and bird life that offers interest to all. The "cageless" bear pits are the only ones of its kind and consequently zoological experts from all over the world have come here for ideas of their construction.

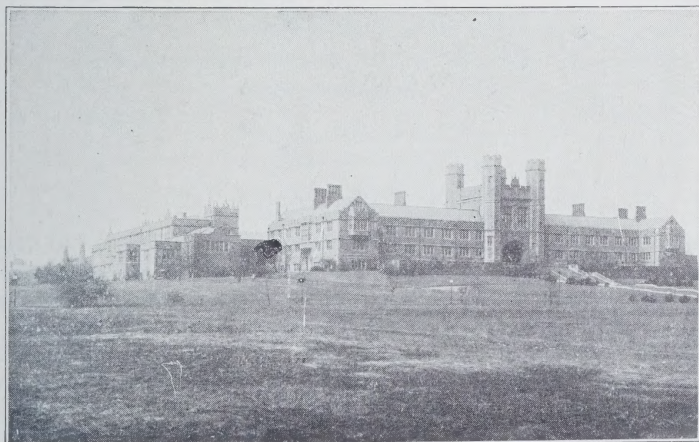
The magnificent St.

Louis Municipal Theatre is the largest municipally owned outdoor Theatre in the world. Under municipal control it is the scene of an annual season of municipal light and grand opera and a style pageant. With a seating capacity of 9370; a stage 120 feet wide and 90 feet deep it permits of production of the largest of light and grand operas, whose demands for scenic effects and chorus groups are of such magnitude that precludes their production on the average stage. The Style Pageant, a wonderful fashion display, held each year at the close of the Opera season is considered as the most complete animated exposition of styles ever staged. It is a colorful spectacle, combining vaudeville and scenic effects with an entertaining display of fashions on living models.

SHAW'S GARDENS.

Famed throughout the world for its botanical species and beautiful floral displays, Shaw's Gardens ranks second only to the famous Kew Gardens in England and contains the largest collection of plant life in America. The Garden itself embraces 75 acres and contains more than 11,000 species of plants from all parts of the globe.

The Garden with its rare floral beauties was bequeathed to public use by the



WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

will of Henry Shaw, who died in 1889, and is maintained under the supervision of the city. The Medicinal Garden, including seventy-two families and more than two hundred species of plants mentioned in the pharmacopæia, is as nearly as possible a replica of the Chelsea Garden planned by John Haye in 1753. Every year its orchid and chrysanthemum shows add to their already established reputations for the gorgeousness and rarity of their blooms and the beauty and method of their display. With the carrying out of the program for its future development, as planned, it will only be a short time until Shaw's Gardens will surpass even the famous gardens at Kew.

In closing on this subject, which I trust will in some measure reflect the beauty and grandeur of St. Louis, I wish, above all, to impress upon you that this was in no wise intended to overshadow the importance of the coming convention, but rather to stimulate its interest, and your attachment to the cause of Philately causes me to hope that you have received with indulgence, a well-intended exertion to promote the future welfare of our Society, which has taken such a prominent part in the promotion and development of our hobby.

With best wishes and kindest regards to each and all, and may Fate be kind to you and yours,—these are the parting words of this, Our Welcome To You.

**OFFICIAL PROGRAM
OF THE CONVENTION OF THE
AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

Marquette Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16th-18th, 1927.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th

10 A. M.	Opening Session	
	Shopping and Recreation	
Evening		Bourse

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17th

Morning		Business Session
	Ball Game	
Evening		Auction

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18th

Morning		Closing Session
	Lecture	
Evening		Banquet

CONVENTION NOTES.

Upon entering St. Louis by rail, your arrival is certain to be at Union Station, situated at Eighteenth and Market Streets. Looking north on Eighteenth Street, you will see about four blocks distant on the opposite side of the street, the Marquette Hotel, official headquarters of the A. P. S. Convention. Within walking distance of the Depot and away from the turmoil of downtown traffic, the Marquette Hotel was particularly chosen in anticipation of your every requirement for comfort and convenience. Almost new and beautifully furnished, you are assured of all the conveniences of a well appointed home with services to meet your most exacting demands.

To those who have not already done so, the following will serve as a guide in making their reservations, which should be sent at once to Paul P. Murray, 515 Tower Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.:

Room without bath, 1 person	\$2.00 and \$2.50
Room with bath, 1 person	\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50
Room with bath, 2 persons	\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00
Room with bath, 2 beds for 2 persons	\$5.00 and \$6.00
Two rooms with bath between, 2 persons	\$6.00
Two rooms with bath between, 4 persons	\$8.00 to \$10.00

On To Saint Louis!

'Twas the year of One-Nine-Two-Seven,
In the glorious Month of August;
August, Queen of golden Summer,
August, Month of gleaming Sunshine,
When the Monarch of the Heavens,
Sails, undimmed, through skies of Azure.

In the land where reigns, Columbia,
Where gleams bright, her torch of Freedom,
Where each man, as man, is valued,
Needing nought of caste or title,
Where life's gifts are scattered, broadcast,
Through great Nature's generous bounty,
There, as heart of that great country,
Is its centre, fair Saint Louis.

At her feet, old Miss-iss-ip-pi,
Ancient Father of all Waters,
Grumbles, as he passes slowly,
Burdened with his load of shipping.
North and Southward, East and Westward,
Is the flow of many rivers;
While between, around, and over,
Runs the gleaming roads of Commerce;
Each one bringing, Gifts and Tribute,
To their Mistress, Queen of Cities.

Hark! The sound of many people
Coming to Thee, Fair Saint Louis.
Coming o'er the rippling waters
In the panting, puffing steamboats,
With their tall majestic chimneys
Belching forth their ebon vapor;
While their proud prows cut the billows
Throwing showers of silv'ry cascades.

Coming in the palaced Pullmans,
O'er the steely ribbons, shining
In the glitter of the sunshine,
In the radiance of the moonbeams,

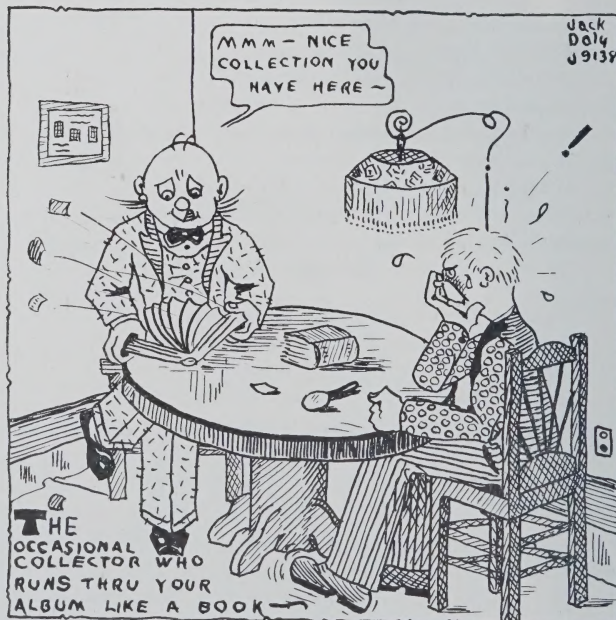
With the mighty Moguls pulling,
Stretching, straining, madly urging,
Liked famed teams of coursers, racing,
In the games of Ancient Athens.

Coming o'er the myriad roadways
Stretching over plain and prairie,
Climbing hill and height and mountain,
Dropping to the valley bottoms;
By the banks of roaring rivers,
By the side of small lakes, tranquil,
Sometimes quickly, sometimes slowly,
Ever onward, ever forward.
Coming in their whirling chariots,
Coming in gas-driven buggies.

Stop! Look!! Listen!!! There's a humming
Like a drowsy bee, home flying.
Now it's getting louder, louder,
As when Vulcan's forge is busy.
See! As eagle, fast approaching,
Comes an air-plane, clear skies cleaving.
'Tis a delegate, advancing,
To the A. P. S. Convention.

—G. H. CROUCH.

Philatelic Thrills!





Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Hit or Miss.

By BILL BLOSS.

It is very seldom that, when hard put to it to produce an article on matters stampic, the old bean lets me down, but this good old summer day finds me entirely devoid of that necessary quality known as "spizzerinktum".

I have given some good years of my life to Philately, and I am not averse to passing on what knowledge I have picked up to my fellows, by means of the old faithful Underwood (Mr. Fennel—Bill them \$5.50 for advertising. Try and get it.—B. B.) But sometimes, like the old Chevvie, I can crank it and put gas in it, then step on the starter and nothing happens. This is one of the times.

I would rather be stretched under a certain tree that I know of, on the banks of a lake in Northern Wisconsin, with a fishin' pole in my hand, hoping that nothing will bite, to disturb me. I don't give a pink-haloed cuss for the best postage stamp in the world to-day. As for stamp collectors—they are good chaps, but they do disturb a fellow's meditations.

I am a dreamer. Perhaps it is my love of postage stamps, not the kind with the four lines on Washington's button, but the kind that carried the letter of a good Englishman from the heart of the Sudan to his sweetie back home. (Did you ever hear one of these foreign exploring subjects of the king say "Home"? it's worth hearing.)

I get my kick from finding some old stamp that was stuck on a letter by some chap who has now solved the question of what comes after this life, by personal investigation. Perhaps he has not solved it. Some of my friends will say he has, others will say he has not. Who knows definitely, and what does it matter, since we will all find out for ourselves some day?

I said before, I don't give a double-barreled naughty word for the best stamp in the world to-day, but I was all wet. Here I am, suffering from the heebie jeebies, wishing I could be a bird, so I could fly up to those woods shown on the current Newfoundland set, or a fish so I could find some cool spot to wait for a worm (personally, I can't see why any fish wants one). Then, just because I have to write some corruption to fill that space in the A. P. I get to thinking about the little stamplets and they come marching through my dreams to force my mind off the heebie jeebies.

That's one beautiful feature about the little devils. If a fellow is a real collector, interested in the stamps themselves, and has any imagination, he will find that they are the best medicine in the world for making one forget the terrible job of living up to the conventions and what-nots of life.

Here I am at the typewriter, mussing up some good clean paper that some fine old tree gave its life to provide, trying to turn out a hot article on the life and habits of the 3c green or what have you? I can't think of a single constructive thought, and I don't want to. It is hot, and I am lazy.

I just want to think of the triangular Capes, and the letters they carried. Every try it? Some carried letters that told of the finding of a rich diamond claim that would bring joy to many hearts. Others told tales of grief, of death, misfortune. Think of those letters that went through the mails, piloted by the old faithful blues we love so much.

What are stamps, anyway? I mean stamps, not those pestiferous and multitudinous emissions that hail from so many lands to-day, beautifully cancelled and with full gum. Are stamps just pieces of paper, or isn't each one a little personality put into the world to do a piece of work, just as we are? Ever think of that?

Can you get the thought of these little squares or oblongs or triangles, being sold over the counter of a little post office in some distant land, for the purpose of carrying a message to some one?

Think of the millions of tales those stamps could tell, if they did not have sense enough not to talk. Here is Luke McLuke, way out in China, writing to his sweetie that he is still true to her, when he knows darn well he isn't. His stamp should have gone astray rather than help mislead that girl who trusted him—maybe it did.

Then there is Angus MacLaren, a good old Scot, who has spent many years on a little island in the blue Pacific, running a trading post to make him his pile so he can go back to Edinburgh and spend his last years. That stamp he used may have brought him a big shipment of calico to trade to the natives for their pearls.

If a fellow dreams enough about his stamps, and the places they come from, he will find plenty of possibilities for stories right in his own albums.

Like people, stamps have a myriad of odd yarns in their lives. Mr. Warren, in his wonderful work "The Pageant of Civilization," has unfolded many of these tales for those who care to read. There are still thousands of others waiting for you and your imagination.

Stamp collectors are funny folks. Some collect stamps for one reason, some for another. Some love their stamps for the stamps themselves, other, like myself, for the romance that is back of them. Some look only to the object of filling an album. They seldom get far, for this alone is hardly worth the price.

Too many collectors think that stamps should be spelled \$tamps, and put the dollar sign first. They should go into some other field of merchandising where the market is not so hazardous, and where the dollars will grow just as well. The fellow who sees the romance, gets kick out of a well-filled page, the thrill out of picking up a sleeper he has been hunting for to fill a set since Prince scratched his first flea, and who gets that satisfying feeling when he finds he did make a good buy on his 5/- Dominica old watermark that just went from \$2. to \$8.50 gets the real wallop out of his stamps—providing he doesn't rush down to cash in on the increase.

Hade's Chimes—it get's it my Toggenburg, horns, hoofs and white beard, when some non-collector gives me the fishy eye and says "what do you see in those old postage stamps?" What do you see in anything?

At a recent meeting of The Philatelic Club—the new permanent philatelic headquarters of Los Angeles—Charles Sidney Bird Thompson, the eminent birdologist, wordologist, stampologist, and general ologist (for, no kidding, Charles Sidney knows more about everything than any human I have ever met, and this

in a serious vein) told the thirty collectors assembled that what Philately needed most was collectors who knew how to study stamps and what appears on them and the million interesting facts that are unfolded to the fellow who will take the trouble to look and investigate what he sees.

In his own collection of Crete, Mr. Thompson has arranged his pages so that the non-collector can get a clear understanding of every subject covered by the issues, subjects, border designs, and all. He has all the technical information the collector requires. He has no dope on the number of scratches made by the engraver on the fifty-ninth stamp on Plate 6, but he has a collection that he can show to any intelligent human, and create an interest in the stamps of Crete. No one can look at this collection without appreciating the many interesting things that postage stamps do teach.

I personally doubt whether a highly specialized collection of any stamp, showing the minute magnifying-glass differences ever made a collector from a non-collector. Some of the specialistic brethren will clamp on me for this, but I am hard-shelled. I do not believe that the mass of people find real pleasure in these piffling little differences. Any fellow who does is welcome to them, for that is his way of having fun with the hobby.

I doubt, also, if any of the readers will find a single constructive thought in this article. I don't care whether they do or not. Some may. I can't for I refuse to read it. Anyway, maybe I will go fishing pretty soon, catch that fish, and then get down to business and tell you why you ought to collect plate varieties on the 3c 1851 or whatever you want me to tell you.

Venire Exhortus.

On the Mississippi in the middle o' the year,
 There's a philatelic meeting o' which we dream,
 There's a lot of us acoming and ready wide and near,
 To start our journey for the yellow stream.
 O come on stamp collectors and don't be small objectors
 To the distance that your hinges have to ride
 There's no use in always waiting for a better kind of dating
 Than the one the A. P. S. has set aside.

On the Mississippi in the August of this year,
 There's a Mecca for the stamp collecting chaps
 The bunch will get together and forget the days so drear
 That fill up all those lonely wintry gaps.
 O why the good intention when there's only one convention
 And what's the use of planning not to go,
 When the A. P. S. will gather where better could you be rather
 Than where the silent moonlit waters flow.

Be at old Saint Louis in August of this year,
 At the place when every real collector will be there.
 You will sort of find your Eden with days so bright and clear
 In the gently wafting northern Dixie air,
 So why the hesitating when your stamps are palpitating
 And what's the use of wasting this year's treat
 When for all of your propriety the American Philatelic Society
 Has planned to have its members there to meet.

—BEAU GESTE.

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Address all communications to

**ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ————— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN



THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION COMMITTEE has arranged for the use of the local Art Museum as the site of the stamp exhibition which will be part of the entertainment offered the visiting stamp men and which will also be open to the general public. There has been a splendid response to the invitations to exhibit and the stamp display is certain to be unusually fine. The general public has always evidenced a great deal of interest and curiosity in these public exhibitions and we venture the guess that no less than fifty thousand St. Louisians will take advantage of this opportunity to view the rare stamps and methods of mounting used by the hobbyists they have in late years read so much about in the daily papers. While local stamp exhibits have been held in connection with most A. P. S. Conventions it has never been done as a matter of settled policy and we hope that this year definite steps will be taken to establish the annual exhibition in some certain and standard form. All collectors love to see stamps and advanced collectors specially appreciate the opportunity to secure new ideas on mounting, methods of writing up, standards of condition and data on cancellations, shades, surcharges, etc. that can be acquired by the view of the work of their fellow collectors.

PHILATELIC PROPAGANDA among the non-collectors is without question most convincing when presented by visual appeal. One stamp exhibition, properly staged, will make more stamp collectors than reams of printed matter. The force of the appeal through the eye is well known and the modern publicist makes an ever increasing use of pictorial display, parades and exhibitions in "putting over" his propaganda. In stamps this is primarily both the duty and problem of the dealer and though collector co-operation cannot be entirely dispensed with, the dealer should initiate these public displays and shoulder the responsibility. It would be a great thing for the A. P. S., the stamp dealer and the public if the A. S. D. A. would establish an "Exhibition Committee" and under their own rules put on an annual stamp exhibition at the time and place of the A. P. S. Convention. The expense would be slight after the first year or so and in addition to arousing intense sectional interest wherever the display was had it is probable that these annual affairs would become nationally known as are certain other annual trades exhibitions. If the progressive stamp trade of this country desires to broaden their business and put it on a sound commercial basis they cannot find any better means of doing so than through a first class, standardized and comprehensive annual stamp exhibition. Collector co-operation will not be wanting and if this idea be adopted and energetically carried out we will wager that everyone will marvel at the results and all the stamp pessimists become optimists!

THE TEXAS PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION is planning a big Convention gathering in the spring of next year and the El Paso Stamp Club which will act as host to the visiting Texas collectors desires to extend an invitation to all American collectors to visit them at that time. The brand of hospitality will be "Southern style" and it will possibly interest many to know that one feature of the entertainment will be a "Pre Volstead" Banquet that will be staged at Juarez, Mexico, which is just across the river from El Paso. There will be no "Kicking Mule" except on stamps and there will be plenty of these to look at as J. Delano Bartlett, the new president of the T. P. A., will exhibit his 140 volume general collection. The exact date of the convention, or perhaps we should say, "festivities," will be announced later.

THE WORLD PEACE POSTAGE ASSOCIATION proposes an informal international referendum on the subject of permanent World Peace through the use by all governments of three special postage stamps of the denomination of 1c, 2c and 5c concurrently with the usual postage in order that the public may show its sentiment toward the World Peace movement by purchasing these special stamps in place of the ordinary postage stamps provided. It is the thought of the sponsors for this stamp issue that if the general public use these stamps in an overwhelming percentage that they in this wise cast a silent but impressive vote for world peace and that the various National Governments, Statesmen and the Press must be thereby swayed to the opinion of the peoples of the world on this great international problem. The stamps are to bear an appropriate design and argument for World Peace and are to be handed out at all post offices on request of the buyer in place of the regular postage. While the plan has some impracticable aspects we believe there is a possibility of the percentage sale of such stamps over the usual stamps for a definite period reflecting the degree of the public spirit for a state of World Peace by International Treaty. There is no claim that such stamps will prevent War but it is contended that their free use by a great majority of the people of the World would influence public opinion against war

and mold the national state of mind in favor of peace legislation. Stamp Collectors will be interested from two angles, the philatelic and the humanistic, and if the stamps are attractive will unintentionally "stuff the ballot" by their purchases. Full details may be obtained by writing, J. W. Hamilton, Secretary, 147 Kent St., St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE 14th PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GT. BRITAIN which just concluded its program at Nottingham, England, selected but two names to be added to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, one representing Great Britain and Colonies and the other the rest of the world. We are proud to record that the non English member is none other than our fellow member, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, A. P. S. Life Member #34. The English representative is Dr. Ernest William Floyd.

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN of New York City is well known to American collectors for his whole hearted support to organized philately. He has been a tower of strength to the New York Collectors Club and it was largely due to his generosity and indefatigable labors that the recent N. Y. International Stamp Exhibition was so great a success. As a stamp collector he has few equals in enthusiasm and knowledge and his wonderful displays at the N. Y. Exhibition were the envy of all. Winner of the Grand Trophy and innumerable gold medals he established himself as one of the foremost collectors of the World and the selection of his name for the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists will meet with international approval.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAM FLOYD of Manchester, England, is also of the type of unselfish collector who enjoys his hobby the more by sharing his pleasures with his fellows. He has made a special study of the stamps of Heligoland, British Levant, Confederate States of America, Modena, India, Great Britain and Bergedorf and all the results of his research work have been made freely available to other collectors through his philatelic writings. He has always been prominent in aiding Society stamp displays and his collections have secured a number of high awards at International Exhibitions. A keen and able philatelist whose name brings added glory to the famous roll which it now graces.

DENMARKS PHILATELIC AGENCY is the first recognition by any Scandinavian country of the stamp collector and though established only a short time, since November 1926, it has been very successful and the idea is likely to be adopted by other northern European countries. A. E. Pade, A. P. S. #6633, who recently made a trip to Denmark, his homeland, sends us some information concerning the Agency that will be helpful to A. P. S. members interested in securing current issues of Denmark. He says that the Danish name for the Agency is "Postvaesenets Salgskontor for Frimaerkessamlere" which translate "Postoffice Department sales office for Stamp Collectors." The address is simply "Copenhagen, Denmark" and all current stamps, airmail, postage dues and stamped paper are in stock and as perfect specimens. Everything is sold at face value and all orders should be accompanied by an international Money order in Danish Kroner. Personal checks and stamps are of course NOT acceptable. Members interested may

write the Agency to be placed on their mailing list and they will then receive regular notices as to new issues and items on hand. We know the membership will be grateful to Mr. Pade for this helpful information.

CARTOONING, we are pleased to learn, is not so rare an accomplishment among stamp collectors as we first thought. We have another A. P. S. artist to introduce this month in the person of Jack Daly, an A. P. S. junior member who lives in Seattle, Washington. His first cartoon for us appears in this issue and we have the promise of a series of "Philatelic Thrills" from his pen for future issues. We know these will appeal to all A. P. S. members who have experienced the many amusing, but oftentimes discomfiting, thoughtless acts of their fellows. Many a great reform has been brought about through "Seeing ourselves as others see us" and we hope Jack makes good in his promise to pictorially expose the foibles of the heedless and sometimes, headless collector.

"COVERS BEFORE STAMPS" is the subject to be studied and title of a "Unit" that Frederick S. Eaton of 70 Sachem street, New Haven, Conn. seeks to establish. The dues are to be one dollar a year to cover postage and stationery and it is hoped by Mr. Eaton through this unit to be able to produce a practical catalogue of these interesting items that are at the present time but vaguely understood. It is not proposed to sell these covers through the unit but to have Mr. Guest open a special department in his sales organization to handle them. Interested collectors will please write Mr. Eaton as promptly as possible.

WILL THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITS that have already been organized please appoint one of their members to be special correspondent to the American Philatelist? All A. P. S. members will be interested to know of the work of the individual units and those with a large membership will do well to publish short articles each month that will be of general interest. One of the objects of the unit idea was to make group research available to the members at large.

PHILATELIC STUDIES, short stories, cartoons, poems and, not the least, advertisements, are constantly needed to keep up with the policy of a "larger and better" magazine. The Editor will appreciate a more general aid by the membership and welcomes the amateur literary effort as well as the work of the experts. And Mr. Dealer that has overlooked the A. P. as an advertising medium won't you just glance at the rates and figure for yourself what a bet you are overlooking? The circulation exceeds 4500 per month. A. P. ads are cheaper than postage, printing free and attract the very best and most reliable business in the world. Help us and help yourself!

SOME PHILATELIC PUBLICISTS in their eagerness to attain the widest possible publicity have the habit of sending news items and society reports in exact duplicate to every stamp journal they know of with the unfortunate result of providing "stale" news for all but the first publisher. This is anathema to all editors and they will be very grateful if correspondents will be fair enough to note on copy submitted that it is also being sent to other publications so that dis-

cretion may be used on duplicate publication. Further, why do some A. P. S. members writing on purely A. P. S. matters insist on sending their articles to other papers? Other editors really do not want this material and while we would be ashamed to publish some of the bunk that has been written about the Society we would like to have it offered to us first. Keep this in mind when you get that impulse to air your thoughts on A. P. S. problems, it's obviously unfair to discuss internal society matters before an audience of non-members and the A. P. is open to anyone that cares to raise any question in a fair way.

THE U. S. REVENUE UNIT has attracted quite a membership and Herbert S. Ackerman, its temporary chairman, advises us that fifteen have already joined and paid the one dollar dues. Others interested may obtain further details by writing Mr. Ackerman at 41 Park Row, New York City.

"DAN" C. HAMMATT, A. P. S. Life Member 113, faces a terrible situation. For some thirty peaceful years, in which he has acquired the reputation of being the keenest eyed stamp sleuth in America, our good friend has resided at 602 West Tenth street in Topeka, Kansas. Through unfortunate proof reading the Membership Directory of this year presents the address as 602 West 19th St., Topeka, Kansas, and all stamp magazines, auction catalogues, etc. now wend their way some nine blocks north of Dan's home! Those that know Dan, and who doesn't, can understand the desperate situation that faces him. He writes that he has carefully examined the house at 19th St. with a view of moving there but the owner refuses to sell and besides it's not near as comfortable as the old home that has sheltered him these many years. Now each morning he wends his weary way to the house nine blocks north and patiently awaits the arrival of the postman so that no philatelic item, particularly the American Philatelist, may escape him. But Winter is coming on and Dan doubts whether he can live through the ordeal of chasing his mail and in his dilemma appeals to us to recall all the membership directories and have his address corrected. It's up to us to do something for our old friend and so we turn to you and SOS for help. Turn to page 45 of the membership directory and after Hammatt, D. C. change that 9 in 19th St. to an "0" and all will be well. This appeal we specially hope will be heeded by John, Jake, Max, Vahan, "J. C.", George, Hughey and all the Nassau streeters with whom Dan trades cash for stamps.

THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT at the request of J. J. Klemann of the Nassau Stamp Company has defined the status of illustrations appearing in foreign catalogues and stamp papers in connection with the U. S. stamp illustration law, Sections 150 and 161 the Criminal Code. The ruling specifically states that all foreign publications, no matter what may be the law in the country of origin, are amenable to U. S. laws when mailed to or brought into this country and if the illustrations are not properly defaced as required by U. S. law or if illustrations are included of U. S. stamps contrary to law the reproductions are subject to seizure and forfeiture and the importer may be fined not more than \$5000 and suffer imprisonment of not more than 15 years. Foreign stamp dealers who issue illustrated lists and auction catalogues had better acquaint themselves with the details of the U. S. law before mailing to this country. We shall be glad to assist any of our foreign friends who do business in this country with a statement of the present requirements concerning stamp illustrations.

THE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY was opened by Dr. Campisteguy, President of Uruguay, on May 25th, 1927 with impressive ceremonies. Members of the diplomatic corps, National Deputies and high officials attended the three day exhibition which was a huge success in every way. The United States was represented by Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, A. P. S. Life Member 381. The Uruguayan Government installed a model post office at the Exhibition and a special issue of stamps, only 20,000 in number, consisting of a 2c green, 5c dull red and 8c blue was placed on sale in imperforate sheets of four of each value. The wording on the stamp is "Republica O del Uruguay Exposicion Filatelica, Montevideo, 1927" and the medallion bears a picture of the building in which the Exhibition was held. In addition to these special stamps a special postmark of oblong shape was provided. The principal awards went to South American exhibitors but a notable exception was the award of the Grand Gold Medal to Sr. Justo Roth for his showing of France, Napoleonic Period. An unusual feature was the lack of a single exhibit of the stamps of the United States. We are indebted to A. H. Davis of Buenos Aires, Argentine, A. P. S. 9056, for the foregoing information.

DR. EMILIO DIENA, A. P. S. #679, kindly remembered us with a postcard bearing the special cancellation used at the Strasbourg International Philatelic Exhibition and at which show he was a Member of the Jury. No stamp show is complete without Dr. Diena and the many A. P. S. members that had the pleasure and honor of meeting him at New York last year will be happy to know that he is in good health and actively engaged in his stamp work as usual.

"THE KALENDS OF THE WAVERLY PRESS" one of the best literary house organs of the country, presents in its June 1927 issue an excellent editorial by "G. C. O." on the subject of stamp collecting as a healthful recreation. Bronson B. Tufts, A. P. S. #8484, who kindly brought this article to our attention, comments on the dignified and non-commercialized treatment of the subject of stamp collecting in this publication in contrast to the numerous propaganda articles appearing in stamp papers that generally present the hobby as a means of making money instead of a fine recreation. Mr. Tufts makes some sizzling remarks on the psychology of those who seek recruits of the hobby as a money making scheme. He believes that this professional attitude should be taken by the dealers alone and that any drive to "make" stamp collectors should come from and be handled by stamp dealers and not collectors. An interesting viewpoint and one that bears directly on the subject of public stamp exhibitions. Perhaps some other members will let us have their views on the subject?

FORGERIES OF THE LUXEMBURG Official stamps of 1908 and 1915 issues are, according to Eugene Klein, being found in many cheap stamp packets. The forged surcharges are heavily printed and can be told, among other things, by the dot in the initial letter "O". In the originals there is a separate dot and in the forgeries this dot is connected with the upper curve.

THE COLONIAL AIR TRANSPORT, INC. using Boston, Mass. as its eastern terminus celebrated its first anniversary by a special flight from Boston, July 1st,

1927. We are indebted to Arthur Barger for one of the attractive cards mailed out on this "anniversary flight". It is interesting to note that this company alone, in one years time, has flown its planes in the air mail service a total of 150,000 miles without injury to its personnel or loss of a single letter. It is probable that none of us, even the most enthusiastic air mail collectors, fully appreciate the tremendous strides that have been made in the last year in the U. S. Airmail service and we hope we can induce some air mail statistician to correlate the data available for publication in the A. P. Let's hear from some of the air-mail fans.

E. G. GARRAWAY, A. P. S. #8151 who resides at Castries, St. Lucia, B. W. I., has sent us the details of the disastrous fire that swept the town of Castries on May 14th, causing a loss of close to a half million pounds sterling in the destruction of 163 buildings that covered 17 blocks of the city. Mr. Garraway suffered the loss of his home though he did manage to save his stamps. The Post Office was completely destroyed and all registered mail that had just arrived was burnt. Correspondents of Mr. Garraway are asked to write him particulars of letters sent him and which may have been destroyed and all are asked to excuse delays in answering former letters account the natural confusion.

REVIEWS.

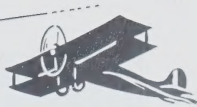
LES TIMBRES de la PRINCIPAUTE DE SERBIE by Paul de Smeth. (Yvert & Cie, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens, France). A fifty-four page pamphlet treating the early issues of Serbia (1866-1880) in a highly specialized way with a priced check list. Plating characteristics are given, numbers issued and some detail concerning cancellations. Though written entirely in French the numerous illustrations and the arrangement by years will make this work intelligible and usable by those having a very elementary training in this language.

PREISKATALOG die Postmarken von OSTERREICH by Ing. Edwin Muller. (Published by "Die Postmarke", Koling. 2. Vienna, Austria.) This price list is a necessary companion to the magnificent book by the same author which was reviewed in the June issue. Written in German and arranged to follow the hand book, the prices in Austrian schillings. Purchasers of the Austrian hand book (\$3.50) will receive this price list without further charge.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE IRISH FREE STATE. (Published by A. E. Hopkins, 3 George St., Bath, England. Price 2 sh. post free.) The fifth edition of this well known price catalogue has been considerably enlarged and revised and presents a very detailed and exhaustive list of the popular Irish. While purely a price list there is ample specialized data in form of notes and the numerous illustrations of the settings of the overprints will be helpful to students of these stamps.



The Air Mail



Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

Charles E. Jandrue of Everett, Mass., shows us an attractive Air Mail cover, franked with a block of four of the 2c Pilgrims and a block of four of the 2c Norse-American on a two cent Sesqui envelope and cancelled "Teller, Alaska" March 9th, 1927. Of still more interest is the enclosure, a letter from Arnold Undem, Postmaster at Teller, which gives some data about the "Norge" covers. The letter follows:—

Teller, Alaska,
March 9th, 1927.

Mr. Charles E. Jandrue,

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter of 12-19, 1926 will say that about fifty envelopes were cancelled at the Teller post office for the boys that came over the pole in the Norge. About half of those came over with them and had Italian stamps on them and the other half were brought here and had U. S. stamps on them.

The envelopes were all brought over by the Italian boys probably for that purpose. They could not talk English and it was hard to find out nor do I think anyone asked them.

Teller is a place that has at one time been equal to Nome, with dance halls and population and things that go with a gold rush but now it has gone down to about 60 whites and 80 Eskimos. Here is quite a bit of gold left yet and they are finding tin in large quantities and it looks good again now.

I am running the trading post and we trade with natives from Siberia and the western part of Alaska. I am also the Postmaster. We have only color ink to cancell with and will do the best we can.

Respectfully yours,
ARNOLD UNDEM.

OAKLAND HAD FIRST AIR MAIL.

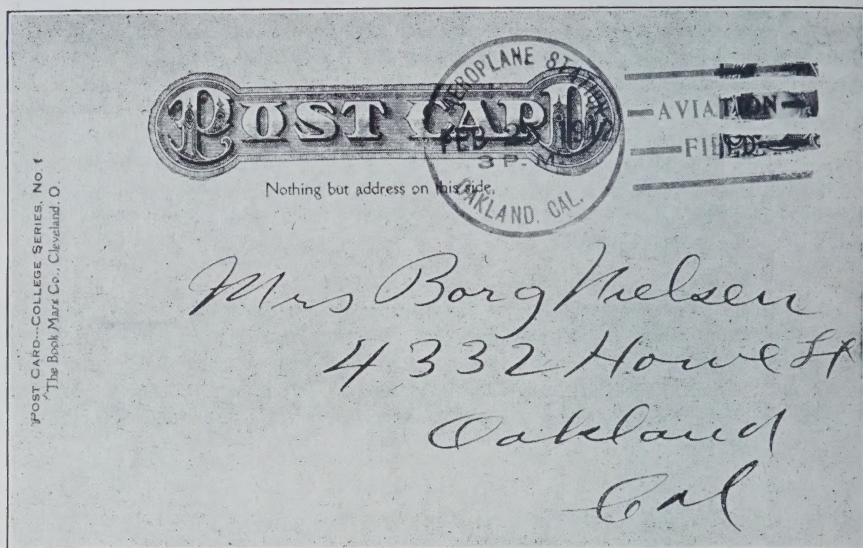
An airplane of the ancient "open face" type with the pilot precariously seated on the lower wing, soared explosively over Oakland.

Dipping low over the post office at Broadway and Seventeenth street, the pilot released a sack. The sack plunger to earth in the vacant corner at Seventeenth and Franklin streets, narrowly missing a surprised pedestrian.

The first United States mail ever carried by airplane had been delivered!

In February, 1912.

That was in February, 1912. Many will recall the exciting events of the international aviation meet at the old Emeryville race track.



Few, however, knew that aviation history was being made. Perhaps not even the fliers themselves visioned a coast to coast air mail service as an outgrowth of that first mail delivery in Oakland.

Nevertheless the event was deemed of sufficient importance for Postmaster Paul Schafer personally to deliver a sack of mail to the 17 year old daredevil pilot, Farnum Fish, in his Wright biplane. And a photographer was on hand to record the event.

Airplane Postoffice.

Moreover the postoffice devised a cancellation stamp for use on all mail delivered by plane from Emeryville to Oakland, and an "airplane postoffice" was established in front of the grandstand.

L. B. Gross, Oakland advertising man, now connected with the International Transit Company, was one Oaklander who received a post card by this spectacular method of delivery. He has preserved the card as well as a picture of the postmaster delivering the mail to the young pilot.

Mail carrying, however, was only one of the many thrilling events of that historic meet.

The program reveals names which were later to become famous in aviation—Glenn Martin, Lincoln Beachey, Welden C. Cooke, Hillery Beachey, Horace Kearney, Phil Parmelee, Tom Gunn and Miss Blanche Scott, "world's first avitrix."

Miss Scott went down as the world's most daring woman when she flew a Wright biplane around the Emeryville race track at the astounding speed of 60 miles an hour. The American speed record, 67 8-10 miles an hour, was then held by Alfred Blanc.

Parmelee Killed.

Phil Parmelee, who was afterward to die in a plane crash, staged an aerial demonstration of wireless telegraphy. Messages were transmitted from the plane to the coast artillery corps.

Tom Gunn, Chinese boy, piloted his plane through a barn, and went to a hospital with a broken leg and numerous other injuries. He lived, however, to become the head of aviation in China, where he was killed in an accident some years later.

Lincoln Beachey thrilled the spectators with an exhibition of trick flying. Beachey lost his life in 1915 in a similar exhibition when the wings of his small monoplane collapsed. In full view of thousands of horrified spectators, the daring pilot plunged to his death in the bay.

The foregoing article is from a clipping sent us by Harry E. Gray of Oakland, California, who also sent us a photo of the postal carried on the flight in question and which we illustrate. The article is taken from The Oakland Post Enquirer of June 2nd, 1927. Is this however the first U. S. Airmail?

NEW CANADIAN 5c AIR MAIL.

We have been presented with several covers of the Patricia Airways Exploration Air Mail bearing the regular stamps of the Company surcharged "Special Air Service. Sioux Lookout and Red Lake District. 5 Cents" which is probably the cheapest air mail rate ever in use on the American Continent. It would appear that this Company intends to carry mail cheaper than the Western Canada Airways operating in the same district from Hudson, Ont. The latter Company carries mail at 10c, and on interviewing officials of the Company we are informed that there is no intention of reducing their rate.

The Western Canada Airways have placed their new stamp on sale July 1st, 10,000 only have been printed, and when this supply is exhausted the present stamps will again be brought into use. July 1st covers were cancelled with a very attractive rubber stamp, a maple leaf with suitable inscription.—(Courtesy of W. R. Patton.)

BOSTON-NEW YORK ANNIVERSARY.

On July 1st a special flight took place from Boston to New York, the occasion being the first anniversary of the inauguration of this important air-route. The same plane was used by the same pilot—Wells—who carried the first day's mail. A specially attractive double-folder card was issued by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, containing informative and inspirational news and comments. The fact of 150,000 miles being flown in the first year without loss of a single letter, or injury to any of the intrepid "winged" messengers speaks volumes for the safety of the Air Mail. Thanks are due Mr. Arthur Barger for a special flown card.

BRUSSELS TO CONGO NON-STOP PLANNED.

A non-stop flight from Brussels to Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, covering 4,000 miles, is planned for August or September by Flight Lieutenants George Medaets, pilot, and Jean Verhaegen, navigator.

Their route will be by way of Toulon, over the Mediterranean to Bizerta, Tunis, thence over the Sahara desert to Lake Tchad (on the border of Nigeria)

and to Leopoldville. They expect to make the trip in 36 hours, planning their flight so as to cross the desert at night.

They will return by way of Egypt, the total circuit covering 8,750 miles.

AN EARLY ATTEMPT.

In 1920 Lt. Col. Leckie and Major Hobbs commenced the first Trans-Canada flight at 8 A. M. from Halifax, on October 7th. A mishap to their Fairey Seaplane caused a forced landing about 3 hours later. Transferring to an H. S. 2L. machine they proceeded to Riviere du Loup, P. Q. where they transferred to another machine in which they completed their journey to Ottawa. The 820 miles from Halifax was completed at 12.40 P. M. on October 8th. Engine trouble delayed them, and they did not leave Ottawa till 8.30 A. M. on the 9th. Winnipeg was reached at 7.40 P. M. on the 10th. From Winnipeg to Vancouver was finished in three sections.—(Courtesy of W. R. Patton.)

DECEMBER, 1926. HOW ABOUT 1927?

Last year a total of 5,000,000 miles was flown in air-transportation in this country. More than 200,000 passengers were carried and 112 tons of express were handled over 36 air routes with a mileage of 4,076. Above 9,000 miles of airways are now in operation and 2,500 more contemplated. We now have 3,608 landing fields. Of these, 2,782 are emergency, 226 commercial, 319 municipal, 102 army, 40 navy, 66 air-mail. We have 103 seaplane stations. The United States is said to have more commercial operators than any other country and leads the world in the development of aviation. So says Col. Paul Henderson, general manager of the National Air Transport.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO AND RIO-GRANDE-DO-SUL.

An air-mail service between these places was to have been opened on June 1st, last. The following tariff comes into force:—

Rio-Santos, 1300 Reis
Rio-Florianopolis, 1000 Reis
Rio-porto Alegre, 2000 Reis
Rio-Rio Grande, 3000 Reis

—(Courtesy of A. H. Davis.)

A TRANS-CANADA FLIGHT.

While preparations are being made in Great Britain for another trans-Atlantic airplane flight with Canada as its goal, a Canadian aviator is making ready for an air voyage cross the Dominion from east to west. Capt. Edward Dobbin, it is reported, expects to begin at Quebec within a few days an air journey of which Vancouver is the objective. He plans to fly from Quebec to Montreal, thence to Sault Ste Marie, from there to Winnipeg, on to Medicine Hat, and from Medicine Hat to his destination on, the Pacific coast, Capt. Edward (Teddy) Dobbin, of the Canadian Air Force, was in Winnipeg, (last June) making landing

arrangements for his Trans-Canada flight scheduled for the early part of July. The Captain is now in Quebec, where he will take possession of his plane, a De Haviland Moth, now on its way to Canada on the "Empress of Australia" from its British makers. It is an 80-horse power aeroplane not particularly high-powered, but very fast.

Capt. Dobbin hopes to make the journey from Quebec to Vancouver in a British Moth seaplane propelled by a four-cylinder, eighty horse-power engine, and to be from forty-two to forty-eight hours in the air. This Moth seaplane is apparently a development from the Moth airplanes that were evolved for the use of civilian flying clubs in Great Britain. Such machines have made some notable flights, but they are driven by a very different type of power plant from the 225 horse-power, nine-cylinder radial engine of the monoplane in which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic from New York to Paris. Capt. Dobbin will not attempt a continuous flight as long as that of Col. Lindbergh, but he will have done well if he crosses the continent in less than forty-eight hours flying time. The United States Government established a night and day air mail service between New York and San Francisco, a distance of 2,680 miles, in 1924. Over that route, it is true, airplanes carry mails in approximately a day and a half. They furnish what is known as a 34-hour service. It must be remembered, at the same time, that relays of airplanes are required to give that service.

Capt. Dobbin's flight, like that of Squadron Leader Godfrey last year, will direct attention to a notable geographical fact. The fur traders and explorers of an earlier day were able to make long journeys by canoe on the lakes and rivers of the territory now included in the Dominion of Canada. The aviators of the present time can pilot seaplanes from the St. Lawrence River in the east to the Pacific coast and find safe landing places along the route on the inland waters of the country. That fact may have some influence on the progress of aviation in the Dominion.

Starting alone, Capt. Dobbin plans to fly continuously to Winnipeg. Here he will stay one night, leaving for Vancouver at dawn and hoping to reach there the same day.

What will be the first trans-Canada flight, if successful, is being undertaken under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Air Force, but is a private project. The Government, however, will send the first Trans-Canada air mail with Capt. Dobbin. Both the Captain and his brother, the late Capt. Harry C. W. Dobbin, served in the War. The latter was killed in an aeroplane accident at Ottawa in 1919.

He will not be the first Canadian to undertake a long flight of the kind. Last September Squadron-Leader A. Earl Godfrey of the Royal Canadian Air Force piloted a seaplane from east to west. He did not start from Quebec, but from Montreal. From the latter city he travelled by stages to Jericho Beach, Vancouver, where the Pacific coast station of the Royal Canadian Air Force is located. He concluded his trip with a non-stop flight from a lake west of Edmonton, through the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver. In that non-stop flight he covered a distance of 720 miles in seven hours and twenty minutes. Squadron-Leader Godfrey was ten days on the route from Montreal to Vancouver. Apparently he was not seeking to establish a speed record. Furthermore, he was delayed by weather unfavorable for flying at several points along his route.

Looking for some other information, Mr. F. Aretz came across the following note in "The Stamp Herald" of August 1921:—

"A month's experiment with an aerial mail service between Camp Border and Toronto, has begun. The distance is over sixty miles and it is expected that the trip can be made in twenty to thirty minutes. A trip will be made each day." What became of this experiment? Does anyone know more about it?

SOCIETY**ITEMS**

GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB, Cleveland, Ohio, Life Branch No. 3.—Interest in this thirty-seven year old Club is maintained and during the past month an attendance of forty-one was noted. Thirty-six members, two applicants and three guests being in attendance with no special program being furnished. This is an all time record for ordinary meetings. Not only local A. P. S. members but members at large may feel gratified that one of their number, H. P. Jaeger, A. P. S. 6331, was one of the four members of the Cleveland Whist Club which became champions at the 37th Annual Meeting of the National Whist Conference at Hanover, N. H. This team, at duplicate Auction Bridge, defeated all the celebrities, including Sidney Lenz, Whitehead, Byrnes, Richards, Culbertson, etc.

Remember, Garfield Perry meets throughout the year, every Friday night, Room 700, Prospect Fourth Building, 2077 East 4th St. Visiting A. P. S. members are especially welcome.—PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

MAINE PHILATELISTS MEET AT AUGUSTA.—Saturday, June 25th, at the Augusta House, forty-seven enthusiastic stamp collectors gathered to attend the First Maine Philatelic Convention sponsored by the Collectors Club of Portland, the Androscoggin Stamp Club of Auburn, The Penobscot Valley Stamp Club of Bangor and the Kennebec Philatelic Club of Waterville. John B. Thomas of Portland was Chairman and Abbott B. Cragin of Waterville, secretary pro tem. It was unanimously voted to organize the Maine Association of Philatelic Clubs, the object being to promote Philately in all ways, by holding an annual Convention to promote sociability among the members of the various clubs, assist in forming new clubs, getting in touch with isolated collectors, and any other ways which the Association may authorize. The following officers were elected:

President, John B. Thomes of Portland;
Vice President, Reuel W. Smith of Auburn;
Secretary, Abbott B. Cragin, Box #263, Waterville, Maine;
Treasurer, Mrs. Roger North of Augusta.

After the business meeting addresses were given by Mr. J. W. Sampson, the eminent Philatelic writer of New York, and Mr. W. B. O'Connor of Bangor. Following this an auction was held consisting of over one hundred lots and good prices were realized. A fine used copy of the \$200.00 first issue internal revenue brought \$27.50. Dinner was served at 6.30 after which the remaining auction lots were disposed of. The affair was a great success from every standpoint, many new collectors being located, and plans made for the formation of a club at Augusta. Another Convention will be held in the Fall, the date to be announced later and any Maine collectors wishing to know more of our plans should get in touch with the secretary.

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, 401 Oak St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTES.

The time draws nigher and nigher for that big convention at St. Louis, covering the whole week from the 16th of August on. If you haven't heeded our repeated earlier injunctions to save for this event, then it's probably too late now. But when you read or hear of the big doings there, you'll wish you had heeded. Precancels were never as stable as they are today. I know there are scoffers, but did you ever try to buy a scoffer's accumulation of precancels? Don't try it, he has a catalog, and won't do business under 75% of catalog prices. Which shows how much basis there is to his scoffing. But be at St. Louis, and especially drop around to the Marquette Hotel and give the PSS the once over, we'll bear inspection, and welcome you right heartily.

Edwin A. Soder, APS 8670, calls attention to the new plate now in use at the New York City postoffice. The distinguishing feature of this plate is the distance of the Y of NY from the N, at least a full mm greater on this plate than on the old one. Some question has been raised whether this new one be not a typeset, but it hardly seems likely. Investigations will be reported, if it is.



Here is another oldtimer, this time found on a postal card. Since it is printed, it surely takes rank as a precancel. The original was furnished by Mal Ganser, APS 4801. Information from anyone having more knowledge of this overprint, or possessing a whole postal card bearing it, is solicited.

Get these while you can: Los Angeles and Jacksonville both type U-3 on the 17c either up or down; New Haven U-1 on the new 13c; Cincinnati old type on the 17c; any of the 1c, 1½c and 2c from cities using Bureaus for any length of time (if you can).

The market in Frenchtown Bureau coils, 1c, has been rather bearish of late. This places the Manville 1c coil as the rarest of the Bureau coils, with Macon Ga and Liberty Mo tied for second. The editor nearly fell dead last week at finding TWO Macon 1c coils in a lot.

FAKES FROM NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

By N. R. HOOVER.

From information that has been given to me I am convinced that precancel collectors interested in Northampton, Mass. should be on their guard; I am convinced that fakes and favors in this town are afloat.

The data I will give has been supplied by W. C. Russell of Northampton, who has specialized in this town.

Type XI, the one with the freak "fi" for "h", has been faked. Mr. Russell and I are convinced that someone has made a duplicate of this Type XI hand-stamp and has been making spurious specimens. There are several reasons for this supposition:

(1) In the spring of 1921 the Postmaster of Northampton, Mr. Chas. H. Sawyer, had destroyed the hand stamp then in use, Type XI with the error "fi". Since that time, of the subsequent issues of stamps by the Government, the following have been located bearing the type XI imprint: 2 ct. Harding, normal and invert, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. Hale normal, 24 ct. aeroplane, 14 ct. and 15 ct. new issue, 2 ct. Norse American, normal, and 5 ct. Norse American, normal. This is of itself sufficient to condemn any such as having been secured by faking.

(2) The person engaged in this faking has overlooked one point—the Northampton Post Office NEVER HAD a 5 ct. Norse American in stock. No Norse Americans of either denomination were requisitioned from Washington. The Postmaster states that he did get a few of the 2 ct. Norse American issue from the Holyoke Post Office for stamp collectors, but none of them was precancelled. This fact is a double reason for our assertion that type XI is being counterfeited.

(3) If one is not convinced from the above, there is still another evidence of irregularity. The "fi" error in the genuine hand-stamp, as shown by blocks in existence in a number of collections, appears in the last impression of the 5 by 2 or 10-subject hand stamp, the last one to the right on the lower row. Received on approval from the person suspected as being interested in the imitation hand-stamp, the "fi" error has been found on parcel post and parcel post dues which showed on THE SECOND IMPRESSION from the left, two printings, one regular, one "fi", showing on one of these kinds of stamps, longer than the regulation-sized stamps. As the genuine hand-stamp had the "fi" in the lower right hand corner of the 10 impressions, it would have been impossible for the genuine to show second from the right.

We have reason to believe that other Northampton irregularities exist. Type XIII, a hand stamp with bars and type slightly larger than type XI, exists with imprints on the 5 cent Norse American, and the appearance of the ink on the latter is identical with that appearing on the 2 cent Harding, 13 ct. Harrison, 2 ct. Norse American, all the Walloons and all the Lex-Concords. The ink on these has a blurred appearance. It does not give the clear impression that the known genuines give. There is no other identified irregularity by which the genuines may be distinguished. The condition is such that any specimens should be expertized.

On type X, large type, reading up and down, the 5 ct. Norse American, obviously a fake as explained above, in that none was ever in the Northampton Post Office, has appeared in the same ink as the 2 ct. Norse American, from which it is fair to assume that precancelling of this type has been indulged in by some one outside the Northampton Post Office.

On type II of the Florence Station of Northampton, fakes have been detected in the jet-black, sticky appearance of the ink, undoubtedly printer's ink, as

against the regular rubber stamp ink of the genuines. The type used in this counterfeit also is thicker than on the genuine.

As is so often usual in such instances as has been disclosed in this article the person emitting these counterfeits is known to those of us who have been investigating. An opportunity to stop the practice is being given to him. Should he not do it, it is planned to expose him to the members of the Precancel Stamp Society.

CONDITION AND ARRANGEMENT.

By LESTER H. BRIGHAM, APS 6202, PSS 427.

When it comes to writing or talking on the subject of "condition" in connection with precancels, no more difficult branch of stamp collecting could have been selected.

"Good condition" as it is generally interpreted when referring to the average cancelled stamp, means well centered, a non-obliterating cancellation, perforations on four sides, and the stamp clean and unfaded appearing and free of all signs of physical damage such as tears, broken corners, creases, missing perforations, thin spots, pin holes, scraped surface, etc. With most branches of stamp collecting it is a fairly easy matter to obtain specimens of the majority of stamps that measure up to these specifications, with the possible exception of the early imperforates which are so much specialized on and always in demand.

Some types and varieties of precancels are such that "good conditioned" specimens according to certain of these standards for other classes of stamps, are practically unobtainable and non-existent, generally speaking. Hand stamped, roller impressed and such types are the class of precancels coming within this "difficult to obtain in good condition" class; "good condition" in this reference meaning the full city or town and state name wholly appearing on the one stamp; the impression clear, well centered and clean cut—not faint, indistinct, smeared or blotchy, as is so often the case with so many of this type of precancels.

The principal and in fact only appeal that "condition" in stamps has, is that of appearance. The appearance of the stamps themselves, plus the manner of their mounted arrangement is what determines more than anything else, whether or not a collection is attractive and a thing of beauty in which one may take just pride in merely showing to friends or in competitive display with others. Complete issues, a great number of stamps and expensive albums are not necessary to accomplish what discrimination in the selection of specimens, good taste and a normal faculty for well balanced page arrangement, will give.

The writer recently had the pleasure of going over in detail, the collection of one of the most active of precancel collectors, and who in fact is one of the pioneers in this branch of stamp collecting. The collection was housed in a number of good grade albums, consisted of thousands of stamps and as far as catalog value goes, was worth a lot of money. It was in fact the most complete and comprehensive collection of precancels the writer had ever seen. It covered everything and represented years of work, and a considerable outlay of money. The principal aim of the owner of the collection, had evidently been to have as much of completeness in issues and types, as possible from everywhere, and at least one specimen of everything from everywhere until he could do better and add to them. This is a very laudable ambition and worthy of much praise and encouragement, for in a sense, it is such an almost hopeless quest, that it requires courage that but few in a like position would possess.

Admiration for the size, variety and attempted completeness of things was the only feeling aroused however, as the matter of condition and arrangement was such that enthusiasm soon died after turning the first few pages. The collection contained a great quantity of splendidly conditioned stamps in every sense, but the effect was immediately marred on account of the inclusion of hundreds of other stamps, mixed and mounted right in with these, which were in anything but good shape—some of them terrible atrocities in fact.

Of repeated comments on this fact usually brought forth the reply, "Yes, I know, but you must realize that you can't get that type of stamp from (whatever place it might be) in any better shape; in fact the copy I have, is better than the usual run of them." No doubt the man was 100 per cent. correct in his statement and he certainly knows more now about the subject of precancels than the writer ever expects or wants to know.

From the foregoing, it would therefore seem that in order to permit the attainment of two most desirable accomplishments—an attractive, beautifully arranged collection of nothing but well conditioned specimens (from an appearance standpoint), and an attempted completeness of things (hand stamped and roller types especially)—that these endeavors must be kept distinctly separate and not combined on the same pages at least, and preferably not in the same album.

The most satisfactory and lasting results in this respect, can be accomplished by separating one's precancels into two major classes—

1. Electros (including Bureau Prints)
2. All other types

The first class on account of their relatively improved and semi-uniform appearance, lend themselves to arrangement which will result in a most attractive and pleasing appearance on one's album pages. The balance of the precancel collection, consisting of the less attractive and "more difficult to obtain in good condition" types should be mounted separately and independently of the "electro" group.

Following this plan of course means the impossibility of showing all the various types and precancels issued to date for any one town or city grouped together on the same page or pages if this is desired, but one cannot have their cake and eat it too, or to put an old saying inversely, "there can be no gain, without some small loss." In the writer's estimation, the loss in this instance is small as compared with the attainment of the more desirable factor of "appearance" based on "condition and arrangement."

A. P. S. Officers, 1926-27

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NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AITUTAKI. R. Roberts shows us the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. pictorial watermarked N. Z. and Star.

BELGIUM. Three new provisionals on the current Honyoux portrait type were issued June 25th, and shown us by both Rene Boon and Henry Hooreman. The overprint of new value is in figures only with three small bars marking out the original value. 3c on 2c, 10c on 15 cents and 35c on 40c, the last with blue overprint and the first two in red.

CANADA. Gordon Crouch kindly sends a first day cover bearing a copy of the first of the commemorative series issued in connection with the 50th. anniversary of the founding of the Confederation. The first stamp of the series is a 2 cent green with a reproduction of the famous picture "Fathers of the Confederation" that was first used in 1917 on the 3c brown. The stamp is in large format and bears the dates 1867-1927 in the upper corners and value in figures in lower panels. According to a clipping sent us by Rev. E. S. Moyer there will be six denominations to the series, the 1c orange, portrait of Sir John McDonald, 2c, as noted above, 3c red, Parliament Bldgs, 5c purple, portrait of Sir Wilfred Laurier, 12c blue, map of Canada and a 20c red showing stages of mail transportation. The 2c was issued July first.

CONGO BELGE. The current pictorial type has been surcharged with new value as per the change in Belgium previously noted. Francs 1.75 on Fcs. 150 and the same with the Ruanda and Urundi overprint. All the Belgian provisionals will probably appear here on equivalent values.

CUBA. Collectors will no doubt appreciate as we did the following official decree concerning the proposed "Pan American Congress" stamps which was sent us by Gordon Ireland with his comments.

Presidential Decree #920. Whereas, During the month of January, 1928, there will be held in Havana the Sixth Pan-American Congress, which will be attended by noteworthy delegations from the American countries, and

Whereas, It is usually in every country to commemorate the international Congresses which are held there, and the Sixth Pan-American Congress to be held in Havana next year will be of great importance for the countries represented in it, and

Whereas, For many years there has not been printed in Cuba any issue of postage stamps which includes all the postal values in use, and

Whereas, In the Communications Department have been and are frequently received oral and written requests from local and foreign philatelic groups of persons that the Department arrange for the issue of commemorative stamps which may be considered true novelties in the philatelic world and be sold in the market to strengthen Cuban collections, and

Whereas, The importance of the aforesaid Sixth Pan-American Congress requires the Government to commemorate duly its gathering in the City of Havana, by the issue of a series of commemorative stamps, and

Whereas, The Government must meet the expenses occasioned by the aforesaid Sixth Pan-American Congress to be held in Havana,

Now, Therefore, I Resolve, To authorize the Secretary of Communications to proceed at once to the planning and execution of a suitable design of postage stamp for the printing of the following quantities, of one color only, of a type like or similar to that of the stamp commemorative of the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Republic:—

1 cent	1,000,000	\$10,000.00
2 cents	1,500,000	30,000.00
5 cents	500,000	25,000.00
8 cents	125,000	10,000.00
10 cents	500,000	50,000.00
13 cents	250,000	32,500.00
20 cents	250,000	50,000.00
30 cents	150,000	45,000.00
50 cents	100,000	50,000.00
One Dollar	50,000	50,000.00

The plates for this new issue of stamps commemorative of the Sixth Pan-American Congress shall be destroyed as soon as the printing of the foregoing quantities has been completed.

The proceeds of this issue, after deducting the costs of engraving the plates, printing, distribution, etc., shall be devoted to meeting the expenses of the Sixth Pan-American Congress.

The Secretary of Communications shall arrange for the setting up of separate accounts upon the sale of this issue, on turning its proceeds over to the Treasury of the Republic.

The Secretaries of Communications and of the Treasury are charged with carrying out this Decree.

Given at the Palace, this 29th day of June, 1927.

GERARDO MACHADO, President.

R. SANCHEZ ABALLI,
Secretary of Communications.

(Published, Official Gazette, July 1st, 1927.)

Comment by G. I.

Refreshingly frank, at least. The 25th Year stamp has been bringing in a very pleasant amount of revenue, though not sold quite as largely as the optimistic Secretary had hoped.

Note the dropping of 3 cent value, now not much used in combination, under the present postal rates. Also the 25 cents is not used again, there being no call at all for that value, postally. The 13 and 30 cent values are new, and probably nearly unnecessary.

The Spanish text is equally ambiguous with my intentional English in two places. 5th Paragraph, last line: "Cuban collections" may mean of stamps, but it may also mean of money, in the Treasury. "Of one color only" may mean for each stamp, or only one for the whole set.

GORDON IRELAND.

Havana, Cuba, July 2nd, 1927.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. George S. Chapman shows us a commemorative in large format issued on June seventh in connection with a national exposition held at Santiago. The design shows the exposition building with the inscription "Remembrance of the National and Interisland Exposition of Santiago, R. D. 1927." Two centavos, red. The number issued is said to be small.

ECUADOR. Three commemoratives are shown by R. Roberts issued to celebrate the founding of the postoffice in Quito. The stamps bear a view of the Quito Post Office with the date "1927" in the upper corners and value below. A scroll at top bears the inscription "Inauguracion de la Casa de Correos de Quito". 5c orange, 10c green and 20c purple, perf. 11 ½, no watermark.

GERMANY. Eagle type, German Flugpost or airmail, 15 pf. mauve.

JAPAN. We have from Emy Y. Teramoto, President of the Aero Philatelic Society of Japan, a beautiful postcard franked with two commemoratives issued to celebrate the 50th. anniversary of the entrance of Japan in the Postal Union. A very decorative cancellation showing the globe and bearing appropriate inscriptions was used to cancel the stamps. 1 ½ sen violet and 3 sen olive green. Both stamps bear the portrait of Baron Mayesima, Japan's First Postmaster General.

NETHERLANDS. The founding of the Dutch Red Cross Society in June 1867 under King William 3rd. has been celebrated by the issuance of five Red Cross stamps of attractive design. The excess funds derived from their sale will be devoted to the aid of the sufferers of the terrific storm that struck the southeastern part of Holland recently. The stamps were first issued on June 9th. and were on sale only fourteen days. The colors of the stamps are bright and the designs line engraved in a mezzo tint effect. 2 cents+2 cents carmine, Portrait of King William III, 3c+2c. dark green, portrait of Queen Mother Emma, 5c+3 cents blue, Portrait of Prince Henry, 7 ½ cents+3 ½ c., ultramarine, portrait of Queen Wilhelmina and 15c+5c red and blue showing a Red Cross against a blue background which bears several white doves. We have been shown this set by B. J. Bouricius of Portland, Oregon, who suggests that it would be a fine thing for the U. S. to issue an attractive series of this kind to help the Mississippi flood sufferers.

NORWAY. According to R. Roberts the current 45 ore, Lion Type, has been overprinted "30" ore and a new Airpost stamp issued showing plane in flight over city, 45 ore blue green.

PALESTINE. Copies of the first of a new pictorial series have been shown us by G. A. Higlett. The stamps are rather poorly printed and not as artistic as expected. 3 Milliemes, yellow green (Rachel's tomb); 13 Milliemes blue (Mosque of Omar). Both watermarked Multiple crown C. A.

POLAND. To celebrate the Fourth International Medical Congress held in Warsaw at the beginning of June, three new stamps were issued, 10 gr. green, 25 gr. red and 40 gr. blue, each bearing a portrait of Dr. Karol Kaczowski, Surgeon-General of the Polish Armies in 1831. There has also been issued a

new 20 gr. bearing the portrait of the famous Polish writer, Slowacki. (Whitfield King.)

SURINAME. R. Roberts reports a new type line engraved series bearing crowned portrait of Queen Wilhelmina. 10c carmine, 12½c orange, 15c deep blue, 20c indigo, 25c purple, 30c blue green and 35c sepia, all perf. 11½, unwatermarked paper.

SWITZERLAND. A. Koechlin of Berne shows us the current 5c in a red violet on buff replacing the same value in grey violet. This stamp also appears in booklet sheets containing 10 tete beche pairs with the 10c green and five pairs of the 5c and 10c se tenant.

An Architectural Gem from Palestine.

By G. A. HIGLETT.



How fresh and green is this pretty stamp in a world of dingy gloom! Green as the verdure of the Emerald Isle, green as the intelligence of the stamp expert. It is intended to make known to western civilization one of the gems of Palestinian architecture.

This beautiful building excels in delicacy of detail the marble glories of Milan cathedral. Observe the most intricate stonework detail of the graceful windows. Its grand peristyle, with its ancient marble pillars, is beyond all compare, being just round the corner and out of sight. Such an assemblage of appealing beauty makes the beholder shed tears and resolve to be a better man in future.

The American tourist seen seated in the shade of the spreading sycamore tree, gazes upon its glories, which by comparison make known to him the shortcomings of the architecture of his own homeland as featured on current American stamps; the Arlington Amphitheater, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Capitol at Washington. Such a gem of creative art quite takes away his breath. It makes him speechless. He is stricken dumb with surprise and admiration. His inward soul murmurs, "Gee whiz! we have nothing in the great United States like this—absolutely nothing!" (It is the imagination of Europeans that all Americans say "Gee whiz" whenever they encounter an unexpected sight or startling event.)

There are scenes of extreme beauty that have this overpowering effect upon the imagination of the onlooker. The traveller who is seated under one of the great old walnut trees that line the Hoheweg at Interlaken, on a clear summer evening at sunset, looking up the Lutschine valley to the snow-clad summit of the Jungfrau, flooded with the crimson glory of the wonderful Alpine glow, feels himself faced with such a silence-compelling scene. So is this beautiful edifice in far away Palestine.

No wonder it was selected for display upon a postage stamp. And in what beautiful verdant color it is presented to us will be seen by every collector who possesses a specimen.

Battleship Cancellations.

WILLIAM EVANS.

Of late there seems to have arisen considerable interest in "Battleship Cancellations" and quite a good deal of guessing is going on regarding them.



There has been much speculation as to when the ships first began to use their cancellations. We have to thank Mr. Harry M. Konwiser for the research necessary to find out the facts definitely. The results ascertained by him are given below.

In the report of the First Assistant Postmaster General for 1908 he found this passage, "The Post Office appropriation act of

May 27, 1908, authorizing the Postmaster General to designate as Navy Mail Clerks, and Assistant Navy Mail Clerks enlisted men selected by the Secretary of the Navy, and provided that such clerks should make deliveries of all mail addressed to Navy vessels, receive and dispatch mail, receipt for registered mail, keep for sale an adequate supply of postage stamps, and perform such other postal duties as might be authorized by the Post Master General."

It was further provided that such employees should give bond, etc.

The Secretary of the Navy was authorized to appoint sixty four clerks and twenty-nine assistants for service aboard vessels. Instructions for their guidance have been promulgated and they have been supplied with post-marking stamps and with postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

In the same year the Third Assistant Postmaster General in his report refers to instructions having been issued to Navy Mail Clerks and Assistant Navy Mail Clerks in the handling of registered mail and he considered the introduction of postal mail service on board naval vessels "a decided improvement."

As these reports were filed as of June 30, 1908, it would seem that we may safely conclude that the first cancellations from the naval vessels occurred in June, 1908, since the reports mention the subject of the designation of the Mail Clerks and Assistant Mail Clerks as accomplished, and as the law was passed on May 27, 1908, it seems fair to surmise that a few days were required to perform the acts necessary to make it effective.

In the report of the First Assistant Postmaster General for 1909 he repeats the fact that services began as of the act of May 27, 1908 and says that Navy Mail Clerks have been designated for duty on board one hundred and five vessels, and Assistant Mail Clerks on forty vessels, and that a pamphlet of instructions was prepared and copies forwarded to all clerks and assistants, as well as post-marking outfits, etc.

He also says "The Services of forty-two Clerks and Assistant Clerks have been discontinued principally by reason of the transfer of such clerks to other vessels, or the termination of their periods of enlistment in the Navy."

The Postal Guide for 1926 lists sixty-five vessels as branches of the New York Post Office, but there are a great many more on which there are mail clerks, who distribute and dispatch mail. These are unlisted.

A few of the postmarks and cancellers are described below. I have a cover postmarked U. S. S. Minnesota February 6, 1909, back stamped Norfolk Virginia February 19, 1909. The postmark is a circle 30 mm. in diameter with the name of the ship at the top and below this in four lines Feb. 6 5 A. M. 1909. At the right of it are four parallel bars, heavy ones 1 mm. wide and spaced 2 1/2 mm.

The next date I have is May 16, 1913. This is from the Lebanon and the post mark is 30 mm. in diameter but this time the letter is different arranged. It is "U. S. S." at the top, "Lebanon" at the bottom, with May 16, P. M. 1913 in four lines in the center. The canceller is four heavy bars $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. thick, spaced 4 mm. The top and bottom bars are 23 mm. long, and the center ones 22 mm.

The next date I have is September 1914. This is from the Wyoming. The circle of this postmark is 32 mm. and the arrangement of the lettering is the same as in the last mentioned one. The canceller has been changed to three heavy bars. The left end of these almost touches the top and bottom of the postmark. They are 36 mm. long. The center bar is 31 mm. long. This one is horizontal and the ones above and below it slant a little so that they are closer to it at the right than at the left. By this time the practice of designating the location of the ship had come into use. This was accomplished by setting up the required type in the spaces between the bars. This one shows that the ship was off Fortress Monroe, Virginia. This type of postmark and canceller is still in use on some of the ships, and I am told is the one which the Government regulations require. Some of the mail clerks have, however, secured other forms and there are several of these in use. Part of the Battleships ("Battle-wagons"), Dreadnaughts, have postmarks which look like those of the electric machines used in the large post offices. A few ships use an elliptical grid attached to the postmark. One of the Battleships was using in 1924 the regulation postmark with four short heavy bars. The Orion—gone now—had the regular postmark with three short bars with the words Navy Mail in the spaces and to the right of these two small stars.

Occasionally one finds a letter cancelled by the M. O. B. or Registered postmark, or one of the same type with the name of the ship above.

When the mail clerk takes the trouble to insert the location the covers are often very interesting. Here is one from the Billingsby cancelled July 4, 1924, at Cherbourg, France. This clerk used blue ink on that day and the cover is a success from any angle. One from the Converse shows that the ship was in "European Waters," from the Curlew that she was at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, one from the Hulbert at Tsing Tan, China, and one mail clerk took the trouble to write Chefor, China, between the lines. Perhaps his type was not in good shape.

Most of the clerks use black ink, but a few have an eye for colors, and we have blue, green, red, and purple occasionally.

One fellow was patriotic. In the spaces of his canceller he has used the words "Join the Navy." Probably other slogans were in use at various times. The training station at Hampton Roads (now discontinued as a Post Office) had "Enlist in the Navy." That of course isn't exactly a Battleship.

So few of the covers of the earlier days, 1908 to 1914, have come into the hands of collectors that practically nothing can be said about them. Perhaps some one will find some sometime but the chances are that most of them have been destroyed. We await the revelations of a find.

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UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions



By HARRY M. KONWISER, Box 65, Sta. W., New York City.

H. R. HARMER

London, England—April 4, 8, 11, 26, 1927.

	£	s.	d.
Bermuda, 1875, fancy capital "THREEPENEC" on 1d rose-red, a little off centre, but lightly pmkd. and very fine, cat. £20	11		
British Somaliland, 1903 Queen's Head, overprinted at top, 3r brown & green, variety overprinted inverted, S. G. 17b, superb mint corner copy, signed "W. H. P.", cat. £8	4	4	

Ceylon.

100r grey-black, superb mint copy from top of sheet, cat. £15	12		
500r dull green, superb mint copy from right of sheet with control, cat. £45	43		
Gibraltar, 1903, £1 dull purple and black on red, centered superb, mint.	8	5	
— 1904-7, £1 deep purple and black on red, superb mint	8	8	

Great Britain.

1867-83, wmk anchor, blued paper, £5 orange, superb centered	15		
Ditto, white paper, £5 orange, brilliant mint, centered	9	15	
1888, wmk. Orbs, £1 brown lilac, v. f.	4	4	
Irish Free State, Thom print, 2d orange, die I, variety, overprint inverted, superb mint, from top of sheet	3		
Malta, 1922, CC 10sh blue black, superb mint	4	12	6
— 1926, overprint "Postage", set except 2sh, all mint	2	2	
— 5pi No. 5 Error in Yellow, a very rare stamp; this is expertized by "Tchakidj" of Constantinople and estimated valued at \$100	8	30	

Newfoundland.

1857, 2d scarlet-vermilion, slightly cut into, trifle thinned, brilliant color, light pmk.	8		
— 4d scarlet-vermilion, unused, bril. color, small margins, cat. £100.	11		
1897-1901, 2c vermilion, superb imperf horiz. pair from right of sheet, used on registered entire	6	5	
1919 Air, Handley-Page Flight, v. f. cover with special stamps.	5		
Sierra Leone, 1912-16, £5 green and orange, superb mint	10	5	
Brit. East Af., 1891, value and initial in Mss, ½a on 2a, Gibbons No. 38, with "Royal" certificate	6		
Ceylon, 1857-59, 4d dull rose, margins, light pmk. minute thin spot.	34		
— 1889-90, 2c on 4c rose mauve, surcharge inverted, Gibbons No. 206a, unused block of 4, mint	6		
— 1890, 5c on 15c olive green, vert. pair, top stamp "Postage" spaced between "T" and "A", unused, mint	2	5	

Denmark.

First issue, 2 rbs. blue, very large margins all sides, light pmkd., superb but for minute thin spot N. W. corner	2	12	6
— 4 rbs. deep brown, unused, mint, margins, superb	2		
— 4 rbs. deep brown (pair), 1854-57 4sk (2), 8sk (pair), 1857, 8sk (pair), and Danish West Indies 1867 white paper 3c, 1872-73 perf. 13, 3c, 4c, all fine ..	3	5	
1854-57, 16sk rose mauve, prepared for use but not issued, unused, very large margins all sides, superb but for slight crease	3		
— 16sk lilac, three very fine copies showing shades	2	5	
— 16sk lilac, a very fine horizontal pair	2	10	
1863, imperf 3pf yellow green, no watermark, rose gum, unused, mint, superb ..	2	4	
1864, 2sk blue, 3sk lilac-rose 5 (on small piece) and 4sk. vermilion (unused in mint state), all imperf.	1	2	
1870-71, 48sk, a fine horizontal pair	2		

Germany.

Brunswick, First issue, 1sgr rose, large margins, superb	4	10	
— 3sgr verm. v. f. light black postmark	3	3	
— Hamburg, 1859, 9sch, imperf, yellow, margins superb, light blue pmk.10	10		
— 1863, imperf 3pf yellow green, no watermark, rose gum, unused, mint, superb ...	2	17	6
— 1859-61, 1gr imperf, claret, block of six (3x2), from margin sheet, showing numbers 8 and 9 in margin, brilliant mint	6		
— 10gr olive green, horiz. pair, unused, mint, superb	10		

M. OHLMAN

April 20th, 1927—New York City.

(The results of this sale were of particular interest because of the prices obtained for several large lots of U. S. Match & Medicine stamps, which seem to be in for a revival.)

All U. S. M. & M. and unused.

12 stamps between 5285-5292 catalogue \$18.40	\$ 13.00
10 stamps between 5296-5304 catalogue \$10.15	8.25
23 stamps between 5309-5314 catalogue \$22.05	18.50
13 stamps between 5315-5318 catalogue \$14.45	9.00
8 stamps between 5319-5321 catalogue \$13.40	11.50
16 stamps between 5323-5331 catalogue \$15.55	13.50
18 stamps between 5335-5344 catalogue \$12.80	10.25
25 stamps between 5345-5356 catalogue \$16.64	13.75
30 stamps between 5358-5365 catalogue \$11.00	9.00
29 stamps between 5367-5378 catalogue \$15.30	13.00
16 stamps between 5374-5396 catalogue \$11.90	11.00
23 stamps between 5389-5393 catalogue \$10.70	9.25
11 stamps between 5392-5406 catalogue \$15.25	12.25
9 stamps between 5403-5407 catalogue \$11.25	9.50
15 stamps between 5408-5416 catalogue \$15.95	13.50
39 stamps between 5422-5431 catalogue \$17.55	8.50
14 stamps between 5434-5443 catalogue \$10.20	5.00
18 stamps between 5444-5454 catalogue \$16.05	13.00

H. R. HARMER

London, England—May 2, 8, 9, 1927.

	£	s.	d.
England—Australia: 1926 flight by Sir Alan Cobham, flown signed cover (without stamps), bearing "Darwin" arrival pmk. and signed note enclosed stating only 10 letters were carried	10		
Australia—England: Similar signed cover carried on the return trip bearing "Darwin" dispatch and "Hampstead" arrival pmks. (franked with British stamps); note enclosed stating only 9 carried	10		
India: Air Post, 1927, letter carried by Stack and Leete from Karachi to Delhi, full pmks. and special cachet	1	2	
United States: 1826 New York—Philadelphia—Washington flight by Sir Alan Cobham bearing special cachet and dated pmks., and initialed "A. J. C."	1	1	
Italy, Modena: 1859 80c red-brown, Yvert 11, a superb used copy with large margins all round, exceptionally rare and signed Diena. Cat. Frs. 25,000	74		
Jamaica: 1890 2½d on 4d, variety "PFNNY", S. G. 39b, fine, cat. 60/-	2		
Mauritius: Oct. 1859 2d deep blue, S. G. 30, small repair but of fine appearance. Cat. £75	10		
— 1891 2c on 4c, variety surcharge double, one inverted, S. G. 122b, unused in mint state. Cat. 70/-	17		
New Brunswick, 1/- reddish mauve, an extremely fine copy of brilliant color, margins all round, lightly pmkd. on piece	64		
Newfoundland: 1860 4d orange-vermilion, margins all round, lightly cancelled and very fine	7	7	
New Guinea: 1914 on German New Guinea, second printing, 1/- on 1m, unused in mint state, superb	10	10	
— Ditto, ditto, 2/- on 2m, similar condition	12		
— Ditto, ditto, 3/- on 3m, similar condition	14		
Norway: 1856-57 3sk lilac, superb horiz. strip of 4 used on piece	1	6	
Nova Scotia: 3d deep blue, bisected and used as 1½d (cat. Scott \$75) with 6d yellow-green, a rare and superb piece	13	10	
Nyasaland: 1892-93 4/- on 5/- orange-yellow, variety narrow "S" in "SHILLINGS", unused, mint	1		
St. Kitts-Nevis: 1920-22 ½d (2), 1d, 1½d (14), 2d (2), 2½d (2), 3d (2), 6d (4), 1sh, 2sh (5), 2sh6d, 5sh, 10sh (2), and £1, all unused, mint, 38 in lot	4	7	6
— 1923 Tercentenary complete set to 10sh, unused, mint, 12 in lot	6	10	
— Ditto, £1 purple on red, unused, brilliant, mint	8	10	

London, England—Sale of June 13 and 20, 1927.

	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1853, 1c vermilion, a block of 3, repaired	10		
1853-60, 4c pale blue, large margins and very fine	5	5	
1862 border of grapes 2c black on yellow, variety "C" for "O" in "POST-AGE", S. G. 121c, unused, no roulettes, margins all round, v. fine	15		
Ceylon, 1857-9, 8d brown, exceptional copy	22		
— 1863-66, 2d deep bottle-green, horizontal pair, slightly off centre, light pmk., very fine	1	3	
Cyprus, 1921-23 Script wmk., 45 pi, a superb horizontal pair from S. W. corner of sheet with control, unused, mint	5	5	

Germany, Bavaria, 1862 12kr yellow-green, a horizontal strip of 5 with margins all round, slightly creased between stamps, very fine	7	7
— Oldenburg, 1861, ½ gr orange yellow, fine	7	

Great Britain.

1840, 1d black, plate 4, vertical strip of five, mint, slightly damaged . . .	8	
1841, 2d blue, a block of 10 (5x2), one stamp has minute thinning, v.f. .	3	
1847-54 Empossed 6d dull lilac, unused, very fine, Cat. £12	2	10

C. S. WATSON CO.**Los Angeles, Calif.—May 27-28, 1927.**

1851, 3c (33) "Conn. and Passumpsic R. R." cancel, center line copy, left, big margins except LR (\$75)	\$	9.25
— 12c (36) horiz. pair, town cancel, v. f. (\$40)		31.50
1857, 5c (47) type 1, superb (\$12.50)		13.50
— 10c (50) Patriotic cover, Frisco-N. Y., "Flag and Verse", stamp straight edge left		15.95
1861, 3c (65) Patriotic, shield with bust of Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, etc.		16.65
— 5c (67) mustard, light red grid cancel, ultra superb (\$35)		46.50
1862-66, 2c (73a) diagonal bisect, upper right half, used as drop letter in Santa Clara, Calif., superb, tied to cover (\$100)		85.00
— 2c (73a) diag. bisect lower left half, tied over cut with Santa Clara		86.00
— Another, left vert. half, drop letter Santa Clara, tied		86.00
1869, 6c (115) Fishing Boat letter, Portland to Picton, N. S.		12.00
— 10c (116) horiz. strip of three, black, red "PAID" and blue cans.		25.25
1879, 6c (186) block of ten, 5 by 2, cancel trifle heavy, believed to be an unusual sized block		68.00
Post Office, 1c (1546) surcharged "Specimen" inverted		51.50

Foreign Stamps.

Brazil, 1843, 60r (2) superb on cover (\$10) . . \$45.25; another, v. f.	40.00
Portuguese India, 6 on 200r (111) o. g., v. f. (catalog used \$150)	50.00
— 6 on 200r (112) perfection	57.50
Queensland, 1860, 1d (1) beautiful, neat cancel	32.80

P. M. WOLSIEFFER**Philadelphia, Pa.—June 22, 1927.**

"P. M." in reporting the prices on his 284th sale, the total being \$3,806.25, says there were 291 mail bids and 161 of these were successful; also, there were 36 present at the sale and 24 of these were successful bidders.

United States.

1908-18, 10c (356) fine horizontal strip of four, coil	\$	82.00
1914, 2c (459) fine, line in centre, o. g. horiz. pair		21.50
1917, 5c error (667) perf. 10, perfect block of nine		17.30
1917, 2c (499b) perfect horiz. pair		33.50
— 5c error (505) perf. 11, perfect block of nine		11.70
— — A perfect o. g. single, same		9.00

Precancel Rarities.

1922, 2c (554) horiz. pair "Mishawaka Ind" with stamp at R not pre-cancelled, part of regular cancel ties error to stamp	5.20
1923 Harding 2c pre-cancel Selma, Ala., block of four	3.40

B. L. VOORHEES

Chicago, Ill.—June 11, 1927.

French Balloon Covers.

There were 31 lots of these and they sold from \$3.10 to \$12.25.

U. S. Stamps.

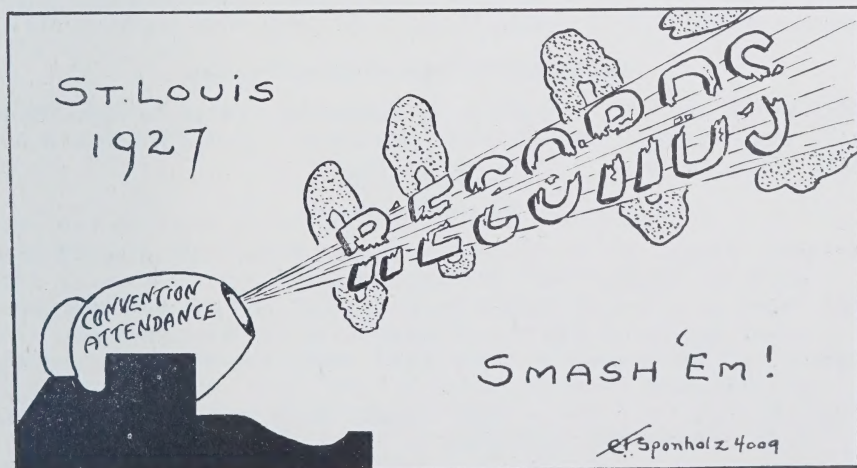
1861, 12c (69), horiz. block of six, pen cancel, perfs in at right	\$ 26.00
1867, grille 13x16, block of 3, perfs touch top and left, one stamp has sheet margin top, block of 4 lists \$400	26.00
1871, 24c (153), deep shade, very fine horizontal pair (\$10)	12.00
1879, 1c (182), on chemical paper, another with stitch watermark	2.80
Navy, 3c (1536) o. g. block of 4, perfs touch right (\$10) .. \$6.50; 6c blk. of 4, o. g. perfs touch left (\$8.50)	5.50

Telegraph Stamps.

California, 1870, No. 3400, o. g. v. f. (\$10) .. \$5.20; North. Mutual, 1883, 5, 10, 20, 25 (3485-88) all o. g. fine, originals (\$7.50) .. \$3.00; Pac. Postal, 1883 (Nos. 3492-94) .. \$3.00; United Wireless, 1909-1917, 7 varieties, o. g. fine	2.40
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U. S. Revenues.

Imp. 30c Inland Exch., horiz. strip of 3, fine	20.00
5c Certif., perf. block of 21 (7x3) fine	3.20
20c Inl. Exch., block of 4	1.40
Third Issue, 2c (3045) fine mint block of 42, sheet margin top and left, part imprint with plate No. 68 at left	2.60
1917, Documentary, \$500 (4247) v. f. (\$50)	31.00
1918, Stock Transfer \$500 (4267) v. f. (\$65)	35.00
— \$1,000 (4268) v. f. (\$50)	26.50
Denmark, 16s (6) fine horiz. strip of 3 (\$15)	14.25
New South Wales, 1854-55, 8p (30) large margins, unusually fine (\$100) ..	51.00





Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 11.

July 1, 1927.

Applications Pending.

Beaumont, H. B.	Campbell, L. M.	Mullin, E. D.
Dhaum, Babu Lal	Corneli, Clifford	Nairne, Reginald
Eid, Albert	Cox, Marvin A.	Newhard, Howard E.
Hagan, L. H.	Cullen, W. G.	Newman, Wm. P.
Hartwig, C. A.	Fairlamb, Jos. V.	Newton, F. N. Jr.
Holman, W. E.	Fithian, C. F.	Pierce, Arthur J.
James, Merrill	Forbes, Helen J.	Potter, Wallace P.
Mathur, P. N.	Foss, S. Parker	Reusch, Dr. Geo. F.
Megson, Frederic	Goldberger, Arthur	Ringey, F. E.
Montilla, Juan	Gillespie, Mrs. L. J.	Roberts, Earle O.
Proppe, Hugo A.	Harrigan, Rev. E. F.	Russell, Frank
Schroeder, H. W.	Hickok, Ross A.	Schnell, Max
Scovell, Floyd H.	Hieatt, Theo. J.	Schwanebeck, A. E.
Sprano, Robert	Ickes, Harold L.	Smith, Albert E.
St. Cloud, Charles	Ingold, Chas. P.	Snowdon, G. P.
Twitchell, Henry	Jaura, G. S.	Soler, A. Roig
White, Luther B. Jr.	Jones, Jas. A.	Stanford, Allison
Abbe, Cleveland Jr.	Kulp, John H.	Stephens, Lois Ruth
Bacon, Erle S.	Larimore, Dr. Louise	Sutton, J. K.
Balian, G.	Laurence, Lloyd W.	Ullah, M. A.
Barnes, Newell H.	Lwquin, Jno. L.	Washburn, Dr. H. A.
Belletynee, C. B. I. B.	Lewis, Maj. C. W.	Wiley, G. H.
Bert, J. Basso	Matlay, Philip	Williston, R. C.
Burgess, Ray A.	Miller, C. R.	

Applications for Reinstatement Pending.

5995 Burns, Al.	3398 Baker, Dwight B.	4502 Lovegren, D. M.
3202 Mann, P. McG.	4113 Giberga, Samuel	4560 Tremper, Lauren
7681 Peters, Dr. H. A.	3784 Haynes, Geo. E.	

Applications Posted.

Bakewell, William, 372 W. Frankoin St., Tucson, Ariz. 32; none; Albert Steinfeld & Co., Tucson, Ariz. By Forrest Shreve.
 Ball, Henry B., 5 Rue de Chaillot, Paris, France. 50; Finance Clerk, Am. Embassy; Maj. Earl Landrath, Fort Bliss, Texas. By A. V. Dworak.
 Barber, J. J., 800 Stockton St., Flint, Mich. Legal; Eric H. Johnson, 908 Dupont St., Flint, Mich. By H. A. Davis.
 Benge Ee, Leo, 122 G Hutton Lane, Penang, Straits Settlements. 24; Clerk; J. L. W. Pasqual, Box 305, Penang, S. S. By J. E. Guest.

- Bikhor, Naim H., 55/115 Takia St., Bagdad, Iraq. 21; Stamp Dealer; R. M. Mizrahi, 246/19 River St., Bagdad, Iraq. By Philip C. Philibossian.
- Blank, Jos., 72 Cedar Ave., Newark, N. J. 18; Painter & Decorator; Guaranteed by Fred A. Bierlin; Walter Dorsey, 100 S. Orange Ave., Newark, N. J. By H. A. Davis.
- Borodin, D. N., 136 Liberty St., New York City. 39; Business man and Professor; Reference requested.
- Dony, Paul, Reconquista 250, Buenos Aires, Argentina. 33; Bank Manager; D. O. Baudouy & Co., 16 Exchange Pl., New York. By S. Kelen.
- Hale, Earl N., c/o Y. M. C. A., Tiffin, Ohio. 38; Gen. Secy. Y. M. C. A.; Jesse Lust, 11 1/2 Court St., Tiffin, O. By Charles Haase.
- Hukill, O. V., 260 West Broadway, New York City. 36; Secy.; Lord & Taylor, 5th Ave. & 38th St., New York. By Kent B. Stiles.
- Jackman, Chas. L., Box 174, Concord, N. H. 57; Pres. various Corporations; B. Batchelder, Brown & Batchelder, Concord, N. H. By Robt. J. Graves.
- Jeter, Maurice, 54 Penn. Ave., Salem, Va. 51; Novelty Jobber; Johnston, Day & Terry Co., Salem, Va. By Delf Norona.
- Kusalas, Augustus H., Montfern, Sharon, Mass. 43; Stamp Dealer; Wm. L. Aldrich, 5 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. By H. P. Atherton.
- Lee, George T., 3525 St. Johns Drive, Dallas, Tex. 34; Lawyer; Adolphus Man's Shop, Dallas, Tex. By J. E. Guest.
- Montenegro, Fernando, Box 1766, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 46; Commerce; H. Toledano, 116 Broad St., New York. By H. A. Davis.
- Redmond, Harry, Parkinson Hotel, Okmulgee, Okla. 43; Auditor; Chas. P. Webb, 200 N. 7th St., Okmulgee, Okla. By A. H. Murchison.
- Rose, Herbert A., 916 Lancaster Bldg., Calgary, Alb., Canada. 43; Rep. Kan Gifford & Co., Inc.; S. W. Metcalf, Lancaster Bldg. By E. G. Mason.
- Rozin, Arthur E., 1313 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O. 25; Jobber & Distributor; U. S. Leather Co., 810 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O. By Leon G. Tedesche, M. D.
- Schlesinger, M. A., 549 E. Maryland St., St. Paul, Minn. 34; Shipping Clerk; Jens Eggum, 1141 Payne Ave., St. Paul. By L. W. Bealer.
- Taft, Wallbridge S., 40 Wall St., New York City. 42; Lawyer; Wm. F. Ferguson, 280 4th Ave., Tiffany & Co., New York. By W. F. Ferguson.
- Naggiar, Victor S., Hotel Arcata, Arcata, Calif. 35; Hotel Owner; Paul Goering, 513 Provident Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O. By A. D. Fennel.

Application for Reinstatement.

- 7290 Harentz, Avdo, 354 Wadsworth Ave., New York. 32; Draftsman; Vahan Mozian, 298 5th Ave., New York. By V. S. Eram.

New Members.

- 9471 Barford, Lester D., c/o Tioga Natl. Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 9472 Bauer, H. W., 15 Park Row, New York City.
- 9473 Blanco-Paez, Luis, Albanico 33, Caracas, Venezuela.
- 9474 Burgess, H. D. R., 8 Eastcote Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y.
- 9475 Carter, Donald H., 30 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- 9476 Comerma, Antoine, 3 Place de la Bourse, Brussels, Belgium.
- 9477 Cooley, Le Roy C., 328 Sampson St., San Diego, Calif.
- 9478 Cooper, C. J., Box 20, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- 9479 Doeherty, George, 12025 95th St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
- 9480 Duncan, Wilbur H., 2432 E. Main St., Decatur, Ill.
- 9481 Eck, W. J., 1300 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

- 9482 Fisher, Philip M. Jr., 431 Orange St., Oakland, Calif.
 9483 Gilson, C. L., 934 Longridge Rd., Oakland, Calif.
 9484 Gordon, Fred, Box 197, Port Limon, Costa Rica.
 9485 Hawxhurst, Harold W., 31 Broad St., Providence, R. I.
 9486 Hirschfelder, Ed. M., 33 Battery St., San Francisco, Calif.
 9487 Hendrey, F. J. G., British Postoffice, Casablanca, Morocco.
 9488 Jandorf, Chas. S., 40-42 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 9489 Jankowsky, Simon, 4th & Main Sts., Tulsa, Okla.
 9490 Jones, Frank H., 15 Rowe St., Auburndale, Mass.
 9491 Jurgens, Ludwig, 21 Collau St., Hamburg 19, Germany.
 9492 Kiefer, Jno. B., 1327 B Pensacola St., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 9493 Locy, Dr. Francis E., 187 N. Union Ave., Landowne, Pa.
 J9494 Moore, Chester G. Jr., 3627 Balch Ave., Fresno, Calif.
 9495 Morris, Clyde M., Box 353, San Francisco, Calif.
 9496 Munitz, S., Helenen St. 15, Libau, Latvia.
 9497 Petrocochino, E. L., Malta Parliament, Valletta, Malta.
 9498 Phillips, Jno. Jr., Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City, Mo.
 9499 Raynor, Helen E., 903 Main St., Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y.
 J9500 Rice, Kenneth W., Box 85, Richford, N. Y.
 9501 Riddle, Maxwell F., 233 S. Walnut St., Ravenna, Ohio.
 9502 Sigwart, Thos. J., 1226 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.
 9503 Sotak, Rev. Michael, 201 4th St., Passaic, N. J.
 9504 Sperry, Henry M., 347 Madison Ave., New York City.
 9505 Tebbets, Donald H., Box 215, Locke Mills, Maine.
 9506 Van Wart, Edwin T., 324 N. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 9507 Whallon, Dr. Arthur J., 29 S. 10th St., Richmond, Ind.
 9508 Windsor, Austin, Hornsby, Ill.
 9509 Zeitler, Rev. Celestine, 2222 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.

Reinstated.

- 5180 Garland, F. D., 631 S. Wright St., Champaign, Ill.
 5259 Scott, Thos. K., Box H, Munro Iron Mining Co., Iron River, Mich.

Replaced on Roll.

The following have paid dues in full:

- 7024 Broadbent, H. W., Sulphur, Okla.
 8179 Chidlaw, L. S., 3863 Greenwood Ave., Oakland, Calif.
 5513 Foster, Hubert S., 510 67th Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
 6961 Herbert, M., 87 Nassau St., New York City.
 8052 Houghton, Park E., 127 E. Hillcrest Ave., Dayton, O.
 6834 Keister, H. E., Pagosa Springs, Colo.
 5940 Luder, Edward, 76 Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland.
 7829 Ritter, M., 117 Wellesley Crescent, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 7018 Turner, Robt. A., Advt. Agent, Seaboard Air Line, Norfolk, Va.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. A L L E N,
 "CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

Resignations Received.

6713 Richardson, O. J., Eden, N. Y.
 7877 Terry, J. E. Jr., The Tracy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Resignations Accepted.

5489 Fifield, E. J., Pelham, N. Y.
 7901 Hendry, F. G., 554 Park Rowe, Charlottesville, Va.

Resignation Pending.

3730 Lockie, J. J., Twin Falls, Idaho.

Deceased.

8785 Kimball, Rev. T. R., Brush Hill Rd., Hyde Park, Mass. 5-6-27.

Applications Returned.

Chuchin, Fesdor G., 1 Twerskaja Jamskaja 3, Moscow, Russia.
 Rodgers, M., Box 557, Ancon, Canal Zone.
 Schultze, Willy, Manila, Philippines.
 Rosenberg, A., 318 Livonia Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Life Member.

404—9481 Eck, W. J., 1300 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Change in Initials.

4859 Hagenauer, N. Initials are changed to
 4859 Hagenauer, J. P. N., 224 Ross Ave., Wabash, Ind.

Corrections Membership Directory.

Pg. 47 No. 2520 Heer Jno. F. should be "Heffer."
 Pg. 66 18th member from top should read 9090 Meyer, Dr. K. F.
 Pg. 61 14th number and name from top. 8267 Longstroth, Chas. S. should be deleted.
 Pg. 58 22nd name from top 8267 Langstroth, Chas. S. State should be N. M. and add the following (C) GUAT.—NIC.

Address Wanted.

8475 Steele, M. C. Jr., last known, R. D. 3, Chico, Calif.

Expelled by Board of Directors.

7993 Burns, J. S.	6548 Jahn, Ernest	6853 Spohn, Lewis G.
8585 Cram, Arthur S.	8123 Marston, Dr. J. G.	8475 Stacel, Erik
5783 Creed, Georges	4990 Much, W. F.	3702 Webb, William C.
7998 Goldstein, Morris		

RARITIES
ARE MY SPECIALTY

J. Allen
 "CRAIGARD"
 BLAKE HALL ROAD
 Address WANSTEAD, E. 11., LONDON, ENG.

Change of Address.

- 8236 Aarons, Raymond S. to 7029 Ogontz Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 5309 Ames, Theodore H. from Montclair, N. J. to 300 2nd Ave., Badley Beach, N. J.
 6772 Baer, Henri I. from De Ray, Fla. to East Killingly, Conn.
 5751 Brewer, A. Farley, to 89 State St., Boston, Mass.
 5507 Brown, F. G. from Chicago, Ill. to 1460 N. Hollister Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 9238 Campbell, E. F. to 270 A King St., Sherbrooke, Que., Canada.
 6306 Cannon, Wilbur F. from Claremont, Calif. to 1413 Carey Ave., Davenport, Ia.
 7581 Carter, Albert S. from Madison, Wis. to 316 N. Chestnut St., Derry, Pa.
 4327 Chittenden, Dr. J. B. to 51 W. 48th St., New York City.
 8991 Creegan, Jos. B. to 603 S. Paca St., Baltimore, Md.
 7701 Dietz, Frederick H. to 1068 Gerard Ave., New York City.
 9307 Goodale, G. S. to 509 W. Portland St., Phoenix, Ariz.
 4598 Hart, Henry H. to 308 Locust St., San Francisco, Calif.
 2520 Heffer, Jno. F. to Avon Park, Fla.
 9168 Hódgdon, Edyth B. from Arlington to 1 Stevens Rd., Needham, Mass.
 7237 Hogarth, G. W. to 848 Monroe St., Denver, Colo.
 3589 Kalse, H. F. from Los Angeles, Calif. to Box 633, Twin Falls, Idaho.
 3579 Kleman, J. J. Jr. to 70 Nassau St., New York City.
 5315 Gordon, Robt. T. from Los Angeles, Calif. to Box 291, Middletown, Ohio.
 5548 Gwinnell, A. E. from Worcester, Mass. to 116 Rosalind St., Rochester, N. Y.
 5405 Markee, Frederick D. to 40 Wilshire Park, Needham, Mass.
 8315 Meng, Geo. J. Jr., to 428 Wellesley Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.
 5738 Molitor, Robert F. to 5—1800 E. 100 St., Cleveland, O.
 8456 Mott, Chas. V. from Los Angeles, Calif. to 1511 Rutland St., Houston, Tex.
 5675 Munter, Comdr. W. H. from Halifax, N. S. to U. S. Cutter "Modoc", Wilmington, N. C.
 7010 Nelson, Evan T. to 1322 W. 79th St., Chicago, Ill.
 7747 Porter, Adelbert from Santa Ana to 712 Garfield Ave., South Pasadena, Cal.
 8923 Sague, Allan T. to 1727 Sp. Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 7085 Schulz, E. A. to Box 255, San Antonio, Tex.
 8965 Sherron, John from New York to 178 Main St., Norwalk, Conn.
 8552 Spring, Harry H. to 4672 Broadway, New York City.
 444 Voetter, Thos. W. from Curacao, W. I. to R. F. D. #6, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 7149 Ude, Arthur H. to 19 Weisfield St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 9028 Uhlmann, P. to 3437 Pleasant View Ave., Cincinnati, O.
 6518 Brown, Chas. G. to 2229 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.
 8706 Elmer E. Beesley to 1235 E. 87th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 6868 Berry, Edw. H. to 14 Maplewood Apts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 8145 Beuter, D. F. to 4205 S. Hobart Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 4897 Carson, Lt. H. R. from New London, Conn. to U. S. S. S-16, Care Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.
 9054 Cruickshank, J. H. from El Paso, Tex. to St. Joseph Sanitarium, Albuquerque, N. M.
 5703 De Maris, Merrill to 420 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 7667 Filstrup, A. W. Jr. from Cambridge, Mass. to 701 S. Pipestone Rd., Benton Harbor, Mich.
 4716 Ferguson, W. F. to 280 4th Ave., New York City.
 8596 Gandy, C. J. to 245 North Western Ave., Decatur, Ill.
 8599 Gill, Geo. B. from Seattle, Wash. to 875 Gantenbein Ave., Portland, Ore.

- 8517 Green, Harold W. from Portland, Me. to 114 George St., Medford, Mass.
 8897 Griffith, E. J. from Sherbrooke, to 1301 Plessis St., Montreal, Canada.
 9069 Hammond, Allen D. from Boston to 139 Farrington St., Wollaston, Mass.
 3426 Hatfield, Chas. E. to 1 W. 47th St., New York City.
 6399 Henderson, Andrew to 10731 104th St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
 6332 Jasso, Peter from Barcelona to Apartado 20, Ibiza, Balearic Is., Spain.
 7781 Jessup, E. B. to 681 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
 2241 Langdon, W. A. to 2024 E. 90th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 5891 Le Roy, Dr. Louis C. to 200 W. 59th St., New York City.
 6490 Lindgren, Felix M. from Long Beach, Calif. to Gen. Delivery, Kansas City, Mo.
 3300 Look, Henry to 1142 Vinewood, Detroit, Mich.
 7250 Mueller, Chas. F. to 711 W. 9th St., Davenport, Ia.
 7500 Muller, Louis C. to 91 San Felipe Way, San Francisco, Calif.
 132 Norris, W. E. from Oakland to 868 S. 11th St., San Jose, Calif.
 9272 Paine, Dr. H. S. from Buena Vista, Fla. to 30 N. W. 48th St., Miami, Fla.
 6795 Parker, W. R. from Oroville to Lodi, Calif.
 2886 Pifer, Edw. P. to 921 Kirkwood Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 9403 Phillips, Russell N. from Stockton to Box 118, Lewiston, Calif.
 6244 Smith, Ernest Allison from Fort Worth, Tex. to 622 W. 10th St., Topeka, Kans.
 4143 Stoecker, Louis G. C. from Millersville to c/o H. B. Conneay, Parkesburg, Pa.
 7933 Sullivan, John R. from Attleboro, Mass. to 357 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 7148 Turner, B. A. from Chicago, Ill. to 420 Shawnee Ave., Bartlesville, Okla.
 5305 Tyler, C. M. to P. O. Box F, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 9339 Way, Robert F. from Larchmont, N. Y. to Box 76, Buck Hill Falls, Pa.
 8289 Wolfe, Roy L. from Riverside, Calif. to Box 638, Corona, Calif.
 7390 Yates, Robert to Route 5, Joliet, Ill.

Membership Summary.

Membership June 1, 1927	4046
New members	39
Reinstated	2
Replaced on Roll	8
	4095
Resignations accepted	2
Expelled by Board of Directors	10
Deceased	1
Membership July 1, 1927	4082

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.,
 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

CONFEDERATE COVERS—Round out your collection with a few of these interesting covers: 5c, 1861, #200, \$3.50; 10c, 1861, #201, \$5.00; 5c, 1862, #205 or #206, pair, \$1.50; 10c, #210 or #211, \$0.50. Satisfaction Guaranteed. All other Confederates in stock. What do you need? Selection will be gladly sent on approval.

A. H. SCHUMACHER

907 Harold Ave.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REPORT of the**TREASURER**

July 1st, 1927.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	\$9205.66	
Receipts	108.00	\$9313.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	\$8520.00	
New Memberships	30.00	\$8550.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	\$9333.17	
Receipts	365.38	
	\$9698.55	
Disbursements	\$ 969.62	\$8728.93

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$	.90
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SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 250.58	
Dues paid in advance	21.50	\$ 272.08

GENERAL FUND.

Debit Balance	\$ 343.39	
Disbursements	631.08	
	\$ 974.47	
Receipts—Dues	\$ 76.76	
Reinstatements	2.00	
Interest on Bonds	126.67	\$ 205.43
Debit Balance		\$ 769.04

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	\$ 409.47	
Receipts—Subscriptions	56.24	
Advertising	614.70	
Interest on Bonds	7.08	
	\$1087.49	
Disbursements	\$ 551.98	\$ 535.51
		\$26632.04
Cash on hand	\$6014.84	
Bond Investments	20617.20	\$26632.04

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 5, No. 3.

Whole No. 39.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

On our way. About the time you read this your sales manager and Mrs. Guest will be filling up the tank on the "Cheve" and headed toward the Convention City. We sincerely hope to meet many of our old friends as well as many other members from the Middle West who have never before attended an A. P. S. Convention. In 1925 we went to the West Coast, last year in New York so the site of the Convention this year is in the logical center of the country, easily accessible to our membership in the Mississippi Valley as well as farther East and West. Think it over. If you can get away make it a point to show up in St. Louis on August 16th, and see what a fine entertainment Friends Diamant, Eilers and others have all provided for you. We look for an attendance of around 300. Be sure and be one of them.

The right spirit. State meetings of collectors are getting to be quite the thing these days. Every few months the collectors around Tucson, Arizona get together for a State meet, the plans being made by the Branch at Tucson of which Major E. A. Norton is the Secretary and our member George Bradbury, President. Which society by the way has a life membership as a Branch of the A. P. S. We have just received an invitation and notice of the get-together of the Collectors of Maine at Augusta on June 25th. We hope the efforts of Mr. A. B. Cragin of Waterville, Maine and his committee were amply rewarded for their efforts. Such local meets tend to boost philately, why not try one in your State or section.

Life memberships. About this time every year those who are not life members of the Society should consider making such an application. The fee is \$30.00 and this is mighty cheap. If you are already a member in good standing all you have to do is to send \$30. to Secretary Davis and ask to be added to the life membership list. Why not do it today? And the Branches, we now have 11 life branches. At the next meeting of your branch why not consider getting a life membership for the branch. Think what this means, it means more than a life membership for an individual for the branch will doubtless be in existence many years after the majority of our life members have passed beyond the vale. Have a special auction sale to raise the \$30 if necessary or a voluntary contribu-

tion from the membership for the amount. This is a good time to get it over with. Make your Branch a life branch commencing with the next fiscal year.

We are truly a National Society. A careful consideration of the distribution of membership of the Society as taken from the year book shows that our membership is really pretty well distributed throughout the United States. Of course New York City has the largest membership of any city, with San Francisco second and Chicago third and Philadelphia a close 4th. Outside of these four Los Angeles is the only other city having at least 100 members. Every State is represented among the membership. As to memberships in States, New York leads with 562 members, then comes California with 459, Pennsylvania with 303, Massachusetts 252 and Ohio with 224. The great increase of the membership in New York and New Jersey is doubtless due to the International Stamp Exhibition recruiting, and that increase in California due to the election of a San Francisco President and the meeting on the Coast in 1925. Those who thought it an error to elect a President in the West must now be convinced that such a move was one of the wisest the Society has made in years. Of course one thing was we got a real hard-working president when we chose President Wilhelm and now that he is to be re-elected and will hold office for another two years you may look forward to even a greater stride being made for advancement by the Society. It will be well for New York to watch out for its membership leadership for if things keep going as they have in the past year the West Coast is liable to have more members than New York State. California showed a gain for the year of 112 members while New York a gain of but 101. For the States showing over 100 members or more, N. Y.; Calif.; Pa.; Mass.; Ohio; Ill.; Mich., and N. J.: the total members in 1926 were but 1928 as compared with 2346 for 1927. Canada has now 145 against 117 in 1926. These eight States together with Canada comprise over 60% of our entire membership. If the convention goes to a Canadian city next year we look for the increasing of the Canadian membership to over 200. Let's all strive to increase our State membership a greater percent. over the present numbers than nay other State this coming year.

Foreign members. To foreign members having books in circulation in the sales department we offer the usual services, that is of paying their annual dues and charging their sales account, of supplying Scott's catalog next fall when it comes out, or arranging advertising for them in any U. S. stamp paper and many other favors. All items to be debited to their sales account. If you have no books with us now but wish any of these services rendered we will be glad to have you enter a few books of stamps and we will then be in a position to serve you also, thus eliminating the trouble in remitting your dues in cash direct.

Some things we are asked to do. Members seldom realize just how unreasonable some of their requests are that they make. For instance a member who has 12 or fifteen books in circulation writes on June 15th: "I am leaving for Europe on July 1st. Please retire all my books and get them back to me at that date." Now, how are we to do it? Impossible of course. The books are not kept in the office, they may not be in from circuits for several weeks. Still he gets all riled up if they don't reach him. Another member: "I am leaving on my vacation for two months next week. Please discontinue all circuits until I advise you again

as they will only be held up here until my return." Now, this same member has been receiving circuits regularly about every two weeks, and of course there are at least six circuits out on which he is listed. We can divert some of them by writing members who preceded him to cross his name off the list, but we are certain not to get all of them stopped, but by his tardy notification of his contemplated absence we are compelled to spend several dollars on telegrams to divert such as we cannot reach by letter. These are but a sample of what we have to contend with. We ask co-operation of members rather than requests such as these which are physically impossible to carry out.

Some things we like to hear. Do not judge from the preceding that everyone "kicks" or is unreasonable. This is not so. 99% of those using the circuit do so because they are pleased with the service we give them, whether they are buyers or sellers. Here are a few samples taken from recent mail: "The sales department is in my opinion a most ideal way to add to ones collection. If I had known such service existed I would have been a member years ago." "The large special circuits are the best ever. I find many low catalogued stamps in them that I have tried to secure for years." "As a medium for selling I find your department satisfactory." "Your circuits are about the best we have seen from any society." "Your personal desire to please has much to do with your successful administration of the sales department." "The great success that is attending your first year of your five-year term is in itself evidence that the membership was right in giving you a longer term, altho personally I myself voted against it." This may be all "bunk" but it does its bit to help make the load lighter.

What is a circuit? One of our members put this inquiry to us. We thought everyone knew, but now that we think of his question we can readily see why hundreds of our members might not know just what a circuit is. A "circuit" is the name given to a bunch of books that are being circulated among the members. For instance suppose you are a general collector and wish to be placed on a circuit. We would list your name with others in the part of the country in which you live. If there were (we will say for example) six members listed on the circuit, we would get together 12 books of stamps and enter these on a route sheet, on the other side of the route sheet we would list the six names and address of the members, numbering them one to six. The route sheet is sent along with the books to the first member listed, he purchases such stamps as he wishes from the book, sending in his report and remittance (report blanks go along with the books) to the Manager, and then sends on the books to the member following him on the list, and number two sends to number three and so on, and number six sends the books back to the Manager. Full instructions for forwarding etc. are printed on the route sheet. Now a member has to pay the forwarding postage on the circuits, about 35c, as he is required to send it by registered mail to the next member, but he is not obligated to purchase any certain amount of the stamps. This is what we call the regular mail circuit. They are divided into general circuits, British Col. circuits, 20th Century circuits, South and Central American circuits etc. You can be placed on any list as often as you wish. Then we have the special circuits—the word circuit is really a misnomer in this case, as they do not circulate. We send these special lots direct to the member who takes what he wants and returns the books direct to us. Then we have local

circuits. These go to the local Sales Manager of Local Societies. They circulate them locally among their local members and then make one report to us. The special circuit idea is growing in favor, and why not? Suppose you wanted to fill a lot of low valued spaces in your general collection and we sent you 50 books of stamps, you would therefore have over 5000 stamps to look over at one time and doubtless could find many you could use. You are given plenty of time to compare these with your collection—no rush. We can send special circuits in most any classification except U. S. It is nothing unusual for a member to add several hundred stamps to his general collection from one of these circuits at a cost of less than 5c a stamp. We have precancel collectors who find as high as 500 stamps in a 30 books circuit of precancels. Same way with British, French, Portuguese Colonials and others. Just what classification can we serve you in? We have the books—try us out. Summer is an ideal time to fill those blank spaces at a low cost.

Mounting books for sale. We cannot stress too much the idea that stamps mounted for sale in the department books should be mounted neatly and in order. We find that books mounted neatly with all stamps lined up in proper order sell better than books hastily mounted and priced. Members just pass up these poorly and carelessly mounted books and buy from the more attractive. If you have goods to sell, you display them neatly, then why not apply this to your stamps. Another thing, never use an old hinge, place a new hinge on all stamps mounted in books. To use the old hinge sometimes injures stamps as they get stuck down, but another thing it does is many stamps are not firmly enough affixed and they drop out, all of which we have to pay for. So be more particular. While we are on the subject of hinges, we find many do not know how to use stamp hinges. The word "hinge" should in itself signify how they should be used, but we find in many cases that in mounting stamps the hinge is placed too near the center of the stamps and therefore will not act as a hinge. If the hinge is placed at the top of the stamp then the stamp is truly on a hinge for it can be lifted up and the reverse examined without removing. Bear this in mind, make your hinges real hinges, not mere stickers which almost make your books look like the old "stuck down" collection. Members want to know what they are buying so mount your stamps properly so the backs of the stamps can be examined. Another thing we find retards sales is the marking with a rubber stamp on the back of the stamps. We find this is more a practice in Europe than this country but we do run across it occasionally, and no matter how attractive a stamp might be or its price, some members would not buy a stamp that has a rubber stamp impression on the back. If you wish to initial your stamps etc. on the back do so with a fine light pencil mark.

One year a satisfactory one. This fiscal year we will make a new high record. The sales will run around \$60,000. Bearing in mind that the fiscal year started September first and will end around July 15th (at which time our books will be audited by a C. P. A.) we have six weeks less than a full year and still will show a gain, the sales for August should run over \$5000 so if we did not close our book until Aug. 31st as we did last year we would show an increase of over \$10,000. Our largest month was May 1927, when we ran over \$6700 for that one month. Think of it. We want your continued patronage and we want all members to patronize us if possible. We give you just the best possible personal

service in our power, whether you spend \$1 or \$100. We are here to serve you. Let us do it.

Away from home. We leave for St. Louis about the 10th of August and will return to the office about August 31st if all goes well as planned, so if you do not get an answer to your letters written our office during that period and probably for 10 days after we return you will understand why. So don't get impatient and "jump all over us". We will be away and while mail will be received and checks deposited and new books acknowledged, no letter will be answered until we return and get caught up.

You start off September 1st to help put the A. P. S. across this next fiscal year harder than ever before. It means just a little individual effort on the part of each member. One member apiece will double our membership. There are 8000 collectors in this country that are eligible to membership in the A. P. S. They can be reached thru the members much easier than from a central office. The personal touch is necessary. So do your part and we will do ours to make the A. P. S. membership large and strong. Choose your class of applicants so that the initials "A. P. S." will mean a guarantee.

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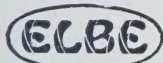
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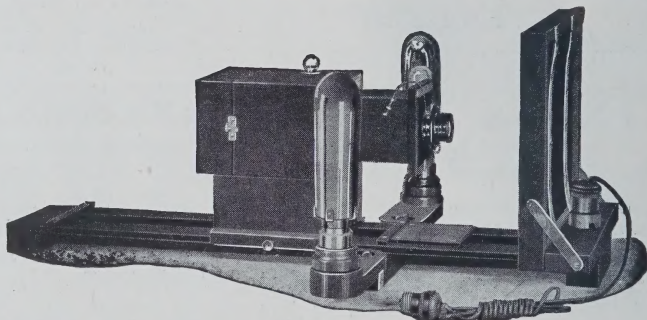
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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ————— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

THE NEW UNITED STATES COMMEMORATIVES have produced the usual rush on the Philatelic Agency and though many find fault with the appearance of the stamps they are nevertheless stocking up with all the bank roll can buy. Dr. H. A. Davis, Bradie Buchanan and others have kindly favored us with first day covers from Bennington, Vt. and Woodstock, Vt. with the "Vermont Sesquis" and from Rome and Utica N. Y. franked with the Burgoyne stamps. Both these issues were placed on sale August third. The designs are as usual crowded and of vague import and if Uncle Sam intends issuing a constant stream of commemorative stamps it might be a good idea to engage an artist to prepare the designs that has some skill in the peculiar requirements that enter into the production of an effective stamp.

NOW THAT A NEW STAMP is becoming almost a weekly event collectors are busy thinking up ideas for snappy new issues and among the many we have had suggested to us we believe the best to be one originating with Will Doepke, retiring President of the S. P. A. An ardent admirer of the beautiful cantonal arms series of Switzerland, Friend Doepke, suggests a somewhat similar plan of issue and design for Uncle Sam in the reproduction of the Arms of the various States of the Union by Uncle Sam, thus providing some forty-eight attractive

designs with a few extras for Hawaii, Philippines, Canal Zone, and Cuba. It is his idea to have these all issued at one time and on ONE sheet and some wag suggests that the arrangement be changed on each plate so that in future years there will be a hard job for the serious collector that wants to "plate" them. The idea of a U. S. Coat of Arms series is however quite attractive, especially if the stamps be prepared in the Swiss style, in several colors, and if not practicable for general postage might be adapted for use as a charity issue for benefit of the National Red Cross. We would like to have Mr. New's view on this suggestion!

CURRENT REPORT has it that William C. Kennett, Philatelic Secretary to the Utica Stamp King, has just purchased a magnificent estate on the shores of Lake Erie in the Province of Ontario, Canada, which after extensive improvement is to be endowed as a future home for Thirsty or Indigent Philatelists or Both. The little bird that whispered this story to us also informed us that applications were coming in so fast for quarters in the Home that the S. R. O. sign would be out at an early date. The question is therefore, are they all indigent or perhaps only thirsty?

THE "SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS" Convention article that featured the August issue of this journal attracted a great deal of favorable comment and as it bore no author's name we fear the Editor may be receiving credit for a literary skill beyond him. The modest writer of the article was Walter H. Rauert of St. Louis who is associated with F. W. Shaub in the R. & S. Stamp Co. Mr. Rauert began collecting some ten years ago while clerk of the District Court at Grand Island, Nebraska and developed such an interest in stamps that, on his moving to St. Louis five years ago, he decided he would have to become a dealer if for no other reason than to look at more stamps than he could afford to keep. He is 35 years old, has a wife and two daughters and has settled down to stamps as he says "until the bugle blows." We hope to present another story from his pen in the near future.

COLONEL LINDBERGH on his flight to Paris carried no mail but his tour through the U. S. has been commemorated by several air mail flights on "Lindbergh" day in the various cities he visited. Arthur Barger of Boston sends us a very nicely decorated cover used on July 22nd. at Boston, Mass. and Dominick Fabian and Dr. Homer Macnamara send us postals carried on a special air mail flight at Springfield, Illinois on August 15th, the mail being carried by the mail planes that escorted Col. Lindbergh to that city. These latter covers bear a very attractive hand stamp showing "We" and a facsimile of the Lindbergh signature.

A REAL ENTHUSIASTIC STAMP COLLECTOR likes to talk about his pets with someone who understands them and more than one collector wonders if he is the only collector in existence of some one of the out of the ordinary countries because he seems never to come in contact with a fellow of the same bent. Our good friend Charles R. Morse, one of the leading attorneys of Knoxville takes a special fascination in the stamps of Abyssinia but the only fly in the ointment is that he knows of but one other specialist in this country. Who perhaps can help him thrash out the problems that go with a country that has but four can-

cellations? If there are no other Abyssinia specialists concealed in the A. P. S. membership he threatens to write an article for the A. P. on the subject that will surely start the entire membership collecting these little known picturesque stamps.

LOST! About June 14th Mr. Morrison Pettus of St. Louis lost a sheet of 199 stamps of the Confederate States 10c blue #210 that, notwithstanding considerable advertising in the daily papers, has not been returned to him. The sheet is complete less the lower right hand corner stamp and Mr. Pettus will be grateful for any information concerning it in case it has been offered to any dealer.

THE U. S. THREE CENT, 1851-1857 is no doubt the most popular U. S. stamp and collectors will be glad to know that Dr. Carroll Chase has fully revised the wonderful article that was published on this subject in the A. P. some years ago and will produce it in book form. There are still a few items Dr. Chase is seeking information on and he will greatly appreciate seeing any of the following stamps:—

Any copies, used or unused in singles or blocks showing the plate number or any part of it from Plate 9, left pane, Plate 12, either pane, Plate 13, right pane; Plate 14, left pane; Plates 16, 17, 18, either pane; Plate 19, left pane; Plate 21, left pane; Plate 22, either pane and Plate 26, left pane. Further, any complete panes of any 3c 1857, Type 2 from any plate EXCEPT Plate 10, right pane, Plate 20 left pane, Plate 24, either pane, Plate 25 either pane and Plate 28 right pane.

Collectors will naturally aid Dr. Chase as much as possible and we hope that there will be an immediate response to his request. Address him at 114 Seventh Eighth st., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

MR. C. CAMERON-RAPKIN of London, England, who with his brother is carrying on the business of the late G. F. Rapkin, manufacturer of Albums and philatelic accessories, has written that he expects to visit most of the principal cities of America this fall and hopes to meet the many friends of his father who had a wide acquaintance here. He would like to hear from these by letter addressed the Hotel Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada.

IN THE JULY ISSUE of the American Philatelist we carried an advertisement of one Walter Loeffler of Leipzig, Germany and we are now advised by one of our European friends that this chap is charged with being a swindler. Will any of the A. P. readers that wrote in response to the advertisement please advise?

MR. H. S. MUELLER of Wichita, Kansas sends us a clipping from the "Wichita Eagle" of August 1st that indicates that even a newspaper editor has a sympathetic heart for the poor stamp collector. It is so seldom that anyone in the news world does other than poke fun at the stamp collector that we reprint the editorial in full. Sometimes it does look like the various governments had

an eye on the stamp collectors pocketbook, but does the collector really deserve sympathy? Read this and weep!

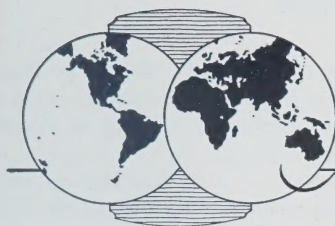
PICKING HIS POCKETS.

A philatelist is a collector of postage stamps. He starts in boyhood gathering such samples as adorn the family mail. When he gets two of a kind, he trades one of them for another he hasn't got. Soon he has a collection. He then begins to buy some of the issues that are fairly rare, and if fortune favors him and maturity finds him with money, he goes gunning for the rarest issues. He is then a philatelist. There are hundreds of thousands of stamp collectors; there are only thousands of philatelists, but every government on earth has the philatelists spotted and most of the governments are working them to a fare-ye-well. France has just issued a "debt rehabilitation postage stamp." It is on its face of low valuation, but the government sells it to philatelists at a premium, pointing out that the issue is limited. Almost all the countries are constantly changing aviation stamps in order to drag revenue from the philatelists. Some of the smaller countries actually derive a considerable revenue from frequently changing issues. The philatelist is a kind-hearted fellow as a rule, with a lot of his boyhood left in him, but he must feel at times like the governments of the world were picking his pockets.

A NEW HIGH RECORD of stamp sales is reported by J. Eustace Guest for the A. P. S. Sales Department for the current fiscal year and the figure of \$61,964.28 is of course a record for all time in this department. Selling over \$5,000. of stamps per month is no small matter as any of the larger dealers will testify and Mr. Guest is deserving of high praise for the energetic manner in which he is pushing the sales of members stamps.

PHILATELIC THRILLS—JACK DALY





Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

In Defense of South & Central America.

By BILL BLOSS.

The collecting of the stamps of the republics south of the Rio Grande is, in spite of the adverse criticism, rapidly coming into favor. Some of the "wise men" of philately will sneer at this statement, for to their notions, the stamps of our Southern neighbors are "trash."

Part of the hitherto unpopularity of these countries and their philatelic emissions may be traced to the fact that there are probably fewer reliable reference works covering these countries than any other group. It is true that many excellent articles have appeared in the philatelic press, but these have been scattered, and little attempt has been made to present them in a uniform manner.

The collector can, for a few cents, purchase excellent hand-books on the British Colonies, Europe, North America. The United States collector finds the stamp papers full of valuable information to aid him in collecting the stamps of his own country. But the man whose leanings run toward the South and Central American Republics may look in vain for published assistance. Even the catalogs of these countries are far from complete, as the publishers admit in some cases. Seldom an edition is prepared, but what new information regarding these countries is disclosed.

The very fact that little is known concerning the history of some of these philatelic emissions should add to their charm for the student.

The doubting Thomases would be astonished to know how quickly the dealers dispose of anything really good in this line that they are fortunate enough to secure. One of my good friends, who handles nothing but the stamps of these countries, tells me that he is working night and day to keep up with the flood of business, and cannot begin to supply the good stamps for which he has calls. So it would appear as though this field has a few friends, at least.

The Seebeck stamps are responsible for much of the bad name the southern republics have acquired in stamp circles. When our good friend Seebeck entered into his agreement with Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Ecuador, wherein he contracted to furnish their postage stamps, retaining ownership of the plates and reserving the right to make reprintings as he saw fit after the stamps were obsolete, he dealt a severe blow to the popularity of these countries. On the other hand, he produced a lot of stamps that won the hearts of boy collectors the world over.

To the average uninformed collector, all South and Central Americans are

"Seebecks." Only the four countries above mentioned actually issued stamps under the Seebeck plan, and these only for a period of four to nine years.

Let us look further at this Seebeck matter. Did Seebeck really do so much harm?

He made it possible for the young collector to secure complete sets of the gorgeous stamps at a price within his reach. Seebecks are certainly fine appearing stamps, and have done much to make collecting popular with the boys.

The original Seebecks can be told from the reprints by the paper and shades. Thus the advanced collector can treat these issues as any others of which reprints exist. Many of the original Seebecks are scarce, some are really rare. In used condition, to complete the lot would be a difficult and interesting task.

Certainly the Seebecks are no less desirable, nor more to be condemned than many other issues of the more popular countries. At least the Seebeck issues were sold and used for a period of a year, not for an hour or a day, and probably all did postal duty, which is a doubtful question in the case of some other issues.

The abundance of surcharges has served to hand the issues of the southern republics a dirty knock. Many collectors consider that these are made solely to sell to collectors.

As a matter of fact, the majority of surcharges emanate from the Central American republics and the equatorial South American countries. These countries have not reached the stage of development of our own land.

A certain amount of business is done, and stamps are necessary. The financial condition of the countries seldom permits of the purchase of large stocks of stamps. In most cases, the stamp manufacturers consign the stamps to a bank, and the postmaster draws the stamps from the bank as his funds permit.

Now what happens? A certain value runs short. The postmaster can draw more of this value, which requires an expenditure of cash, or he can utilize some "dead stock" that he has on hand, by surcharging with a new value. It is often the easiest and most practical, from his standpoint, to use the surcharge method.

These countries are not equipped, in most cases, with modern engraving, lithographing and printing plants. In many instances, it is necessary to have the surcharges printed at the local newspaper office. The local newspaper may or may not have the necessary hundred or more pieces of type of identical font to use in this work. The chances are not, for few establishments of similar size in our own country could do this work unless equipped with linotype or monotype machinery. Linotype is seldom practical for this work. Hence we get a variety of font letters and numerals.

Also, the work being done at small offices, the printers are often native workers, who may be suffering from the innocuous desuetude usual to the tropics. They throw the type together in a hurry to get the job done. They make some errors, but what of it? For postal purposes a letter or two transposed or inverted cuts no ice, and there is no ice to cut in those countries.

This gives the collector plenty of material to work on. It provides the scoffer and the non-collector of the country plenty to rave about. The true collector gets a kick out of these things. He has a chance to make some nice finds. He finds it possible to plate the settings. Altogether he can get quite a wallop out of these surcharges.

Is the surcharging of "dead stock" legitimate? Netherlands, France, Belgium, Denmark, and a host of other "old reliable" countries, not to mention the U. S. who surcharged the obsolete envelope values, think this plan is quite permissible from an economic standpoint. Why then, should the southern republics destroy their remainders? They need the money even more than the other countries.

Revolutions are responsible for many of these surcharges. A revolution is apt to necessitate a control surcharge, for the party in power must be protected against loss by use of stamps stolen or in the hands of the "enemy." Is this legitimate, or should the government take this loss for the sake of pacifying stamp collectors?

The Central American republics have been very liberal in supplying their remainders to the stamp collectors. Do these demoralize the market and cause much harm? They cause a few sets to drop in price, in unused condition. Not all stamps are so sold, so those that are not will advance sufficiently to make up for this loss. On the other hand, the remainder sets make it possible for many collectors to have the stamps who could not afford to buy them otherwise, hence they do good work in promoting the collecting of the stamps of these countries.

The cancelled-to-order varieties do not bother the serious collector for in most instances they can be readily distinguished. The postally used stamps are in many cases very hard to get, and worth having when gotten.

Some of the issues are speculative, you say? Sure—and so are some of the issues of most every other country. The rarer speculative issues are good property, just as in the other countries. Most of the speculative and "unnecessary" issues are issued in sufficient quantity to put them in reach of the average collector.

Taken as a whole, the stamps of the South and Central American countries really deserve much more attention from collectors than they are getting. The unthinking collector looks upon them as a mess, then when he begins to think, and analyze the various countries' issues, their reason, and conditions of the countries themselves, he discovers that they are a good mess, and not so much "junk" as they appear.

Considering the small percentage of the population of some of these countries, capable of reading and writing, hence corresponding, many of the stamps of these countries are bound to be rare. The only reason that many do not command prices ten or twenty times higher than at present is simply due to the fact that the stamps have not had their day as yet. More and more collectors are turning to these issues, and are discovering how really rare some of the stamps are. This is reflected in the substantial increases that are found in the catalog quotations every year.

One of the big features in favor of these countries as a field for the average man is the fact that in every case a good showing can be made for a nominal sum. True, there are rare stamps in most of the countries, but it is possible to make an almost complete collection of many of the countries for a price within reach of all.

Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Chile, Bolivia, are all within reach of even the boy collector, for a nominal sum and a lot of patience. Costa Rica offers only two real rarities, as far as price is concerned. Bolivia has a few in the classic early issues. Chile has one or two high priced errors, but these are not essential to a collection. Time is more important than money in collecting these countries, for it takes plenty of hunting to dig up many of the stamps, even though the cost is small when they are found.

Nicaragua and Salvador are hard nuts to crack, but offer wonderful opportunities to the specialist. They are a life work. Many of the stamps listed a few dollars are real rarities, found about once in a life time.

Colombian Republic, the most despised land in philately, offers a tremendous field for the specialist, and one of exceeding interest. On the whole the stamps are not beautiful, but they are interesting. A great many of these Colombians listing a few cents are actually rarer than out pet 10c 1847, which almost any

dealer can supply. Ask your dealer for Tolima 78a, which lists \$7.50. It is a safe bet that he never saw one! So, when you find one, you've got something the other fellow hasn't. Ever see a really good collection of Colombia?

Ecuador offers some tough birds, and I prophesy that it will take a life time to complete this country. All right, that makes it more fun.

Peru is another life study. The early issues are full of interesting cancellations. The late issues give the specialist plenty of varieties. There are enough cheap ones to make this a nice country.

Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay are, of course, highly desirable countries and stand high in philatelic circles. Their early issues are among the best. The later issues are obtainable, though some are rare.

Paraguay seems to be a land little known and little heard of. Not a popular country with collectors, but full of interest for those who do like them. Plenty of cheap ones, and plenty of rare ones.

Venezuela is the black sheep of the lot. The first issues are very nice. The later issues are not popular, owing to their use for fiscal purposes. Some are scarce, however, and we know several fellows who think that this is a very hot country in more than climatic ways.

The collector who goes in for these South and Centrals seriously acquires a knowledge of the good ones that stands him in good stead. He can soon learn the sleepers, and can pick them up in too many cases for a fraction of their value. Having them, he finds them good property, and can usually get a good price for the desirable ones from big collectors who seek him out when they learn that he has them.

Stop laughing at the man who collects this Latin junk. Remember, he may know his onions, just as you do in your line.

AN OLD CIGAR.

By C. F. SPONHOLZ.

The collecting mania—I wonder if mania is the proper word—has held me in its grip ever since the day of my birth. As a small child I began to show signs of becoming a great collector. My mother scolded me for collecting dirt on my hands. When I was a bit older, she made me throw away dilapidated bits of bric-a-brac which I had collected from the neighbor's ash-box.

A bit later I was swapping cigar bands with the neighbors' kids. Then I collected buttons—the pictorial kind made of celluloid. Presidents and vice-presidents, governors and mayors, convention badges, advertising buttons of commercial houses. Probably a thousand varieties. Then I turned my attention to coins, but stamp collecting hit me at about the age of ten. That was twenty-five years ago. I have been at it ever since.

My first stamp "collection" consisted of cancelled one and two centers of current issues, firmly pasted down in a green trading stamp book. Oh, yes, there were also some \$300 "stamps" given me by my grandmother who received pension checks from Washington, D. C. How the kids envied me. Imagine it—\$300 stamps! The words "Penalty for private use" meant nothing to us. The figure \$300 was the main thing.

During my service in France my collecting habits were in full blast. I collected coins and bank notes, Paris street car tickets, omnibus tickets, Metropolitan subway tickets, Trip to Versailles tickets, Y. M. C. A. sightseeing tickets, and many other varieties of "Souvenir de France." In this pursuit for souvenirs I

was not alone. If all the junk gathered by American soldiers were placed on one heap, the pyramids of old Egypt would shrink into insignificant molehills.

However, of all these fruits of my past collecting endeavors only those of interest or value remain. These fairly fill an old trunk. Looking through this trunk recently, I came across a cigar. Dry but firm. Aroma gone. But still a cigar. Yes, it has a band. On the band is a picture of a yacht. Below the yacht is the name "Priscilla."

That cigar brought memories. Memories of fourteen years ago. My boss had given me a two week's vacation and I bought a railroad ticket. Down to Chicago, then through Indiana, over to Toledo. There I boarded a steamer bound for the island of Put-in-Bay, off the coast of Ohio. The 1913 convention of the A. P. S. was in session. I had just reached the voting age.

Visited the wonderful places on the island. Amusement concessionaires were there. Airplane flights. One aviator failed to rise and his machine hit the rocks. No one hurt. Vineyards plentiful. Sour wine galore. Large schooners with handles, filled to the brim with sour wine—all for a nickel. I spent several nickels. Stamp sessions. A group picture. Yes, it was a nice convention.

But about the cigar. A small pleasure boat took us out on the lake one afternoon. The lake was rough, and I was sea-sick. That evening all delegates were invited to board the splendid yacht "Priscilla." I am sorry, but I do not remember the name of the member who was the owner.

Cigars were served. So was ice-cream. The boat rolled somewhat. A brother philatelist sitting next to me had hard luck. A lurch of the boat caused his ice-cream to slide off his plate onto the deck. He excused me for laughing. I told him to ask for a second helping. Whether he did or not I do not know, as I lost track of him. The gentlemen were smoking up their "Priscilla" cigars. I however, placed mine in my pocket. Why didn't I smoke it? What true collector ever burns up a souvenir?

In bringing this short narrative to a close, I wonder how many fellow-members who read this attended the Put-in-Bay convention. Further, can any member produce a sister or brother to my cigar? I doubt it.

What will I do with the cigar? I don't know. Believe I will hold onto it. Possibly some day the A. P. S. will erect a national temple to philately. Possibly a museum of philatelic treasures will be given space therein. If my cigar—a souvenir of the 1913 convention—is the only one in existence, surely it deserves a prominent space in some glass case.

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THE AIR-MAIL FLIGHT FROM HOLLAND TO THE DUTCH INDIES.

Being a Translation From Champion's Historic and Descriptive Catalog of the Stamps of the Aerial Post.

On October the 1st, 1924, an aviator reconnoitred in the air around Amsterdam and, cheered by the sirens of the innumerable boats in the harbor, and by all the stations, steered boldly towards the East. He landed in the Dutch Indies and for the first time in history, joined by means of an aerial highway—the capital of Holland to the capital of the Dutch East Indies. It was indeed a bold and daring feat. In fact it was the first attempt made by an ordinary commercial plane to travel so long a distance. But—in tribute to the Dutch—they carry out well, what they begin, in spite of the many handicaps and obstacles, which at a given moment, almost shatter to ruin the hopes of ever attaining even a gambler's chance of success. The object of the expedition was to scout out the most convenient aerial route to the Dutch East Indies. The chief of the expedition was the aviator A. N. J. Thomassen a Theusink van der Hoop. He was accompanied by the Flight-Lieut. H. van Weerden Poelman and Mechanic A. van der Broeke. The machine which was of Dutch construction was a Fokker, the motor being a 360 H. P. Rolls-Royce.

The two first laps—Amsterdam to Prague, and Prague to Belgrade were accomplished without mishap; but on third day, before having passed Philipopolis, in Bulgaria, a dangerous break in the motor forced the aviators to land in the open country; nevertheless due to their dexterity and presence of mind, they landed firmly and without accident. After examining the trouble, the aviators found that repairing the motor was an absolute impossibility, besides even if repairs were possible one could not find the necessary accessories in Bulgaria. Everything seemed lost. Fond hopes began to shatter; but the old motto of the Coat of Arms of Holland asserted itself:—"I shall keep on." The men resolved to prove once for all that duty is not an empty word. They had decided to reach the Indies before the year was up, and they must accomplish their aims. The motor being found useless, a new one had to be brought from Holland. It finally arrived towards the end of October, and was immediately set in the machine. Three days after the trouble was adjusted, and on November the 2nd, the aviators resolutely continued their flight towards Constantinople, where they arrived the same day.

Here are some of the large and important cities through which the aviators passed:—Angora, Aleppo, Bagdad, Bushire, Bender-Abbas, Karachi, Ambala, Allahabad, Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Bangkok, Singora, and in the Dutch Indies, Medan, then Muntok, their last landing-place before Batavia.

On the 24th of November the aviators arrived in Batavia, 55 days had elapsed

since their leaving Amsterdam, 29 days having been lost by the accident, they actually had accomplished their voyage in 24 days, travelling in the neighborhood of 10,000 miles.

A royal decree promoted both Van der Hoop and Poelman, awarding Van der Broeke, the Gold Medal of the Order of Orange & Nassau.

The interesting point to Philatelists is the question of mail carried by the aviators. At first the committee appointed to arrange for the flight was not much in favor of carrying any mail; however, just before the flight took place they changed their minds, and by arrangement with the postal authorities, the question was settled. With the order # 601 of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, under date of September 25th, 1924, the manner of carrying mail was definitely settled. We quote here part of the text:—

(TRANSLATION)

"The number of pieces to be carried will be restrained. In addition to the ordinary postal rate, stamps to the value of 10 florins per 20 grams or fraction thereof, should be affixed to the piece to be carried. The proceeds of this additional rate shall go to the Organizing Committee. The senders must inscribe on their mail "By air post AMSTERDAM to BATAVIA," in addition to their address. The pieces to be carried must be placed in another envelope addressed to the Director of the Postal Bureau at Amsterdam ("Mail" Department). The stamps on the piece will be cancelled by means of a special cancellation indicating the date and bearing the inscription "Vliegtocht Nederland-Indie." (Aerial voyage to the Dutch Indies.) In accordance with the fact that the quantity of mail to be carried is restricted, the pieces which do not carry sufficient postage will be returned to the sender without being cancelled.

As is seen above, the number of pieces of mail carried was extremely limited. A collector has written to the Post Office at Amsterdam to ascertain the exact number of pieces carried. We have before us the letter of the Postmaster reading:—"The number of pieces carried, letters and cards is 281" (Date of the letter 1-10-24).

A BIG YEAR IN GERMANY.

Figures just made public by the Lufthansa, Germany's State subsidized air transportation company, show that 93,000 passengers were carried by the company's planes in 1926, with a total flying mileage of 3,822,250, the Department of Commerce was advised to-day by the American Consul at Berlin.

Approximately 7,000 pounds of air mail were carried monthly on the national and international Lufthansa lines. This did not include the huge quantities of newspapers transported daily in special aeroplanes to different parts of Germany.

Eighteen European countries will be served daily during 1927 by the Lufthansa lines. The Deutsche Lufthansa covers about seventy air-ports within German boundaries to which another twenty aerodromes in foreign countries can be added.

The airplane fleet of the German Lufthansa comprises 200 planes and a distance of 46,000 miles is covered by them every day.

MOVING AT LAST!

Hon. P. J. Veniot, the Postmaster General of Canada, is said to be conclud-

ing with the Department of National Defence arrangements under which a trial of aerial mail service will be begun on September 1st. Planes for this service will be supplied, it appears, by the Royal Canadian Air Force. These planes will receive letter mails from trans-Atlantic steamships at Father Point and convey those mails to Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. Presumably the machines will also be used to carry letters from Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa to Father Point to be transferred there to outward-bound vessels. It is said that the air service is expected to shorten the time required for the transportation of letters sent from Great Britain to Montreal by the St. Lawrence route by 24 hours and the time required for the transportation of letters from Britain to Toronto by 40 hours.

The service is to start, it is planned, on September 1st, and could be kept in operation until the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence. Possibly the Government plans to carry on the service until the close of navigation and then to shape its future course on the basis of facts disclosed by its experimental use of aircraft for the carriage of mails. The Government would have to consider the advisability of resuming the cities of the Dominion next Summer of furnishing a Winter substitute for that service and also of extending air mail lines in the Dominion.

The United States Government established a transcontinental air mail route some years ago and provided for regular day and night flying over that route three years ago after Lieut. Russell Maughan had flown from New York to San Francisco in sixteen hours flying time and twenty-two hours elapsed time. Of this transcontinental service one of the editors of the American Machinist wrote recently: "The transcontinental airway," he said, "is 2,669 miles long, of which 2,045 miles have been equipped for night flight. The way in which schedules have been maintained is remarkable. The service during 1926 totalled 93.58 per cent. on schedule, with the day service in July reaching 99.57 per cent. and the night schedule for the month a full 100 per cent. One pilot, Shirley Short, now regularly on the Cleveland-Chicago leg of the night service, flew 2,169 hours over a period of almost 3½ years without a mishap of any kind."

Thus it would appear that the United States Government has been able, by means of suitable machines and expert pilots, to maintain a satisfactory regular air mail service over a long route. The Canadian Government probably could do the same, but it will have to consider the cost of the venture as well as the extent to which an air service would expedite the movement of mails. The cost would include the expense of operating and maintaining planes and other equipment, wages of flying and ground staff, depreciation of equipment, and investment in planes, airdromes and so forth.

SOMETHING NEW.

On the occasion of pilot Chamberlain's visit to Munich, mail was sent on June 19, 1927, from Munich (Bavaria) to Vienna (Austria). A postcard seen was franked with the 15Pf. violet German Airmail stamp which had the cancellation of departure "Munchen 19 Jun 1927 Flugplatz" and the cancellation of arrival "1/1 WIEN d 20. VI 27. 18 Flugpost." Besides the postal bore the usual green airmail label inscribed "MIT LUFTPOST" and was also rubber-stamped in red in four lines *19, 6, 1927* U. S. Airplane "Columbia" 18, 6, 1927. Yet no one should presume from this rubberstamp cancellation that the mail was carried by the "Columbia," until definite and more information is to be had.—(Courtesy of Franz Aretz.)

BYRD MAIL POSTED IN CAEN.

This city is proud of the fact that its name will be stamped on every one of the pieces of mail brought across the Atlantic on Commander Byrd's plane. The water-soaked pouch has been turned over to the local post-office, and the letters will be distributed after they have been stamped, probably with more care than is given to ordinary envelopes.—From N. Y. Times.

AIR MAIL TRIP FROM FARGO, N. D. TO WINNIPEG, MAN.

We learned from the Winnipeg Tribune of July 13th that a mail carrying plane is scheduled to arrive later in the same week. It will land on the field of the Royal Flying Corps, about eight miles out on Portage Ave., West. The plane will carry a pilot and a passenger. The latter, Mayor Webb, said this morning, will bear several thousand letters of greetings from the citizens and Commercial Club of Fargo to the citizens and business houses of Winnipeg. Conceived primarily as a good-will trip by the Fargo Aeronautic club, which sponsors it, the flight will, Mayor Webb said, be the harbinger of the proposed air-mail extension to Winnipeg.

30,000 MILES BY AIR LINES.

This summer it is planned to add approximately 12,000 miles to the existing 18,000 miles of European air-lines. The German Lufthansa Company, in conjunction with the German-Russian Deruluft Company, are now booking seats for metal passenger monoplanes which are to fly along a new line from Moscow to Peking. It is already possible to fly by an existing route from London to Moscow, and connections will be made with the machines on to Peking, as soon as they are operating regularly.

AUSTRALIA.

At the moment there is something almost approaching a small aviation boom in Australia. The two most interesting of the entirely new schemes are:—

- (1) A daily newspaper service run by the Brisbane Courier between Brisbane and Toowoomba; and
- (2) The aerial activity in New Guinea.

The Brisbane Courier is the premier morning daily in Queensland, and it appears that it is the intention of the management to go in largely for aviation. The air journey takes a little over an hour, as against five and six hours by train.

The New Guinea schemes also are extremely interesting. Gold in large quantities was discovered some months ago on a plateau of some 2,000 feet, distant about sixty miles from the coast. The intervening country is so difficult that transport has to be on foot, and it takes not less than six days for miners and their carriers to reach the goldfields. By air the journey can be done in about 50 minutes, and three separate companies either have sent or are sending aircraft of sorts to that neighborhood. The Government has approved of a trans-continental service between east and west, or at least for the present, one between Adelaide and Perth, to facilitate delivery of English mails both coming and going. In the result this service will bring England one week closer to Sydney and Melbourne for mail purposes.—(Courtesy of Aero Phil. Soc. Bulletin, London).

BYRD MAILBAG GOES TO WASHINGTON MUSEUM.

Washington, D. C.—The mail sack in which Commander Richard E. Byrd carried 293 letters from New York to France will be placed in the National Museum here.

The sack was returned today to the office of Acting Postmaster General W. Irving Glover. It weighed four pounds and 13 ounces net, and was one of the new style foreign mail pouches, containing a closing, sealing and labeling device attached. It was addressed to "Paris, France, per airplane America."

The mail was saved from the America at Ver-sur-Mer, France, and was delivered to the French postal authorities there on Saturday morning, July 2nd, by the Prefect of Cherbourg.—N. Y. Times.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Italian aviator, De Pinedo, "hopped off" from Trepassey, Newfoundland, for Horta, Azores, at 4.27 a. m. on May 23rd, taking four pounds of mail with him, this consisting of only 255 letters, with the 60c Cabot stamp overprinted in red "AIR MAIL DEL PINELO 1927" in two lines. It goes without saying that this will be a very scarce Newfoundland air cover. 200 stamps were surcharged in this way and facilities were offered for the conveyance of letters up to 200 in number and weighing not more than half an ounce each.

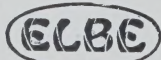
A new set of postage stamps will be issued about January 1928, by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, simultaneously in London and St. John's. Among the proposed denominations and designs will appear a 15 cent (color not fixed) Airplane. Inscription, First Airplane to cross the Atlantic (non-stop, leaving St. John's, 1919.)—(Aero Phil. Soc. Bulletin, London).

SPECIAL: REGARDING MONTREAL-VANCOUVER FLIGHT.

After last month's article regarding this Flight had been sent in, information was received that this projected Flight had been suddenly cancelled. It seems that satisfactory insurance arrangements could not be made, and, at the last moment, the whole thing was called off. What a disappointment! Those who sent envelopes to be mailed from Montreal have no doubt had them returned from the Canadian Dead Letter Office.

These covers will prove to be of great interest, because so far as my recollection serves the cancellation used is the very first Official Canadian Government Air Mail cancellation. As such, they promise to be of historical value. The present market price is 75c per cover.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. August third the Government added to its already healthy list two commemorative stamps that owing to an unattractive design will probably meet with little popularity. Both stamps are of the two cent value and in the standard carmine color employed for stamps of that denomination. The "Vermont Sesquicentennial" featuring one of the Green Mountain Continental Soldier boys is in the normal size but the Saratoga stamp which bears a scene titled "Surrender of Burgoyne" is in large horizontal format but nevertheless much too small for the host of soldiers, officers, cannon and horses that are minutely portrayed. First day covers exist of these stamps from numerous cities other than the ones in which they were first placed on sale due to the energy of stamp collectors that carried them by motor from place to place. It is reported that 20 million will be printed of the Vermont stamps and 25 million of the Burgoyne.

BELGIUM. Both Rene Boon and Henry Hooreman show us examples of a Franc 1.75 in blue in the Houyoux type redrawn which was issued on August first. The lettering has been strengthened and the portrait made clearer. Mr. Boon also shows us a new 50c. postage due in dark blue for Ruanda-Urundi with the usual overprint.

COSTA RICA. R. Roberts reports a 5 cent green, a new color, printed by the American Bank Note Co. and a 20c blue Air post stamp printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons of London.

DENMARK. A. E. Pade advises us that a new bi-colored 5 Kr. stamp has just been issued in the same design as the current 1 & 2 Kroner, the frame of the new stamp being in purple with a brown center. These are available at The Danish Philatelic Agency.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. George S. Chapman advises us that the commemorative stamp chronicled last month which was issued in connection with the national exposition at Santiago in June has a mate in a 5c blue of the same design showing a view of the Exposition Bldg. There are therefore two stamps, a 2c red and 5c blue to try for. Only 500,000 issued of the 2c and a lesser number of the 5c. Mr. Chapman also tells us that the ½c, Scotts # 221, now comes without surcharge. An airmail service between New York and San Juan is in prospect as Basil L. Rowe who has been operating a sea plane between San Juan and Santo Domingo has gone to New York to buy three planes of advanced type for such a service. This will cut the steamer time of 3½ days to 14 hours.

EGYPT. Ch. Passalides of Alexandria shows us the first value of a complete series that will be issued on October ninth, the anniversary of King Fuad's ascension to the throne. The first stamp, a 5 millieme, brown, bears the portrait of the King within a decorative frame and has a pleasing appearance. The low values of this new set will be in the normal stamp size but the high values will be in large format.

JAPAN. In the last issue we listed but two stamps as comprising the set issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Japan's affiliation with the Postal Union and have since received the full set of four stamps from Umejiro Kimura, well-known Japanese collector and President of the Philatelic Society of Japan. All the stamps were printed by the offset process on white unwatermarked paper at the Government Printing works and the two lower values, bearing a portrait of Baron Mitsu Maejima, founder of Japan's postal system, are perfed 12½ while the two higher values, picturing a map of the World and a flying pigeon are perforated 13x13½, both by comb machine. There are 2,500,000 of the 1½ sen lilac and 3 sen green and only 100,000 of the 6 sen red and 10 sen blue.

LEBANON. Whitfield King & Co. show us the pictorial stamps formerly for "Grand Liban" overprinted "Republic Libanaise." The values with various colored overprints are 10, 50c, 1, 1.50, 2, 3, 4p. on 25c, 4.50p on 75c, 5p, 7.50p on 2.5p, 10p, 15p on 25 and 25 piastres. Also Air post of 2, 3, 5 and 10 piastres and Postage dues, 50c, 1, 2, 3 and 5 piastres.

MONACO. Henry Hooreman shows us two new pictorials, a 1 franc 10c light green and a 3 Franc red and powder blue. The last bears a view of a harbor and fortress.

NETHERLANDS. R. Roberts shows us the current 22½c olive bistre, watermarked circles, in both a perforation he terms "Jazz" perforation and perf. 13.

NORWAY. Whitfield King & Co. show us the current Lion type in new values, 35 ore olive, 40 ore grey, 50 ore red brown and 60 ore blue green.

PERSIA. Whitfield King & Co. show us a 10 chahi brown with the royal portrait printed by typography and of a very blurred appearance.

ROUMANIA. Whitfield King & Co. show us twelve stamps issued to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Roumania. The stamps bear the dates 1877-1927 and have a portrait of the late King Ferdinand on 5 values and the portraits of King Charles & King Ferdinand on the other values. Only one set was sold to each applicant at the Post offices and the rest grabbed by Government officials. According to "L'Echo de la Timbrologie" which gives the numbers issued of each value the 4, 4.50 and 6 Lei will be the tough stamps to get as but slightly more than 100,000 of each were issued and on which the stamp collectors will be expected to pay the freight. What a life! There is more to come as new stamps will have to be issued with the portrait of the new and youthful King, Michael the First. They say the Queen Mother is going to make another trip to the U. S. to see the Wall st. crown but why not stay home and cut in on the stamp game? Perhaps this is the private graft of the post office officials and the poor Queen can't take a hand.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. R. Roberts advises the issue of a 2sh. 6d. in brown and green showing an ox drawn wagon and a 10sh. brown and blue with a view of Cape Town. The stamps in the usual pairs and overprinted in Afrikaans and English, the overprint in blue.



PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, 401 Oak St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTES.

The editor of this department takes great pride in presenting this month two such thoughtful articles as follow this. Messrs. Brown and Russell are painstaking students of precancels, a careful reading of their articles should convince even the most skeptical that precancels offer as intriguing a field for study as does the regular postage field. Mr. Brown has been contributing notes on the 1902 issue for some months to the quarterly Precancel Gazette, and will continue to do so for the coming year. Mr. Russell will have another equally interesting article on plating in the next issue of this periodical. Readers who can render these students any assistance, whether said readers be precancel collectors or not, are urged to do so. Cast a little bread upon the water.

All signs point to a fine attendance at St. Louis. By the time this appears in print the convention will be a thing of the past, but it will have inspired many a collector to renewed zeal and interest, besides giving him the chance to meet in person many with whom he has corresponded. After all, that is the chief object of a convention of any kind, is it not?

The 1928 Standard Precancel Catalog is just off the press. Its appearance is sure to result in a greatly increased interest and a quickneed market. This year the Gates plan is applied to all handstamps from the very earliest down to the present. Some such procedure was clearly necessary, as the flood of new items constantly appearing bade fair to produce a catalog by 1935 about the size of the New York telephone directory. By adopting this system, the 1928 catalog includes many thousands of varieties not in the old one, and yet is only 28 pages larger. Probably the most striking feature of the new volume is the readjustment (upward) of the prices of the most desirable items, especially of the 1902 issue. No longer is the precancel catalog a list of prices under \$10, henceforth we may anticipate rises each time a new catalog comes out. Editor Rotnem now has his catalog-making system so well arranged that he is free to give serious thought to the matter of price adjustments and relative values. In our opinion this upward revision of prices will do more than anything else to stabilize the whole hobby and make it appear in a serious light. Perhaps this prediction was made in these columns once before, perhaps not, but anyway, here it is: within five years from now, more collectors will be collecting precancels than regular U. S. postage. Before you scoff, remember that the present prices being paid for regular postage are nothing to what soon will be paid, and that perforce the collector

of lesser means, and his name is legion, must collect something. Not a week goes by that the writer is not in receipt of a letter from some regular postage collector about to enter the precancel field for just this reason.

Beginning next month, the editor can promise readers interested in Bureau Prints regular reports each month. The contributor prefers to remain unknown, for reasons that are sufficient, but nevertheless his reports will be accurate. We wouldn't have asked him to prepare if we hadn't known they would be.

How many and what A. P. S. members will come forward with some sort of contribution for this department next month? There is a bitter penalty for not doing so—having to read some of the editor's mouthings, and certainly you must be weary of them by this time. Who will be first? AFG.

THE DATED PRECANCELS OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

ALLAN R. BROWN.

The Binghamton Dateds were produced and used by the Kilmer Medicine Co. of Binghamton, N. Y., manufacturers of Swamy-Root, a kidney cure—all widely advertised from 1900 to 1918. The one cent stamps were used on circulars; the five cent, on samples. Other denominations, including two, four, seven, ten and twenty cent, were used to a limited extent. A few pairs of various denominations exist, also blocks of four mainly of the one cent and five cent. I have a vertical strip of five of the three cent. Both pairs and blocks are scarce.

The stamps were printed by the company in their own printing house up to December, 1915, when the company began to use the regular types furnished by the Binghamton post-office. In view of the conditions of production, errors seem to be rather infrequent, although a contrary view has been expressed in the Gazette. The worst feature of the printing is the ink, which was often used in too thick a consistency, thus causing the type to clog. The varying consistency of the ink sometimes occasioned apparent varieties which are not really type varieties at all.

The collection in my possession consists mainly of the collection of Dr. Mitchell, which in turn comprised the collection of Clarence H. Eagle and F. L. Smith. To this I have added the Michels collection and other items secured from various sources. To the collection as exhibited at New York last fall, I have added about twenty catalogued and uncatalogued varieties, and also ten pairs and forty-seven blocks of four. These latter nearly all came from Dr. Mitchell, and very few others exist, as far as I can learn after advertising. The blocks are of considerable value in the study of the stamps, and I wish I could get more. O, for just one sheet.

I do not wish at this time to discuss prices, as my judgment might be felt to be not entirely disinterested. However, it may be permissible to say that the replies to my advertisements have been few and far between. Some of the items are not uncommon, as the prices in the catalogue fairly indicate, but the rarities are rare indeed.

The discussion in this article will proceed under three heads:

- (a) Catalogued items not in the collection.

(b) Uncatalogued items in the collection or known to exist.

(c) Minor varieties which are uncatalogued.

(a) Catalogued items not in the collection.

It was suggested that the following items, all missing from my collection, do not in fact exist, so Vice-president Gamber sent out a call in an effort to establish their existence or non-existence:

55e 1902 1c 2-04 no final n in Binghamton
 71b 1902 5c 10-04 double
 78b 1902 1c 2-05 double
 94e 1902 1c 10-05 Mew York
 179 1902 5c 4-09
 219e 1908-10 pf 12 1c 10-10
 1st error, figure 1 of first 10 inverted
 2nd error, figure 1 for I in BINGHAMTON
 239 1908-10 pf 12 1c 8-11
 240 1908-10 pf 12 5c 8-11
 285 1912-15 pf 12 20c Type II
 293 1917-22 pf 11 1c Type II
 294 1917-22 pf 11 2c Type II

Of these Mr. Hoskins reported having 179, and Mr. Field reported having 285.

I have secured a copy of 219 in which the right upper serif of the I is missing, making it look like an Arabic 1. This may account for the second catalogued error in 219.

Another collector kindly sent me in a copy purported to be 78b. On careful examination under a powerful glass, I found that it was dated 2-06 and not 2-05. The two prints were almost *superimposed*, and the date might easily be mistaken for 2-05. For this reason I am inclined to think that 78b is just a mistake and does not exist.

I am not sure whether the other items not reported exist or not, and still hope to find some, but I am strongly inclined to the opinion that 239 and 240, the two for 8-11, and 293 and 294, the two perf 11 items, do not exist.

I think that cat. # 172, dated 12-00 is simply a clerical error in cataloguing and does not exist.

There is another error in the omission from the last catalogue of # 164 and 165, dated 9-08. They were in the 1925 catalogue, and I have them both. Mr. Field has reported also having # 164.

In addition to the above catalogued items I lack also 244x, 5c 1908-10 12-11. I should not mind having someone send me a copy with accompanying invoice.

(b) Uncatalogued items.

I have the following uncatalogued items in my collection:

1898	1c 6-02 red ink	1c 11-04 double
	5c 6-02 red ink	1c 10-05 double
	1c 8-02 red ink	5c 10-05 up, "Mew" error
	5c 8-02 red ink	1c 11-05 serif error, double
	1c 4-03 double	1c 12-05 double
	1c 10-03	1c 1-06 "Mew" error, double
1902	5c 3-03 double	1c 9-08
	1c 4-04 double	5c 9-08
	1c 9-04 double	1908 5c 2-09

In addition to the above uncatalogued items in my collection, Mr. Field reports 1c 1912 pf 12 dated 4-15. Mr. Gates writes me that he has the 2c 1898 in the regular type without date. He does not vouch for the authenticity of the item, but says that the story was told that in deciding upon the type to be used, Mr. Kilmer wanted to see samples on red stamps, so a block of twenty was printed. If this is true the 2c 1898 is an interesting trial issue.

(c) Minor varieties which are uncatalogued.

Perhaps the most important of these so-called minor varieties is what I call the "long-nosed 4" variety. In the usual type of 4, the base of the triangle is shorter than the upright, giving a snub-nosed effect. At one time they evidently ran short of 4's and mixed in some where the horizontal base of the triangle is noticeably longer than the upright, giving a long-nosed effect. This makes an interesting variety because it is strikingly apparent to the naked eye. I have noticed it on the following items, of which Mr. Field has already reported # 251.

207	1c 1908	4-10	267	1c 1912	8-14
251	1c 1908	4-12	270	1c 1912	11-14
260	1c 1912	1-14	271	1c 1912	12-14
262	1c 1912	3-14	278	1c 1914	4-15
263	1c 1912	4-14			

I have blocks of four of 251, 260, 263, 267, 270 and 271 which have both varieties, and a block of four of 262 which has all long-nosed fours. If any one notices the variety on other items, particularly on dates earlier or later than above indicated, I hope he will report it.

Another variety, not so distinct, may be called the "rounded zero." The zero is a trifle shorter and a trifle wider than the normal type. I have noticed it in the second 10 of # 219, 1c 1908 dated 10-10. I also have a pair of # 223, 1c 1908 dated 12-10, in which one of the stamps has the rounded zero. More can doubtless be found around the same period.

It has also been claimed that there is a type variety in the figure 2, but as yet I have not been able to persuade myself that it is due to anything but variation in inking.

The two Mew errors, 84e (1c 1902 5-05) and the unlisted 5c up 1902 10-05 present an interesting variety. In both, the top of the M and T of BINGHAMTON are broken, so they are apparently both from the same type setting. This, among other things, leads to the belief that the printer's form was not taken down every month, but that sometimes the dates alone were changed.

Other varieties, exhibiting damaged type, are as follows:

- # 58 1c 1902 4-04. The left part of the B in BINGHAMTON is sliced off.
- 76 1c 1902 1-05. The 1 has no serif at bottom.
- 80 1c 1902 3-05. The bottom third of the 5 is sheared off.
- 97 5c 1902 11-05. The second 1 has no serif.
- 108 1c 1902 5-06. The bottom and most of the right side of the zero are missing.
- 150 1c 1902 2-08. The K is missing.
- 219 1c 1908 10-10. The O and most of the T and N of BINGHAMTON, the zero in the second 10, and the K and part of the O of YORK, are all missing.

All the above is respectfully submitted in the hope that the subject will receive sufficient attention, so that what I have had to say on each point may be

supplemented, and where necessary, corrected. It is obviously to the interest of precancel collecting generally, that our knowledge of these very interesting stamps should be augmented and systematized as far as possible.

ON PLATE RECONSTRUCTION.

By W. C. RUSSELL.

In the realm of expert philately plate reconstruction is nothing new, but so far as I know, little or nothing of this sort has been accomplished for precancel types. The possibilities of scientific research in this field are tremendous. Specialized type study of this nature will be an invaluable aid in the stabilization of the hobby.

In the first place let us consider what is meant by plate reconstruction. It is generally accepted that no two things are exactly alike. This rule applies to the subjects of an electrotype plate, or any precanceler for that matter, no less than to any other comparable objects. By this I mean that each overprint bearing the name of City and State (and there may be 5, 10, 25, 50, or 100 of them) has some distinguishing features by which it may be differentiated from its fellows. Such is not always the case, but frequently enough to satisfy our purposes. Each of these individual subjects had a definite position in the original plate. With great patience and assiduity and by the use of pairs, strips, blocks, plate edges, and straight edges (yes, even the much despised S. E. are really valuable), a copy of the original plate's impression may be built.

Much confusion may be avoided by adopting a system of nomenclature which is at once simple and suitable. For this purpose I have adopted for my own use the method employed on maps for locating cities, etc. On the map of New York, for example, Albany may be found by following an imaginary vertical line, G, until it intersects the imaginary horizontal line, 3. In this case the location of Albany is described as G3. But this system is even better suited to our purposes. To each vertical file of subjects I have given the name of a letter, to each horizontal row of subjects, a number. On the impression (not on the plate itself) the letters read normally from left to right. The numbers read from top to bottom. The name of the subject consists of the combination of the letter on the vertical together with the number on the horizontal. A subject which normally prints diagonally is merely to be considered as twisted 60, or so, degrees out of alignment. A1 is the name of the subject in the upper left corner, no matter what size the plate. The lower right corner of a 5x5 impression is described as E5, while the corresponding one in a 10x10 is J10. Fakes are described in the same way, simply by prefixing F. A horizontal pair of fakes of but two subjects may be designated as FA and FB. If there is only one row the number is omitted.

The practical value of plate reconstruction lies in the application of its study. If, in a pair or block, a subject appears in the wrong position, and furthermore it be proved that the type is not interchangeable or that the subjects have not been shifted, and if there is no other authentic plate of this type, it is obvious that the specimens in hand are fakes. Subsequent scrutiny will usually verify this conclusion. This is not mere theory. I have successfully demonstrated it on two different types. Favors escape the attention of the plate specialist no less than fakes. A beautiful, neat set of precancels with the original gum on the back was probably obtained through favor. If the gum has been washed off we must substitute the word "possibly" for "probably." Let us suppose that a student checks up and finds that every stamp in the set was canceled with A1 over-

print. That is a "dead give-away" if A1 is just "ordinary." If A1 be an error, or a major variety, it may have been collected in a proper way for that reason. Though purely arbitrary, a distinction is usually made between a "major variety" and a "minor variation."

A rubber handstamp becomes worn and "eaten" by the oily ink used. A metal plate also becomes disfigured by nicks, dents, abrasions, cracks, or even missing parts. The impression from the worn-out plate is necessarily not the same as that from the same one when new. On this score an objection to plate reconstruction and study may be made. I rule the objection down. I have a Panama-Pacific precancel in my collection. It was issued in 1912. The precancel type on it has a break which occurred between 1919 and 1921. How do I know? I have a reconstruction of that type as it was prior to 1919. I have another as it appeared after 1921. My Panama-Pacific was genuine, but probably a favor—most especially since it was canceled with A1.

I trust that the above notes may be of some interest and value to serious collectors. If you want to get the most out of anything take it seriously—put your most in.

Box 636, Northampton, Mass.

LIST OF DOUBTFUL BOSTON, MASS. PRECANCELS.

Submitted by H. S. WHEELER.

1b, 15a, 36b, 42, 46c, 47b, 55a, 94b, 96d, 103, 105b, 106b, 111c, 117c, 123e, 127b, 127c, 141, 144, 172, 173, 185b, 193a, 202, 202a, 203, 213, 213a, 217, 223, 225a, 344, 346, 372.

Station A. 1.

East Cambridge Station. 3, 3a, 6a.

Roxbury Crossing Station. 10, 11a, 11b.

1928 STANDARD PRECANCEL CATALOG IS READY for delivery. Important Price changes, New Issue listings; Up to Date; and fully revised. Paper bound \$2.15. Cloth \$3.15, Canada 50c; Style Chart .15 Cash or COD.

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Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 12.

August 1, 1927.

Applications Pending.

Bakewell, Wm.	Lee, Geo. T.	Montilla, Juan
Ball, Henry B.	Montenegro, Fernando	Mullin, E. D.
Barber, J. J.	Redmond, Harry	Russell, Frank
Benge Ee, Leo	Rose, Herbert A.	Soler, A. R.
Bikhor, Naim H.	Rozin, Arthur E.	Sprano, Robt.
Blank, Jos.	Schlesinger, M. A.	White, L. B. Jr.
Borodin, D. N.	Taft, Wallbridge S.	Belletynee, C. B. I. B.
Dony, Paul	Naggiar, Victor S.	
Hale, Earl N.	Dhaum, Babu Lal	
Hukill, O. V.	Eid, Albert	
Jackman, Chas. L.	Hagan, L. H.	
Jeter, Maurice	Mathur, P. N.	
Kiusalas, Aug. H.		

Reinstatements Pending.

7290 Harentz, Avdo
3202 Mann, Percy McG.

Applications Posted.

Baughman, Robt. W., 1325 Tennessee St., Lawrence, Kans. 21; U. of Kans.; Dinsmore Alter, U. of Kans., Lawrence, Kans. By F. W. Cummings.
Blackmer, Leonard E., 913 California Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. 39; W. J. Gaynor, Transp. Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. By Don H. Berger.
Brook, Geo. W., 459 Aikins St., Winnipeg, Canada. 52; Asst. U. of Man.; Van Cleeland Co., Winnipeg, Canada. By Everett Erle.
Clark, Philip M., 41 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass. 31; Nathan Cobe, 101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. By R. L. Hustis.
Crowley, George C., R. F. D. #3, Roscoe, N. Y. 47; Publisher; Thos. Jones, 511 E. 164 St., New York. By R. L. Hustis.
Duckwall, Mrs. Grace Watson, 1827 N. Talbott St., Indianapolis, Ind. Legal; Henry Schurmann, 521 Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. By Anna May Johnson.
Eichelsdoerfer, A. F., 4627 12th St., Rock Island, Ill. 43; Foreman Tip Printing; F. C. Downs, Rock Island, Ill. By W. C. McAlister.
Jones, J. H. Jr., 5019 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Tex. 39; Sales Mgr.; Pet Milk Sales Corp., St. Louis, Mo. By Herbert N. Sapp.
Jones, Mrs. Pauline S., 45 Chapel St., Augusta, Me. Legal; Artist; Sanford L. Fogg, Augusta, Me. By Eric L. Walker.
North, Mrs. Roger, 43 Grove St., Augusta, Me. Legal; Maj. Ernest L. McLean, 193 State St., Augusta, Me. By Eric L. Walker.
Price, Walter H., 2006 Higbee Ave., Memphis Tenn. 42; Public Accountant; Edw. Fountaine, 403 Fidelity Bnk. B'dg., Memphis. By R. L. Hustis.

- Rathbun, P. W., 473 Church St., Portland, Ore. 42; Locomotive Engrn.; E. W. Hopkins, 818 Clackmas, Portland, Ore. By Dr. Edw. Hirstel.
- Reid, Alice Hunt, 51 Capitol St., Augusta, Me. Legal; W. L. B. Chase, Augusta, Me. By Eric L. Walker.
- Schafer, Anna M., 259 S. Balch St., Okron, O. Legal; Bookkeeper; Crawford Dry Goods Co., Akron, O. By H. A. Davis.
- Steininger, Henry, 127 Union Place, North Bergen, N. J. 45; Mgr. Grocery; Edw. E. Buser, 93-99 Nassau St., New York City. By Otto Sieroka.
- Tyler, Geo. A., 611 Union Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Houston, Tex. 41; Insurance; A. H. Schumacher, 907 Harold Ave., Houston, Tex. By Don H. Berger.
- Wadsworth, Miss Mittie, R. F. D. #8, Hallowell, Me. Legal; J. W. Sampson, 3 Park Row, New York City. By Eric L. Walker.
- Wilbur, Fowler W., Box 192, Springfield, Mass. 47; Electrotyper; Crandall Cycle Co., 826 State, Springfield, Mass. By A. B. Morrill.

Application for Reinstatement.

- 158 Alvord, Hallock C., 24 First Ave., Gloversville, N. Y. 64; Merchant; J. S. Hamilton, 29 W. Fulton St., Gloversville, N. Y. By R. L. Hustis.

New Members.

- 9510 Bacon, Erle S., 47 Magoun Ave., Medford, Mass.
- 9511 Balian, G., Faggala P. O., Cairo, Egypt.
- 9512 Barnes, Newell H., 1848 Prospect St., Lincoln, Neb.
- 9513 Beaumont, Howard B., 1105 B. & O. Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
- 9514 Bert, J. Basso, Box 167, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada.
- 9515 Burgess, Ray A., 1301 E. 9th Ave., Denver, Colo.
- 9516 Campbell, L. M., 2001 Jefferson Ave., Lincoln, Neb.
- 9517 Corneli, Clifford, 7121 Maryland Drive, St. Louis, Mo.
- 9518 Cox, Marvin A., 1456 Sherbourne Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- 9519 Cullen, W. G., 542 12th St., Brandon, Man., Canada.
- 9520 Fairlamb, Jos. V., 1827 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.
- 9521 Fithian, C. F., 200 E. Pine St., Grove City, Pa.
- 9522 Forbes, Helen J., Lanai City, Lanai, Hawaii.
- 9523 Foss, S. Parker, Box 234, Waterville, Me.
- 9524 Gillespie, Mrs. Louis J., 44 Esperanza Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
- 9525 Hartwig, C. A., 4630 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 9526 Hickok, Ross A., 119 State St., Harrisburg, Pa.
- 9527 Hieatt, Theo. J., 407 W. Maple St., Jeffersonville, Ind.
- 9528 Holman, Walter E., 220 3rd St., Portland, Ore.
- 9529 Ickes, Harold L., 231 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
- 9530 Ingold, Chas. P., 616 Center Ave., Madison, Wis.
- 9531 James, Merrill, 107 S. 7th St., Livingston, Mont.
- 9532 Jaura, G. S., Milkhiram Rd., Lahore 13, India.
- 9533 Jones, Jas. A., 19302 Keewanee Ave., Cleveland, O.
- 9534 Kulp, John H., 223 Clifford Court, Madison, Wis.
- 9535 Larimore, Louise D., M. D., 431 Riverside Drive, New York City.
- 9536 Laurence, Lloyd W., Box 1974, Phoenix, Ariz.
- 9537 Lequin, John L., 55 Chestnut St., East Orange, N. J.
- 9538 Lewis, Maj. Chas. W., 11th Med. Reg., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.
- 9539 Matlay, Philip, 199 Ave. B, New York City.
- 9540 Miller, C. R., 924 S. 20th St., Lincoln, Neb.
- 9541 Nairne, Reginald, 642 Battery St., Victoria, B. C., Canada.

- 9542 Newhard, Howard E., 818 3rd St., Fullerton, Pa.
 9543 Newman, Wm. P., 2 State St., Bangor, Me.
 9544 Newton, F. N. Jr., 18 Shenango Blvd., Farrell, Pa.
 9545 Pierce, Arthur J., Bennington, N. H.
 9546 Potter, Wallace P., Box 558, Eugene, Ore.
 J9547 Proppe, Hugo A., Box 702, Reykjaik, Iceland.
 9548 Reusch, Dr. Geo. F., 409 E. North Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 9549 Ringey, F. E., McCausland, Iowa.
 9550 Roberts, Earle O., Box 100, Wapato, Wash.
 9551 Schnell, Max, Box 399, Sheboygan, Wis.
 9552 Schroeder, H. W., 761 ½ N. Kenmore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 9553 Schwanebeck, A. E., 660 Davis St., Dubuque, Iowa.
 9554 Scovell, Floyd A., 200 Erie St. W., Windsor, Ont., Canada.
 9555 Smith, Albert E., Belleville, Mich.
 9556 Snowden, G. P., 2327 10 ½ St. W., Calgary, Alb., Canada.
 9557 St. Cloud, Charles, 1824 Rue du Magasin de l'Etat, Port au Prince, Hayti.
 J9558 Stanford, Allison, care Redding Searchlight, Redding, Calif.
 J9559 Stephens, Lois Ruth, 6 Melrose Ave., West Orange, N. J.
 9560 Sutton, J. K., Technology Chambers, 8 Irvington St., Boston, Mass.
 9561 Twitchell, Henry, 845 Dayton St., Cincinnati, O.
 9562 Ullah, M. A., Jejam, Kharachoda, India.
 9563 Washburn, Dr. H. A., Waldron, Ind.
 0564 Wiley, G. H., 925 Elbon Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
 9565 Williston, R. C., 18 Central St., Bangor, Me.

Reinstated.

- 3398 Baker, Dwight B., Box 553, Ottumwa, Iowa.
 4113 Giberga, Samuel, Ave. de los Presidentes 153, Havana, Cuba.
 4502 Lovegren, D. M., 1014 Minor Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 4560 Tremper, Lauren, 3707 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Replaced on Roll.

- 7760 Berthold, H. A., 111 5th Ave., New York City.
 6417 Stanley, A., Box 294, Mission, Tex.
 8848 Vanauken, Ellsworth, E. 3711 10th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
 6561 Wheeler, D. A., 75 Sitsbee St., Lynn, Mass.

Resignations Received.

- 6719 Almar, J., 44 Cathcart St., Montreal, Canada.
 4310 Beans, Geo. H., Box 251, Glenside, Pa.
 7098 Bode, August, 55 Flushing Ave., Maspeth, N. Y.
 8504 Callery, Jos. S., 1955 Cottage Grove Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
 6460 Corbett, Julian, Box 374, Charlottesville, Va.
 7627 Creek, Chas., Box 431, Alhambra, Calif.
 7847 Crofts, A. A., Drawer 421, Vicksburg, Miss.
 6257 Curtis, Donald S., 130 Vassar St., Rochester, N. Y.
 8211 Dodds, George, Box 405, Homestead, Pa.
 2634 Feuchtinger, John, 147 E. Oakland Ave., Columbus, O.
 6436 Lawrence, Albert L., 1504 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O.
 8013 McCann, Carrie L., 1616 E. 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 8069 Neifert, Wm. W., U. S. Weather Bureau, Dayton, Ohio.
 8326 Reeve, A. E., 1850 5th Ave. W., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

- 5902 Schiller, Arthur A., 2101 Myra Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 7085 Schultz, E. A., Box 255, San Antonio, Tex.
 8329 Speiser, H., 747 S. 10th St., Newark, N. J.
 6984 Stanton, John, 1427 Castillo Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
 8108 Steinberg, A., 69 Locust St., Winthrop, Mass.
 8083 Strickland, A. C., 1620 Fruitvale Ave., Oakland, Calif.
 5184 Swinton, Arthur C., Montreal, Canada.
 2135 Thompson, J. L., 838 Clifton Ave., Newark, N. J.
 8112 Whipple, Harry A., 21 Grant Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.
 6562 Wilson, L. W., New Milford, Conn.

Resignation Accepted.

- 3720 Lockie, J. J., Twin Falls, Idaho.

Resignations Pending.

- 6713 Richardson, O. J., Eden, N. Y.
 7877 Terry, J. E. Jr., The Tracy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deceased.

- 4787 Earp, Francis H., 1817 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa., 7-19-27.
 8384 Rosenstrauch, Dr. Sam, Box 336, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Applications Rejected.

- Golderberger, Arthur, 18 E. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill.
 Harrigan, Eugene F., St. Charles College, Catonsville, Maryland.
 Megson, Frederick, Acme Stamp Co., 1480 Broadway, New York City.

Application for Reinstatement Rejected.

- Peters, Dr. H. A., Box 604, Seattle, Wash.

Application Recalled.

- Abbe, Cleveland Jr., 607 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Applications for Reinstatement Recalled.

- Burns, Al, Holton, Kans.
 Haynes, Geo. E., Route 23, Swanton, Ohio.

Correction Membership Directory.

- Page 83, 6th line from top: L235-2047 should be Seebohm, instead of Seeblom.
 Page 45, Hammatt, D. C. Address should be 602 W. 10th St.

Correction July Number A. P.

- Page 739, No. 9469 should be Wight instead of Wright.

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- 9031 Wendell, Oliver H., 2869 Boston Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
 4173 Boatwright, W. H., 1698 21 St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 7763 Brown, Stephen D., 20 Holyoke St., Cambridge 38, Mass.
 8725 Cole, C. C. Jr., 119 North Ave. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
 32 Fogerty, Lilly Aldrich, 715 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
 9153 Gaffney, A. G., 236-05 Ave., Venice, Calif.
 J7432 Mull, Donald D., 2008 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 9193 Noer, Karl, 756 Turk St., San Francisco, Calif.
 4860 Parks, Henry Francis, 443 S. E. St., Tacoma, Wash.
 9198 Perry, Walter L., 4314 New York Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 8851 Von Liberman, Adolph, 113 W. 106th St., New York City.
 6181 Hon. Jos. E., Box 1867, Panama, Rep. Panama.

Mail returned from last known address as above.

Expelled by Board of Directors.

- 8415 Curtis, George P. 8667 Scott, George H. 6508 Thorson, Nelson T.
 6876 Dvorak, Jno. A. 8483 Steele, M. C. Jr.

Changes of Address.

- 6296 Babcock, Josiah, from St. Joseph, Mich. to 407 E. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
 2858 Bangs, Clarendon from Brookline, Mass. to 29 Albemarle Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
 9472 Bauer, H. W. from New York to 5540 Pershing Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 9132 Coe, Robt. to 1800 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 7627 Creek, Chas. C. from Alhambra to 118 S. Santa Hurta, San Gabriel, Calif.
 7814 de Kohler, Erwin from Santa Rosa to El Rey Hotel, 511 E. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 8740 d'Utassy, George from New York to Cedarhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
 2519 Hamilton, Lt. Col. C. S., from Jeffersonville, Ind. to Army War College, Washington, D. C.
 5887 Hane, Allen F. to 217 South Ave., Bradford, Pa.
 9075 Holl, Earl A. to Route 1, Box 63, Pesotum, Ill.
 5791 Jansohn, Carl from New York to 6062 Cooper Ave., Glendale, L. I., N. Y.
 6142 Menczer, Edw. A. to 318 W. 65th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 6133 Minick, Don C. to 505 Commerce St., Toledo, Ohio.
 8017 Newberry, L. J. from San Lorenzo, to Lafayette, Calif.
 9192 Newth, A. W. to 313 Douglas Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
 3416 Osborne, R. C. to 402 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
 5341 Poteet, F. S. to 4021 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
 1350 Pullen, Jos. H. from Houma, La. to care Bankers Bonk & Trust Co., Jackson, Miss.
 1789 Staab, W. O. to 2029 25th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 5163 Swart, Arthur H. to 176 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Calif.
 8556 Tager, Louis, to 1742 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.
 4911 Weissich, Otto to 2929 E. 4th St., Long Beach, Calif.
 8939 Yuill, James, to 17 Elm Place, Aberdeen, Scotland.
 6144 Bennett, Samuel to 315 N. 6th St., Millville, N. J.
 7808 Barbier, Chas. A. from Glen Ridge, N. J. to 149 Newark Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 7519 Berg, Th. to 21 Butler Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 6566 Brewster, C. A. to 3411 McKinney Ave., Dallas, Tex.

- 7581 Carter, Albert S. from Derry, Pa. to Box 525, Wilmington, Del.
 5509 Copland, A. C. to Box 44, Richmond, Va.
 5784 Cron, Maj. A. C. from Fort Schuyler, N. Y. to 3302 McKinley St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 8869 De Monbrun, C. S. to Box 393, Denver, Colo.
 8743 Emslie, Capt. W. J. F. to 10057 107th St., Edmonton, Albi, Canada.
 6265 Creco, Albert to 1206 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 7670 Hartman, Wilhelm from Union City, N. J. to 608 Palisade Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 2396 Hoffman, August H. from San Francisco, Calif. to 640 Clinton St., Redwood City, Calif.
 6439 Miller, Chas. W. to 5530 Hutchinson St., Chicago, Ill.
 9009 Moore, Bernard J. from Altoona, Pa. to 1418 W. Girard Ave., Phila., Pa.
 3050 Powell, H. A. U. to Box 243, Asheville, N. C.
 8965 Sherron, John, from Norwalk, Conn. to 45 Browndale Place, Port Chester, N. Y.
 9031 Wendel, Oliver H. to 2869 Boston Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
 8111 Wheeler, Rodney, from New Britain, Conn. to 67 Victory St., Bridgeport, Conn.

NOTICE.

Mlle. Yvonne Werdefroy, Brussels, Belgium is sending out unsolicited selections of which 22 out of 48 stamps are counterfeits. Some of them are quite well executed and would deceive the ordinary collectors.

\$3.00 dues now payable to the Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass. An individual notice was sent with your ballot.

Membership Summary.

Membership July 1, 1927	4082	
New Members admitted	56	
Reinstated	4	
Replaced on Roll	4	
		4146
Resignation accepted	1	
Deceased	2	3
Total Membership August 1, 1927		4143

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

Bids are asked for printing and mailing the American Philatelist and other publications of the Society for one year beginning January 1, 1928. Bids should be in the hands of the Secretary, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo. on or before November 1, 1927. Specifications will be sent to reliable printers and publishers on request. Address the Secretary.

Sales Department NEWS



By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 5, No. 4.

Whole No. 40.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Do women collect stamps? To all you who think that men are about the only real collectors of stamps and that women are greatly in the minority this will be news. Our good friend Eric L. Walker of August, Maine, writes "The collectors of Augusta are about to form a stamp club and would you believe it, I am the only male member in sight. About eight women here collect but I have been unable to find a single man who collects beside myself." Have we all been overlooking a good bet on recruiting of members for our society. There are doubtless thousands of female collectors who would be glad to come into the APS if they were solicited. Here is a chance for a recruiting contest for next year? How many women can you propose for membership in our Society?

Improper wrapping of circuits when mailing. Should a member be held liable for losses in mails when he improperly, or too lightly wraps a circuit? We have many circuits reach us in bad order due entirely to the fact that the member has placed them in too light an envelope and they have torn through the cover. This is the reason that we have a special factory made to order envelope which we use when sending out circuits. We offer this envelope to members at ten for a quarter postpaid so that they too might be able to obtain such a cover. Quite recently a member mailed three circuits in one day at one time, and every one of them arrived at its destination broken open. It has not as yet been determined whether this was due to improper wrapping or pilfering, but in view of the fact that we receive here so many packages in bad order we wish again to caution members to be very careful in sending forward circuits to see that the wrapper is strong enough to stand handling.

Heed the rules on cover of sales books. If members entering stamps will heed the rules printed on the inside cover of the sales books they will realize sales from their books in a shorter time. Catalog number and value must be shown, if you wish to sell to the best advantage. Members will not take the time to check each catalog value in the book. This idea of entering with catalog number but no catalog value we find prevails mostly in books from abroad, but even some of our American members follow this plan. If you enter precancels then number and catalog by Rotnem. You enter your stamps to sell, so why not help them move. Also use new hinges in all cases and one kind of a hinge to a

book. Every month we have a number of stamps dropping out of books due to the use of an old hinge, we hate to have to pay for these personally as we do. Then too hinges are cheap, why economize by cutting them into two or three hinges, use one full hinge to each stamp, you will help us as well as help the sales of your stamps.

Specialized service. Yes we can enter you for books that we receive from a certain country or group of countries and submit such selections direct. List your favorite countries with us and give us an opportunity.

Here are some more comments on our service. "This is the first circuit I have received and I wish to congratulate you very highly upon the general run of the items contained therein. The selection is so varied that any collector can find several items which would fit into his collection." This from a U. S. collector. Here's another from a Precancel collector, "I wish to congratulate you on the extremely difficult service you are giving us. It is what I joined the APS for and I sure am getting it."

A suggestion, but hardly practical. "I quite agree with you on your comments on stamp values. But I would like to see you go a step further and put a little punch into it. Supposing you had a little rubber stamp made "NOT GOOD VALUE" and put it on the price marked on some of the trash in books entered and when returned to the owner. By trash I mean the ordinary run of stamps that may be offered at half catalog and are nibbed, trimmed, thinned, off center, daubed or with fiscal cancellations. When I strike such a book I close it quick but to get a circuit from you with a lot of this overpriced junk I get pretty sore. I am not criticizing the entry of defective copies at a price in proportion to their condition, but I do hate to take a stamp out and initial the space and then find it thin, torn or repaired. I know you cannot have every stamp examined for minute defects but if the members knew you were watching for these cases I believe there would be less of that class entered." We quote this for the benefit of members entering stamps. The fault is not all with these members but lots of times with the dealers or collectors from whom they received the stamps in the first place. We recently had a collector of some years in the office. He had been buying from one of our leading firms at away over half catalog, on want list. When we showed him some of the sales books he commented, "but are these genuine. They are so clean, and do not look like the used stamps I have been buying for my collection from the Stamp Company the past year or so." Now this party's collection is full of off centered, perforation missing, thinned, skinned stamps and he bought them all in good faith. Was it his fault that he did not know better? When he comes to sell the stamps he will of course find the folly of his early buying, but the fact remains he bought in good faith and should he enter such stamps in a sales department he would not understand comments such as were made by the member quoted above. Of course when we know members know better and they enter skillfully repaired stamps with intention to deceive we remove the stamps and assess the usual fine the by-laws provide in such cases. We are afraid if we took the suggestion of our friend first suggested above it would be adopting rather an arbitrary stand that would lead to endless

correspondence. The fact that a members books go back to him with a small percentage of sales is in itself evidence that his prices are wrong.

Figure it out. From now until the time the new catalog appears we will receive many requests "please retire my books so I may price by the new catalog." That may be a good idea, but we find in many cases that the expense charged to the member for insurance and return postage is usually in excess of the gain made in net prices by increase in catalog. The average stamp you know do not jump very much in the new catalogs, only one here and there makes a big jump. The time involved in re-mounting and re-pricing the stamps in our opinion offsets in most cases any increase in catalog etc. Bear this in mind. Think it over before you make the request.

Now all together for a bigger A. P. S. A bigger, better and stronger Society. It rests with you Mr. Individual Member. How many new members did you secure this last fiscal year? How many opportunities for getting a new member did you pass up? Let all of us try hard this year to boost the membership as well as quality of membership of the A. P. S. You can do your part and if all will do just their part we will be astonished at the results we secure. Let's all get started off right NOW.

We are the largest advertisers in the A. P. and we feel safe in saying that we have received wonderful results from the publicity so broadcasted. We have built up the department to a new high in volume as well as service with our increased office facilities, after this first of September we will be ready to serve you even better. Let us have some of your stamp patronage. We really do sell the class of stamps that collectors need. Dealers will do well to profit by our experience and advertise in the A. P.

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SEPTEMBER, 1927

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This collection has been formed during the past twenty years by a noted New York collector who does not wish his name published.

The collection has been built up on the broadest lines and special attention has been paid to securing entire and uncut sheets of which there are many unique items here. Also the collection is noteworthy for the many hundreds of fine stamps on covers, with a great variety of rare cancellations, such as Colored Express Co.; Railways; etc. etc.

The collection was mainly founded on two of the great collections formed in the period of some thirty years ago. The collections of Mr. H. E. Deats and Major E. B. Evans both being included.

The most noteworthy items are:—

5c. Green, Lithographed.

The unique sheet of 200 stamps, in superb condition. No other collection has even a pane of 50 stamps unused. Blocks of 49, 6 and 6 in fine shades.

10c. blue, Lithograph. Hoyer & Ludwig Printing.

Unique sheet of 100 unused, with imprint.

J. T. Paterson & Co.'s Printing.

Three sheets of 100 unused, two being in pale lull blue and one in bright blue. (No other uncut sheet is known in any collection).

Several strips and blocks of unused 10c. and hundreds of unused and cancelled on and off covers.

2c. green, Lithograph.

Unique sheet of 100 unused, block of 24 unused, and some fine used on covers.

5c. blue, Lithograph.

Two sheets of 100, and numerous blocks and strips of unused. Many rare shades. Large numbers of used on and off covers.

10c. rose, Lithograph.

This really rare and undervalued stamp is represented by a block of 4, strip of 4, pair and 12 unused, 24 used, and 25 on covers.

1863, 10c. blue, with outer frame lines.

This rarity is well represented by unused strips of three and four, a superb single unused with lines all round, three used and four fine copies on cover.

"TEN" CENTS blue.

In unused, block of four, pair and 14 singles, and in used 5 singles and three on covers.

5c. blue, 1862 and 1863.

A very large number of sheets of the London and Local printings, proving the existence of a great many plates.

10c. blue, 1863 and 1864.

The printings of Archer & Daly and Keatinge & Ball are represented by a vast number of uncut panes and sheets. Almost, if not all, imprints and plate numbers are included, and here is material which cannot be found so well represented elsewhere, for a careful study of re-entries and plate varieties.

The other values are all well represented by numerous sheets, stamps on covers, etc.

The collection includes many Official Envelopes of different Bureaus in the Confederacy, etc., etc., etc.

The collection is in seven large volumes and is now being priced for sale separately.

It is a thousand pities that this unique collection, (which no money can ever again match) should be broken up. It shows fully the difficulties under which the South labored during 1861-1864 in producing material for franking its correspondence.

The collection is finely mounted and fully written up, and its home should be some great public institution in the Southern States.

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31.....	.20	38.....	1.60
32.....	.15	40.....	6.25
33.....	.20	41.....	3.00
34.....	.18	47.....	.12
35.....	.32	do. blk. 4...	.50

LEEWARD IS., MINT

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30.....	.30	41.....	.40
31.....	.75	42.....	1.00
33.....	1.25	43.....	1.00
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24 1866	2c used	2.50	1.00	78 1898	1c unused <th>.12</th> <th>.06</th>	.12	.06
	unused	3.00	1.50	79	2c used <th>.25</th> <th>.08</th>	.25	.08
26	10c used	3.50	1.25		unused <th>.35</th> <th>.10</th>	.35	.10
31 1868	3c used (average)	6.00	2.50	84	5c used <th>.10</th> <th>.02</th>	.10	.02
32	3c used (average)	1.75	.65	85	4c used <th>.25</th> <th>.06</th>	.25	.06
33	5c used (average)	15.00	5.00	87 1910	1c used or unused <th>.25</th> <th>.07</th>	.25	.07
34	6c used or unused <td>.50</td> <td>.20</td> <td>87a</td> <td>1c unused<th>.15</th><th>.04</th></td>	.50	.20	87a	1c unused <th>.15</th> <th>.04</th>	.15	.04
35 1876	1c unused	6.00	2.75	87b	1c unused <th>.20</th> <th>.07</th>	.20	.07
36	2c used	3.00	1.50	88	2c used <th>.12</th> <th>.03</th>	.12	.03
	unused	4.00	2.00	88a	2c unused <th>.40</th> <th>.15</th>	.40	.15
37	3c used	1.00	.40	89	3c used or unused <th>1.25</th> <th>.70</th>	1.25	.70
38	5c used	.80	.40	90	4c used or unused <th>1.25</th> <th>.70</th>	1.25	.70
40 1880	1c used or unused <td>1.50</td> <td>.55</td> <td>91</td> <td>5c used or unused<th>1.00</th><th>.50</th></td>	1.50	.55	91	5c used or unused <th>1.00</th> <th>.50</th>	1.00	.50
41	2c unused	2.00	.80	91a	5c used <th>.25</th> <th>.05</th>	.25	.05
42	3c used	.30	.12	92a	6c used or unused <th>2.25</th> <th>1.00</th>	2.25	1.00
45 1887	1c used	.25	.07	108 1911	5c used <th>.08</th> <th>.02</th>	.08	.02
46	2c used or unused <td>.20</td> <td>.07</td> <td></td> <td>unused<th>.25</th><th>.07</th></td>	.20	.07		unused <th>.25</th> <th>.07</th>	.25	.07
47	3c used	1.00	.20	104-114	set of 11 unused <th>7.13</th> <th>5.00</th>	7.13	5.00
	unused	2.00	.80		used <th>6.62</th> <th>4.00</th>	6.62	4.00
48	5c used	1.00	.30	118 1918	4c used <th>.15</th> <th>.02</th>	.15	.02
49	10c unused	2.00	1.00	119	5c used <th>.15</th> <th>.02</th>	.15	.02
50 1890	½c used or unused <td>.20</td> <td>.06</td> <td>120</td> <td>6c used or unused<th>.75</th><th>.50</th></td>	.20	.06	120	6c used or unused <th>.75</th> <th>.50</th>	.75	.50
51	3c used slate	.10	.02	122	10c used <th>.35</th> <th>.09</th>	.35	.09
52	3c used gr lilac	.10	.02	125	24c used or unused <th>.70</th> <th>.35</th>	.70	.35
52a	3c used br lilac	.15	.05	126	36c unused <th>1.10</th> <th>.45</th>	1.10	.45
52b	3c used lilac	.15	.05	115-126	Set of 12 unused <th>5.13</th> <th>3.00</th>	5.13	3.00
52c	3c used slate vio.	.25	.10		used <th>4.83</th> <th>2.50</th>	4.83	2.50
52e	5c used	.40	.20	127 1920	2 on 30c used or * <th>1.25</th> <th>.35</th>	1.25	.35
53	6c used or unused <td>.75</td> <td>.25</td> <td>129</td> <td>3 on 15 used or *<th>1.50</th><th>.45</th></td>	.75	.25	129	3 on 15 used or * <th>1.50</th> <th>.45</th>	1.50	.45
54	12c used or unused <td>1.50</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>130</td> <td>3 on 35 used or *<th>1.25</th><th>.40</th></td>	1.50	1.00	130	3 on 35 used or * <th>1.25</th> <th>.40</th>	1.25	.40
59 1896	3c used	1.00	.20	127-128-129-130 (4)	unused <th>9.00</th> <th>4.50</th>	9.00	4.50
61 1897	1c used or unused <td>.25</td> <td>.06</td> <td>134 1923</td> <td>4c used<th>.04</th><th>.02</th></td>	.25	.06	134 1923	4c used <th>.04</th> <th>.02</th>	.04	.02
62	2c used or unused <td>.25</td> <td>.06</td> <td>135</td> <td>5c used<th>.03</th><th>.02</th></td>	.25	.06	135	5c used <th>.03</th> <th>.02</th>	.03	.02
63	3c used	.10	.02	139	10c used <th>.10</th> <th>.05</th>	.10	.05
	unused	.25	.08	143	20c used <th>.20</th> <th>.20</th>	.20	.20
64	4c used or unused <td>.25</td> <td>.10</td> <td>131-144</td> <td>Set of 14 used<th>1.50</th><th></th></td>	.25	.10	131-144	Set of 14 used <th>1.50</th> <th></th>	1.50	
65	5c used or unused <td>.25</td> <td>.12</td> <td></td> <td>unused<th>2.00</th><th></th></td>	.25	.12		unused <th>2.00</th> <th></th>	2.00	
66	6c used or unused <td>.25</td> <td>.12</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	.25	.12				

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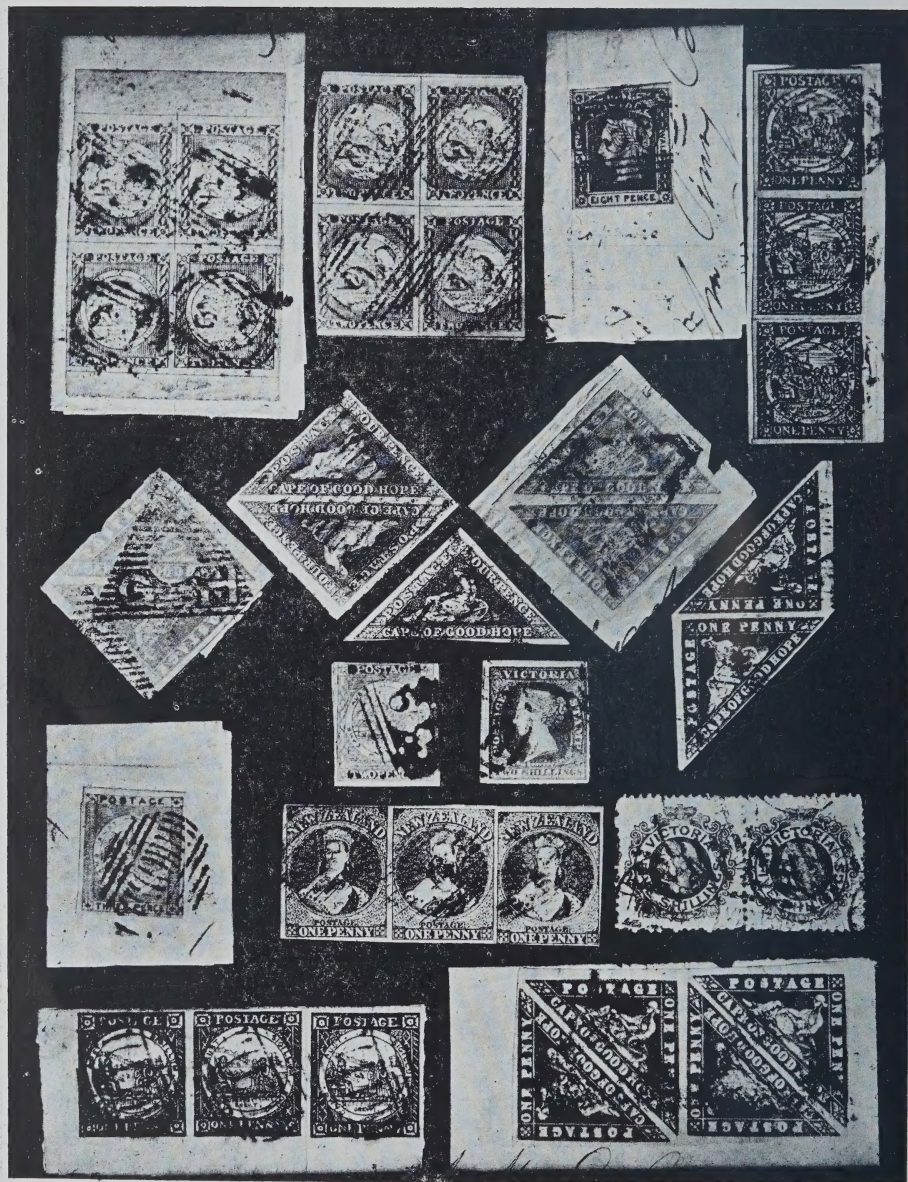
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See Next Page.

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NOVEMBER 10th. & 11th., 1927

THE COLLECTION OF

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and in which the rarities seen on the page facing
this will be found.

Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 speak for themselves.

Item 5 is the pair of "wood blocks" (blue) containing the 1d
and 4d. A piece of exceptional interest and value.

The other two pairs of the 4d speak for themselves as also the
pair of 1d brick red woodblocks.

The centre stamp is the 4d. **BLACK** Triangular. (See London
Philatelist for August & Dec., 1926). This is probably unique!
The item underneath this is a Sydney View of a most excep-
tional color, a brilliant ultramarine.

The Victoria 2 shilling, rouletted and pair of 5 shillings on yel-
low are the finest we have ever seen.

The strip of Sydney Views 1d., pair & single, will be offered as
two lots, they are of exceptional color and margin.

The other items speak for themselves.

In this collection there are also many superb Sydney Views,
Plate 1 composed of ten overlapping pairs and also many Aus-
tralian items in a condition far better than those generally of-
fered. The catalogue is now ready and we advise an early ap-
plication. Sent post free.

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	Cat.	Net
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19 Brunei, mint	.75	.30
153 Brit. Guiana, mint	.40	.17
154 Brit. Guiana, mint	.30	.13
84 Belg. Congo, mint	.75	.30
168-176 Danzig, used, good	1.66	.42
177 Danzig, used, good	1.50	.50
182 Danzig, used, good	.60	.20
183 Danzig, used, good	1.20	.45
431 Danzig, used, good	.50	.20
836 Danzig, used, scarce	.30	.10
838 Danzig, used, scarce	.60	.20
182 Japan, used, 5y, cheap	.50	.13
183 Japan, used, 10y,	1.00	.23
138-139 Japan, used, 5 & 10y	.18	.08
68 Luxemburg, mint	1.50	.73
139 Luxemburg, mint	2.00	.85
142 Luxemburg, mint	.60	.27
845-857 Liberia 1c to \$5 com.	7.20	2.25

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Gibbons Catalogue, 1928

We have now received a definite official ruling that the importation of our Catalogue into the U. S. A. in its present form is illegal, a matter which has hitherto been in doubt. We cannot make the necessary alterations to conform to U. S. regulations this year, so we regret that we cannot accept U. S. orders for this catalogue, and none will be despatched by us to addresses in the United States.

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	Cat.	Net
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104 2½p ultram. & black..	1.00	.50
108 1f gray & black	.35	.17
*109 2½p orange & black ..	1.00	.50
110 2½p ultram. & black ..	1.00	.50
*114 6p dull violet	1.50	.75
*116 ¼p brown	.15	.08
120 2½p ultramarine	.30	.15
*Caymans 24 3p vio. on yel..	.75	.35

Leewards

*17 1p on 4p lilac & orange.	1.25	.60
*18 1p on 6p lilac & brown..	.50	.25
*19 1p on 7p lilac & slate..	1.00	.50
*St. Kitts 40 2½p ultram..	2.50	1.25
St. Vincent 90 ½p yel. grn.	.20	.10
— 91 1p carmine	.40	.20
— 95 1p carmine	.75	.40
Trinidad & T. 5 4p sc. & blk	.30	.15
— 7 1sh on green	.60	.30
Virgin Is. 29 ½p vlt & bl gr	.15	.07
— 30 1p vlt & scarlet	.50	.25

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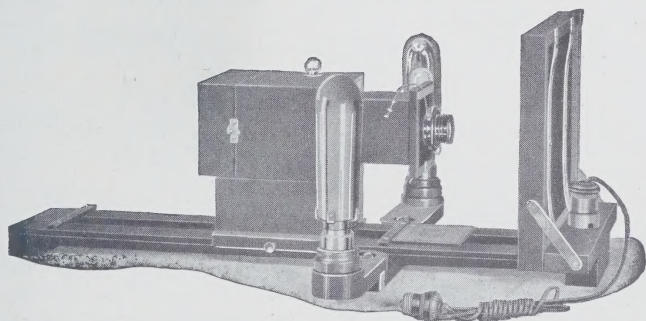
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*Germany #155 20m 1921	.50	.18
— #159 10pf scarce	.50	.20
— #242a error	.60	.40
— #606-13 officials	1.47	.90
*Greece #257-9 5, 10, 25d.	2.25	1.00
Hayti #136 1pia 1906	2.00	1.00
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20 Austria "Hochwasser"	.20
6 Crete Revolutionary 1906	.06
10 Georgia	.10
3 Hungary Charity No. 565-6-7	.03
8 Latvia	.08
15 Montenegro	.15
8 Persia, 1909, 1c-26c, Cat. 37c	.08
5 Russia Northwest Army	.05
10 Thrace	.10
25 Upper Silesia	.25
7 Venezuela 1904 (formerly listed by Scott \$2.77)	.07
9 West Ukrania	.09
10 White Russia	.10

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13 Algeria	.13
13 Cameroons	.13
7 Chad	.07
9 Dahomey	.09
12 Fr. Guiana	.12
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9 Martinique	.09
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9 Middle Congo	.09
12 New Caledonia	.12
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